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Monday, March 08, 1982
Phalgun 17, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



(Vol. XXV Contains No. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 8, 1982/Phalguna 17,
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our colleagues, Shri R. K. Mhalgi, a sitting Member of this House from Thane constituency of Maharashtra. He was also a Member of Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79. Earlier, he was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly during 1957-60 and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly during 1960-62 and 1967-77.

An advocate and a social worker, he was associated with several social and cultural institutions and organizations in Maharashtra.

He was Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. He also served on Joint cultural institutions and organizations of Members of Parliament and was also Member of Committee on Official Language.

An active parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the business of the House, and was a forceful speaker.

He passed away at Bombay on 6th March, 1982 at the age of 61 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : एक 388 का मैंने आप को लिख कर दिया था....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री लोग अग्रर इस तरह से मर्डेर करवायें — मैं कल अस्पताल में गया, उनके आश्रम में रहा हूं, वह बूढ़ा शेर दुखा हुआ है, रो रहा था कि किस तरीके से उनके लोगों को मंत्री, **... (व्यवधान) ... यह देखें, यह अखबार ... व्यवधान. ** यह अखबार के ऊपर है, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अच्छी बात नहीं है । नहीं, देखिए मनीराम जी, .. (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, किसी का नाम नहीं आएगा ।

देखिए, मनीराम जी, मेरे पास यह पहले भी आया है, मैंने होम मिनिस्ट्री

को इस विषय में मेरा ख्याल है लिख दिया है। मेरे पास शारखंडे राय जी की चिट्ठी आई थी। अगर आप को कोई और एतराज़ हो, किसी को हो, तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिख दूंगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर किसी को नहीं बछतां जो गड़बड़ करने वाले हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ो : वह बीमार है।

ग्रन्थि महोदय : बीमार हैं तो मैं मिल आऊंगा उन से। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन इस को इस तरीके से नहीं करते हैं। जो साधन हमारे पास हैं उन के होते हुए कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। कोई आदमी जो गती करा है उसको कोई बड़ाने को चाह नहीं है। इस तरह से मत करिए।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Western Kosi Canal

*207. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative expected progress upto the end of March, 1982 for the Bihar portion of the Western Kosi Canal;

(b) whether the proposed Kosi Control Board has since been established; if so, what is its personnel;

(c) the actual amount spent and the physical targets achieved for the year 1980-81 and the estimated amount to be spent and work done during the year 1981-82;

(d) what is the monitoring organisation of the Central Water Commission;

(e) at what intervals reports are received from the other end; and

(f) the means used, if any, for testing the veracity of the reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (f). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The cumulative anticipated progress upto end of March, 1982 for the Bihar portion of the Western Kosi Canal is given in Statement enclosed (Annexure).

(b) The suggestion of constituting a Kosi Control Board with Union Minister for Irrigation as Chairman and including Chief Minister and Irrigation Minister of Bihar and officials of the Centre and State Government, was taken up with the Chief Minister of Bihar but the suggestion was not agreed to. The State Government have reconstituted the earlier Kosi Control Board (of 1954) in August, 1981 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Bihar and Chairman, Central Water Commission is one of the Members of that Board.

(c) The financial and physical progress during 1980-81, targets proposed for 1981-82 and achievements upto December, 1981 are given below:—

	Amount Rs in lakhs	Physical Progress			No.
		Earth Work	Lining Structure	Structure	
		Lac. M ³	Lac. M ³	No.	
Targets for 1980-81	500.00	14.15	4.64	3	
Actuals during 1980-81	502.00	14.05	3.62	3	
Targets for 1981-82	1000.00	6.75	1.95	10	
Achievs upto December, 1981	263.00	5.47	1.04	..	

(d) There is a monitoring organisation in Central Water Commission with three Chief Engineers and supporting staff which monitors selected major irrigation projects in the country. One of the Chief Engineers assisted by a Director and other technical and non-technical staff monitors 20 projects including 7 projects in Bihar of which Western Kosi Canal Project is one.

(e) Progress reports are received quarterly in the Central Water Commission from the Project authorities.

(f) Reports received from the State Governments are taken as correct. However, the Chief Engineer incharge of Monitoring of the project or his Director in the Central Water Commission visits the project periodically and discusses with the local officers in depth both the physical and financial programmes and progress. Any discrepancies coming to light during the discussion are brought to the notice of the State Government.

Physical progress and programme of work of Western Kosi Canal project during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Sl. No.	Item of work	Total Estimated quantity	ACHIEVEMENTS			Total	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	PROGRAMME	Remarks
			Upto 1979-80	During 1980-81	During 1981-82 Upto Dec., 81						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	WESTERN KOSHI CANAL PROJECT (INDIA PORTION)	141.86	26.61	14.05	5.47	46.13	9.75	23.90	21.75		
	(i) Earth work (Lac M ³)	27.74	9.45	3.62	1.04	14.11	2.00	2.00	2.00	As per pro- gramme the Scheme is to be com- pleted by 1987.	
	(ii) Lining work (Lac M ³)	356	2	3	Nil	5	15	84	84		
	(iii) Structures (Nos.)										
	(iv) Land Acquisition (Hectares)	1502.15	696.94	Nil	696.94	300.00	350.00	350.00	350.00		
	(v) Buildings (Nos.)	962	625	Nil	4	629	112	112	57		

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I have gone through the statement with the care that it deserves. All the necessary steps, such as agreement with the Government of Nepal, preparation of the blueprint and financing the project, had been taken and are being taken by Government of India. The execution part, however, has been left in the hands of the State Government. Even the simple suggestion that a Control Board, consisting of the Irrigation Minister here, and the Chief Minister of the State, may be constituted, was not accepted by the Chief Minister of Bihar. On the intervention of Prime Minister, however.—I add this because I know the fact—as stated by the Government in their reply, the State Government have reconstituted the earlier Kosi Control Board (of 1954) in August, 1981 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Bihar and Chairman, Central Water Commission is one of the Members. How many sittings of this Control Board after it was revived in 1981 have taken place and what are the decisions of this Control Board?

It has been stated in the statement that “one of the Chief Engineers assisted by a Director and other technical and non-technical staff monitors 20 projects including 7 projects in Bihar of which Western Kosi Canal Project is one.” It has also been stated in the reply that “progress reports are received quarterly in the Central Water Commission from the Project authorities” with regard to the execution of the project.

(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a very important issue. We must listen to it.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Further, the discrepancies found in the reports submitted by the State Government and the report submitted by the Union team of engineers and subordinate staff is re-submitted again to the State Government for reconciliation. Are the Government prepared to lay on the Table of the House the report of the State Government as also the report of their own team so that the House

may be kept informed about the execution of the project that is taking place; whether or not it is taking place properly and the money is being actually spent on the work for which it was meant?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Where is the Senior Minister?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: He is on leave. I am here to answer this question. Please do not worry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not questioning his competence. I am raising a question of propriety. Your senior colleague is not visible.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: He is on leave.

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken leave.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Has he written to you that he will not be able to be present here?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then it is all right. Please carry on.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: As far as part (a) of the question is concerned, the Kosi Control Board was established in 1954 and till 1975, there were 30 meetings of that Kosi Control Board. After 1975, there is no doubt that the old Control Board has become almost defunct. This hon. House and especially the members from Bihar are very much concerned about the early completion of the Western Kosi Canal Project. Therefore, many a time, this question of early completion of this Project in this House, in the other House and also outside was raised. It was in response to the demands of hon. Members that Shri Kedar Pandey made a statement that he would take up the matter with the State Government to have another Control Board with more involvement of the Central Government. But the Bihar Government did not agree to that proposal and re-organised the Control Board with the Chair-

man, Central Water Commission on that Control Board. Now after that, it was in the year 1981....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: A chronic reply to a chronic question.

AN HON. MEMBER: A matching reply.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: In August, 1981 the new Control Board was re-constituted and we do not have any information about its having held any meeting till now.

As far as Part (b) of the Question is concerned, as I have already given in my statement the Project is monitored at three levels. At the Project level, at the State level and at the Central level. We have, in the Central Water Commission, a Monitoring Cell specially with regard to the Western Kosi Canal. One Chief Engineer, a Director and other technical and non-technical staff are looking after twenty projects out of which the Western Kosi Canal Project is one.

Now, as far as the working of this Monitoring Cell is concerned, our Chief Engineer and Director visit the project sometime and wherever they find that there are any constraints in the implementation of that project they submit a status report and at whatever levels those constraints have to be removed, they are taken up. There is also one Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Irrigation, Government of India, to see that those constraints are removed.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Misraji,
आप छोटा सवाल कर लजिये

You have already taken about twelve minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only one question. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Speakers are never good questioners. Judges are never good advocates.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: As late as the 21st February, 1982, the Union Irrigation Ministry had made a declaration that 68 On-going major and medium irrigation projects would be provided the necessary means so that they are completed within the Sixth Plan period. Considering the chequered history of execution of (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What is that?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Do you want to know what it is? (Interruptions) I was instrumental in securing a Rs. 2 crore grant with the help of the then Member, Planning Commission, Mr. A. N. Khosla. (Interruptions) The foundation stone was laid by the late Pandit B. N. Jha. (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is there any election around the corner, Sir?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: There is some confusion in the minds of the Ministers also. I wanted to make it clear. And the foundation stone was re-laid in the year 1965 by the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastriji. In view of the fact that (Interruptions)... I am concluding it. In view of the fact that the Project, on its execution will provide artificial means of irrigation to one of the economically most backward regions of the country, will the Minister include the project for execution within this plan period and if so, what is revised schedule with regard to the allotment of funds and achievement of physical target; and, if not, the justification therefor?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: As far as the revised estimates are concerned, the physical progress and programme of work on western Kosi Canal project has already been given as Annexure to my statement. As far as the progress is concerned, this project has to be completed in June, 1987—the entire project, in a phased manner. The first phase is to be completed by March, 1983 and it will create an irrigation potential of 0.2 lakh hectares.

Phase II will be completed by June, 1985 and it will create another 0.58 lakh hectares of irrigation potential. Phase III will be completed by June, 1987 and it will create 1.3 lakh hectares of irrigation potential.

MR. SPEAKER: All these details can be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Yes, Sir. I shall lay them on the Table of the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, अण्डर-दि-चेयरमैनशिप-आफ-दि चीफ मिनिस्टर -आफ बिहार। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि 1972 से 1974 तक की कोसी कैनाल के बारे में एस्टीमेंट कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है? श्री राजमंगल मिश्र उसके चेयरमैन थे। जिन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि**

के परिवार ने कोसी कैनाल में लूट मचा रखी है और डसी लिए कोसी कैनाल का प्रोजेक्ट पूरा नहीं हो रहा है।

....

MR. SPEAKER: We will have to go into this.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, you will go into it.

मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने कोसी नहर के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की है और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है... (व्यवधान) .. मिश्र जी आप तो स्पीकर थे, अब क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं और आप रूलिंग देने वाले थे। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि**

के परिवार ने कोसी-कैनाल में अरबों रुपया कमाया है और इस पर इन्क्वायरी की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वया

आप उस रिपोर्ट को सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER: Before you level a charge against anybody....

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not levelling any charge.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am quoting the report of Estimates Committee.

एस्टीमेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, कोसी कैनाल के बारे में। गवर्नमेंट को जानकारी है, यदि श्री पांड जी होते, तो वे इसका जवाब देते। शायद इसलिए वे नहीं आए हैं।

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: A committee report can be referred to.

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तो यह बात साफ नहीं है कि किस एस्टीमेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को रेफर कर रहे हैं। यदि बिहार स्टेट की एस्टीमेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को रेफर कर रहे हैं तो उसका मुझे कोई इलम नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। कोसी कैनाल के बारे में एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। मंत्री जी की इसकी जानकारी नहीं है, ये मंत्री किस लिए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक और सवाल दूसरा इस संबंध में दे दीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, जो कोसी के सम्बन्ध में है उस को यहां सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह यहां की नहीं है, वहां की है। उस सदन की वह रिपोर्ट है, इस सदन की नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह कोसी कनाल के ऊपर है। (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Action has to be initiated by the State Government on the Estimates Committee Report. But I shall like to find out later on.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I must be given a chance because Kosi is in my constituency.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I must also be given a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing. I am not going to allow anybody.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस पर दूसरा क्वेश्चन दे दीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सीधा सा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए। आप रिपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। आप दोबारा प्रश्न दे दीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं समझा नहीं पा रहा हूं। कोसी नहर में जो धांधली हुई है, उस के सम्बन्ध में वहां एक जांच समिति बैठी थी और उस जांच समिति ने**

परिवार के लोगों को दोषी ठहराया था। यह मंत्री जी के दिमाग में है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दूसरा सवाल दे दीजिए।.. (व्यवधान) ..

आप अब बैठिए। .. (व्यवधान) ..
मंडल जी, आप भी बैठिये। श्री डी. पी. यादव।

(Interruptions)

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मेरी स्टेट का सवाल है। बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट सवाल है। .. (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा नहीं है, आप बैठिए। पहले उन को सवाल करने दीजिए।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उन को एलाऊ किया है। इस तरीके से पार्लियामेंट में सवाल नहीं होगा।

SHRI D. P. YADAV: The average food production in the country in the last ten years comes down to 113.708 million tonnes whereas our food requirement even with the minimum feed shall be at least 132 million tonnes in 1980-81. This shows that on food front still we have to go a long way. In addition to this, we require at least 3 million tonnes of food every year for the new arrivals. This is a herculean task for the Government. The construction performance of the major and medium irrigation schemes in the last ten years as answered vide Unstarred Question No. 2107 of 31st August, 1981, has been a sad affair. There has been a large scale loot and corruption in the execution of these schemes. Bihar's case is a typical example in this regard. Keeping all these factors in view, will the hon. Minister assure the House that monitoring shall be taken up at the highest level and all the pending schemes shall be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan period?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The monitoring cell of the Central Water Commission is working quite well and it takes care of the constraints wherever they are in the early completion of the projects. It takes up the matter with the State and Central Governments. Wherever any deficiency is found, the matter is further taken up by the coordination committee in consultation with the other Ministries. As far as the completion of the major projects is concerned, most of the ongoing projects will be completed by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Only a few projects will shift over to the Seventh Plan.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री नरसिंह मकवाना ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : सर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 25 मिनट हो गए एक सवाल को। (व्यवधान) आगर आप इन्सोस्ट करेंगे मंडल जी तो और भी करेंगे।

....
No, I am not going to allow it.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इस पर हमारा बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। आपने समय दिया है। (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आधा घंटा एक सवाल को दे दिया है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : आपने एक सवाल को 45-45 मिनट का समय दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो नो मिस्टर मंडल। श्री नरसिंह मकवाना। (व्यवधान)।

No, I am not going to allow it.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If this is the way you are going to behave, I am not going to run the House.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We are always co-operating with you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will admit another question, provided you give notice.

नहीं तो सारा का सारा समय इसमें जाता रहेगा।

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: It is reciprocal.

गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों के लिये सुविधायें

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* 208. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री निम्न-लिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पट्टपर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों को दी जाने वाली उन सुविधाओं का ब्रौरा क्या है जिनको व्यवस्था फिये जाने के लिए सरकार ने राज्यों को निदेश दिये हैं;

(ख) उन राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस दिशा में सराहनीय कार्य किया है; और

(ग) गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों को सुविधाएं देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को किसी राशि दो गई और क्या कार्य तदनुसार किया गया है तथा इस बारे में ब्योरे क्या हैं?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Under the Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas in the state sector, the following basic amenities are to be provided in identified slum areas:—

- (i) Water supply;
- (ii) storm water drainage;

- (iii) paving of lanes
- (iv) street lighting; and
- (v) community baths and latrines.

(b) and (c). The Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas is being operated in the State Sector and funds are provided in the state plan under the Minimum Needs Programme in consultation with the Planning Commission. A provision of Rs. 151.45 crores has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this scheme in order to provide basic amenities to about 10 million slum-dwellers in the urban areas. The state governments have been requested by the Central Government to provide adequate outlays in the state budgets for the provision of basic services to the slum dwellers.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने मंत्री से यह जानना चाहा था कि उन राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सराहनीय कार्य किया है। मंत्री जी ने इसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, इसके लिए मेरी कोई शिकायत नहीं है। अब मैं आपके जर्ते से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे राज्य सरकारें कौन-सी हैं जिन्होंने वास्तव में अच्छा काम किया है और कितना अच्छा काम किया है?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: It is very difficult to compare the activities of the State Governments. As a matter of fact, we have the co-operation of all the State Governments. If the hon. Member so desires, I can place on the Table of the House a statement of the activities and Plan outlays in the different States and Union Territories. But it is very difficult and even awkward for us to compare one State with another.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You can say that West Bengal has not done well.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मैंने स्पष्ट तौर से प्रश्न के समय पूछा था कि उन

राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं अगर मंत्री जी नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो दूसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में जो एक कारोड़ गन्दी बस्तियों के लिए सुविधाएं जुटायी जाएंगी तो एक कारोड़ बस्तियों के लिए सुविधा जुटाने के बाद कितने कारोड़ और बाकी रहेंगी और उनके लिए आप क्या इन्तजाम करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The slum dwellers now remaining is estimated at 26.21 million. Our estimate is to cover 10 million. The rest will be covered by the subsequent Plans.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I come from a constituency where 30 per cent of the total population is slum dwellers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have 60 per cent of slum dwellers.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I will draw the attention of the Minister to the submissions in the Sixth Plan document. The Sixth Five Year Plan document says:

"Instead of attempting a massive re-location of slums, the greater emphasis would be on environmental improvement of slums for which substantially increased investment will be made. Particular emphasis will be given to drainage, sewerage and sanitation."

We have covered these points. The next thing is that on page 396 of the same document it is stated:

"A sum of Rs. 247 crores is being provided for the continuing development projects in Calcutta being co-ordinated by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and aided by the World Bank."

Now, the Sixth Plan says that a sum of Rs. 247 crores is being earmarked for the on-going plans in the city of

Calcutta alone. But here you say in your reply that Rs. 151.45 crores are being sanctioned in the Sixth Plan to do these jobs of water supply, stopping of drainage, paving of lanes, street lighting and community bath and lighting.

(a) Will you please explain the incongruity between your statement and the statement given in the Sixth Five-Year Plan document?

(b) Out of Rs. 247 crores that have been sanctioned in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, would you please inform us what was the actual amount allocated to Calcutta for its development in the year 1980-81 and in the year 1981-82 and how much was actually given to Calcutta, and

(c) What is the allocation for the current year 1982-83?

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question is allowed.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: This is part of the same question, Sir.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, this is a State Sector plan and the States are operating it. But what I am placing before the House is the total picture of West Bengal as such. The number of slum population to be covered is 2.62 million and the funds required are Rs. 39.30 crores. And the plan provision for 1980-85 that is very much relevant—is Rs. 39.30 crores and the slum population that could be covered is Rs. 1.8 million.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You have not replied about the incongruity. The Plan document says that Rs. 247 crores have been sanctioned.

(Interruptions).

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I am coming to that. The amount of Rs. 247 crores that is being provided for Calcutta is for all urban development projects. We are discussing only part of it and I would also state before

the House that with the assistance of the World Bank multi-sectoral development projects have been taken up in Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur. The credit given by the World Bank itself is as follows.

For Calcutta it is 87 million dollars. So, the World Bank project also is going on and our figures relate to West Bengal as such. We have no other information purely for Calcutta. That is the State Government's responsibility.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Because of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi's concern for the poor, ten lakhs of people who were dwelling in the slums were given lands and they were settled in Delhi. At that time they were promised ownership rights for a plot of 25 sq. yards each. Has the Government taken a decision to give the ownership rights? If not, under the new 20-point programme there is another point that the ownership right to the landless is to be given. When the decision is going to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The Government has taken a decision for giving ownership rights to the dwellers in 27 re-settlement colonies and the DDA distributed application forms for that and the Government is taking necessary steps.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I have been drawing your attention for a long time. I am from Bombay. (Interruptions). Kindly allow. I am trying to catch your eye.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I have already caught your eye.

MR. SPEAKER: I must explain to this House how I have to work.

(Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You allowed Delhi. You allowed Calcutta.

What about Bombay? Why is Bombay not being allowed in this matter? (Interruptions). There should be some principle.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखें कि 544 सदस्य हैं। सभों को मौका नहीं मिल सकता है। कलकत्ता हो गया है। दिल्ली कैपिटल है। सब के सब माननीय सदस्य इस में इंटरेस्ट हो सकते हैं। अपने अपने प्रश्नों में वे बिल्कुल इंटरेस्ट हैं। सारे करना चाहते हैं। कौन सा ऐसा सदस्य है जो नहीं करना चाहता है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : जिनका जिस में इंटरेस्ट हैं उनको मौका मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पहले ये उठे थे। इन्होंने कहा था (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह न कलकत्ता की बात है और न दिल्ली की। यह बात सज्जा की है। एक प्राजक्त का जिक्र यहां आ गया है। उसके लिए कुछ सोग इंटरेस्ट हो सकते हैं, देश ब्राह्मी इंटरेस्ट उस में हो सकता है। अगर इस तरीके से व्यक्तिगत तौर पर आप इसको लेंगे तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। भी नाराज हो जाएंगे तो किस को मराजी करूँगा। आपका यह काम है। मुझे कोसी कनाल से कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी हो जाए।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सवाल के साथ साथ कोई सवाल ऐसा होता है जिस के सम्बन्ध में मैम्बर के अपने क्षेत्र का सवाल जुड़ा होता है। उसको तो मौका मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कृध हो कर काम करना तो फिर लठबाजी से ही काम चलता है। फिर पालियामेंट की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती है। यहां तो शान्ति से काम चलता है, प्रेम से काम चलता है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : जिन मैम्बरों के अपने क्षेत्रों का सवाल हो जाता है उनको भी तो आप देखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाद विवाद में कोई जीत नहीं सकता है और न कभी किसी को जीत हुई है। यह तो मानने की बात है। ठंडे रहेंगे तो काम ठोक हो जाएगा कभी कभी कोई ऐसा सवाल होता है कि उस में काफी समझ लग जाता है। इस में पच्चों मिनट लग गए हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You allow at least one per city.

(Interruptions).

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Why should it be allowed only for Bombay or Calcutta? Gwalior is also important.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, किसी के साथ डिस्ट्रिमिनेट नहीं करता हूँ। पहले उन्होंने हाथ उठाया था, इस वास्ते उनको बुलाया है। मेरो भी आपकी तरह से दो हो आंखें हैं। मैं सवाल अपने लिए नहीं करवा रहा हूँ। सब के लिए हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Out of 10 million slum dwellers, 4 million are in Bombay. And you are ignoring Bombay (Interruptions). I am asking you how can Bombay be ignored? Out of 10 million 4 million are in Bombay. I have been trying to catch your eye from the very beginning. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a way out. Shri Atal comes from Delhi slums, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy comes from Bombay slums. You allow both—Delhi as well as Bombay both will be covered.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why do you not agree to the special plea? I do not ask lengthy questions. I ask only very precise questions. How can I show my face in Bombay?

MR. SPEAKER: Your face is very white.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The bull dozers should not be used again please.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं नई दिल्ली से चुना गया हूँ लेकिन मैं सवाल बस्त्रई वे बारे में करूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनका आर्गुमेंट मत दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वेन्द्रीय सरकार को मालूम है कि बस्त्रई की विराट नगरी में अनेक गन्दी बस्तियाँ वेन्द्रीय सरकार की जमीन पर बनी हुई हैं, बसी हुई हैं, जैसे रेलवेज की मीन, डिफेस की मीन, एटामिक एनर्जी कमीशन से जुड़ी हुई जमीन, और उन जमीनों पर जो लोग रहते हैं उनके लिए आवश्यक सुविधायें भी नहीं पहुँचायी जा रही हैं क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र सरकार कहती है कि जमीन वेन्द्रीय सरकार की है इसलिए वेन्द्रीय सरकार इन बस्तियों में रहने वालों के लिए कुछ करे। और वेन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ ध्यान नहीं देती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेन्द्रीय सरकार केवल राज्य को निर्देश देंगी या अपनी जमीन पर जो गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं उनके सुधार के लिए भी कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी?

श्री भीम नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय वाजपेयी जी को जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी सरकार का दाँड़ निश्चय है कि स्लम्स में जो रहने वाले लोग हैं उनको जो आवश्यक सुविधायें हैं वह देने की चेष्टा राज्य सरकार करे। जहां तक आपने बताया बस्त्रई में डिफेस की, रेलवेज की, या मेरे पास जो सूखना है पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, एयरपोर्ट अथोरिटी, सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की जमीनों पर स्लम्स हैं। हाल ही में हमने और वहां की राज्य सरकार ने इस पर बातचीत की है, और हम लोगोंने जो सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय हैं

उनसे कहा है कि वह अपनी सहमति दें जिससे कि यह जो हम संदान्तिक रूप से मानते हैं उन्हें वह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। अगर तस्काल उनको कुछ जमीन की आवश्यकता नहीं हो तो उन्हें दी जाए, और इस पर सरकार का ध्यान जोरो से लगा है। हमारी कोशिश है कि शीघ्रताशीघ्र जिस जमीन की आवश्यकता नहीं है और जिस मिनिस्ट्री या डिवार्टमेंट की वह जमीन है आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान की जायें।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I stick to my constituency because I do not have the habit of flying from one constituency to another.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो हमने वायुदूत सेवा और चलाई है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, in his reply, he has said that they are doing this and they are doing that. But the Maharashtra Government has given you a list of 40,000 slums and you have said, "Of this, you do not need the land on which 9,000 slum-dwellers are there". But you are not giving them permission to give amenities to those areas where 9,000 huts lie. Will you please answer the Maharashtra Government's letter saying yes and that they can give amenities? Because the Maharashtra Government keep sending us letters saying that the Central Government is not allowing them to give amenities.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: This is not a fact. Recently, the Deputy Minister for works and Housing, Government of Maharashtra met me and we had a discussion about it. Actually, as I have just mentioned we have taken up this matter with the different Ministries because the land belongs to the various Ministries which I had just now mentioned.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When are you going to reply?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: If that land is not required immediately, the amenities would be provided. In principle we agree.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In principle what? They have sent you a list.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kosalram, Shri Mallanna. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI RATNASINH RAJDA: Sir, this is an important question. In my constituency, there are hutments. The Central Government is ignoring it.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not going to allow. I have gone to the third Question.

SHRI RATNASINH RAJDA: You may allow me afterwards. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You are a seasoned Parliamentarian. How can you do it? Can you do it all the time? There are 500 people.

SHRI RATNASINH RAJDA: It is important.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is important. Tell me which is not important.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will you allow Half-An-Hour discussion on this?

MR. SPEAKER: You are always welcome to give notice. Is there any bar on it? Hav'nt we considered it?

Agricultural aviation as stimulator to food production

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

(a) whether attention of Government is drawn to a study made by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe that agricultural aviation, particularly in Asia, can help reduce the food

shortage and that Agricultural aviation can be highly beneficial in hilly terrain;

(b) whether the Centre has any proposal for the use of Agricultural aviation as stimulator for development in our various regions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No such report has been received by the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. Agricultural aviation is being used mainly for plant protection measures for increasing agricultural production.

(c) The Directorate of Agricultural Aviation under the Government of India was set up in 1971. Presently, it has a fleet of 28 fixed-wing and 5 rotary-wing aircraft. In addition, private operators have 11 fixed-wing and 18 rotary-wing aircraft. The total area covered under various aerial operations including pest control and seeding by the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation and private operators during 1981-82 till January, 1982 is as under:

. Directorate of Agricultural

Aviation:	3.74 lakh acres
Private operators:	3.25 lakh acres
Total:	6.99 lakh acres

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, just before putting supplementaries, I would suggest, as an international referee, just as there is a rule that when an unruly crowd enters the ground, the referee can increase the time to cover the lost time, similarly, during the Question Hour, when we lose time like that, there should be some provision in the rules to increase the time to cover the lost time which other members lose.

The Prime Minister has advised specially the new members to read

papers and be effective. When we try to be effective the answers of the Ministers make us more ineffective. In reply to my question 'whether attention of the Government is drawn to a study made by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe' the Minister has said, "No Sir. No such report has been received by the Government."

I have in my hand one press clipping from the Financial Express dated 11th February, 1982. In this paper they have stated that the United Nations has published a 218-page study on aviation used in agricultural field. Sir, a few months ago, when you inaugurated the Conference on Population Growth you very rightly said that India has achieved so much growth in the agricultural field but the growth of population is so much that it does not show any improvement and as a result, everything is offset by the population growth, as if nothing is being achieved though we have achieved so much.

So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps the Government is going to take to increase the activity in this field, in the use of agricultural aviation because, according to the U.N. study, although the cost per working hour of agricultural aviation is several times higher than that of ground machines, it helps very much in the growth of agricultural production. Taking this into consideration, I want to know what steps the Government propose to take to increase the use of aviation in this field and increase the number of aircraft both in the fleet of fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft to give help to the farmers of our country.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As I have already said, we have a considerable number of aircraft, a total of 39 aircraft. We are helping the States in spraying operations. Some endemic areas have also been identified in the country and, for plant protection in those areas, we give a subsidy of Rs. 11 per acre from the Government of India. A similar subsidy is also allowed for oil and pulses crops, that is, Rs. 11 per acre and also 50 per cent

of the cost of chemicals. These are various schemes under which we help the States for plant protection measures. Some of the States have been getting assistance from the Government of India. Besides the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation, some States are employing the private sector operators for spraying operations. Some States are not taking help from the Central Government. They have never asked for it. But we are trying to persuade the State Governments to improve their plant protection schemes and measures.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: In reply to part (c) of my question, he has given a figure of 74 lakh acres covered under Directorate of Agriculture Aviation and a figure of 3.25 lakh acres covered under private operators. You are a farmer and you are an expert in it. Does this figure justify that the function of the Directorate of Agriculture is very much good in this field? It is not. Having taken that into consideration, I would like to ask again the Hon. Minister what specific steps the Government is taking to increase the number of fleet in order to help the farmers to increase production.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Even the present fleet is not fully utilised. Some States, as I have already stated do no task for assistance for plant protection.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I would like to ask the Hon. Minister one simple question.

All these ideas about these programmes emanate from the developed countries. I am totally against these ideas.

Ours is a poor country and we require more water and we should help the small and marginal farmers.

Will the Hon. Minister kindly inform the House that the Government would give up all these ideas emanating from developed countries and that they would not spend money on those Schemes but that they would spend the

money on simple irrigation, small irrigation and other such Schemes?

These ideas emanating from developed countries may be useful in those countries but for countries like ours, they are not useful. We must spend our money for irrigation and for the purpose of creating amenities for bringing more land under cultivation. The Government should give a thought to this matter.

Will the Hon. Minister kindly inform the House which direction the Government is taking in increasing production or in helping the Indian farmer and, at the same time, taking care not to waste money unnecessarily?

MR. SPEAKER: What do you mean? Do you want to halt the progress?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No, sir. It is not a question of halting progress. But, in the name of progress, you cannot waste money.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Irrelevant.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Do you like that I should reply?

MR. SPEAKER: No. Irrelevant. You do not realise. Mr. Chakraborty, you are not a farmer. You do not appreciate it.

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल :

कैमिकल्स की कीमत और एयरक्राफ्ट का भाड़ा बढ़ने के कारण अब किसान कृषि-विमानन से लाभ उठाने के इच्छुक हैं। पिछले तीन साल से इसका बिल्कुल इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। कदम सरकार कैमिकल्ज की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों, एयरक्राफ्ट के बढ़ते हुए भाड़े और इसके कम इस्तेमाल को ध्यान में रखते हुए पर एक बहसिडी को बढ़ा कर 25 रुपये पर-एकड़

और कैमिकल्ज की सबसिडी 50 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 75 परसेंट करने जा रही है?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हम इस बत्ति जितनी सबसिडी दे रहे हैं वह मैंने बता दी है।

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल : क्या आप उसको बढ़ा रहे हैं या नहीं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अगर आनंदेश्वर मेम्बर का सुझाव उसको बढ़ाने का है, तो मैंने उसको नोट कर लिया है।

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

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215. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) State-wise names of towns which have so far qualified for the centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of small and medium towns; and

(b) amount sanctioned for each of those towns and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the number of towns allocated to various States/Union territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, the names of towns for which projects have been approved so far, and the Central loan sanctioned for each of these towns is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing the position as on 28.2.1982 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

Name of State/ Union Territory	No of towns allocated out of total 231 towns	Towns for which projects received and approved	Total amount approved for relea- sed so far (Rs. in Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	18	1 Anakapali 2 Ramachandrapuram 3 Tenali 4 Vizianagaram 5 Bhimavaran 6 Kareem Nagar 7 Medak 8 Srikakulam 9 Khamam 10 Tripurtti 11 Nandyal 12 Gadwal 13 Chittur 14 Guntakal	8.00 10.00 22.00 12.00 3.50 13.45 9.00 5.50 No funds released so far 3.80 4.00 5.00 16.50
			112.75
Assam	5	1 Tinsukia 2 Silchar 3 Jorhat 4 Tazpur 5 Dibrugarh	17.92 7.00 10.50 13.50 5.00
			53.92

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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Bihar	15	1 Gopalganj 2 Hajipur 3 Saharsa 4 Daltonganj 5 Chapra 6 Dumka 7 Chaibasa 8 Begusarai 9 Deoghar 10 Arrah	5.00 10.00 4.00 10.00 10.00 5.50 10.50 12.50 26.00 17.00
			110.50

Gujarat	17	1 Anand 2 Porbandar 3 Patan-North 4 Veravalpatan 5 Valsad 6 Podanpur 7 Ankleshwar 8 Dahod 9. Mehmadabad 10 Godhra 11. Bhuj 12 Mehsana 13 Khambhat 14 Amrali 15 Kalol-Sajj	20.83 12.37 3.78 10.50 10.00 8.00 14.00 6.50 5.75 8.00 12.00 12.00 6.00 15.00 20.00
			164.73

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Himachal Pradesh	1	1. Simla	15.00
Maryana	6	1. Karnal	13.00
		2. Kurukshetra	27.00
		3. Hissar	12.00
		4. Naraul	No funds
		5. Palwal	released
		6. Sirsa	
			52.00
Kerala	8	1. Kottayam	22.40
		2. Guruvayur	25.00
		3. Trichur	15.00
		4. Kayakulam	9.40
		5. Tellicherry	18.00
		6. Tirur	30.60
		7. Changancherry	12.00
		8. Badagara	10.00
			142.40
Karnataka	16	1. Raichur	3.25
		2. Hospat	8.80
		3. Hassan	18.50
		4. Tumkur	5.25
		5. Chitradurga	2.00
		6. Chanapatna	2.50
		7. Kanakpura	2.25
		8. Magadi	4.50
			47.05

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh	16	1. Bilaspur 2. Dewas 3. Khajuraho 4. Harsi 5. Rewa 6. Katni 7. Morena 8. Barhanpur 9. Dongargarh 10. Rajnandgaon 11. Balaghat	18.50 12.00 5.00 29.00 6.00 3.00 3.00 5.00 4.00 5.00 — 90.50
Manipur	1	1. Chandel	4.50
Maharashtra	22	1. Barai 2. Manmad 3. Parali-Vaijanath 4. Yavatmal 5. Satara 6. Ratnagiri 7. Amalner 8. Katol 9. Parbhani 10. Kampathi 11. Kinwat 12. Osmanabad 13. Morshi 14. Hinganghat 15. Jalna 16. Ambejogai 17. Selu 18. Digras 19. Bhandra 20. Washim	1.50 15.50 2.50 10.50 8.00 8.75 17.50 6.00 13.00 17.75 7.00 3.50 6.15 4.20 4.30 8.00 8.00 5.50 10.00 10.40 168.05

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Orissa	5	1 Puri 2. Sambalpur 3. Balasore 4. Rourkela	5.00 20.50 1.00 14.00 40.50
Punjab	8	1. Pathnakot 2. Hoshiarpur 3. Sangrur 4. Moga 5. Khanna 6. Phagwara 7 Bhatinda	17.00 16.50 9.50 9.00 15.00 17.00 16.25 100.25
Rajasthan	11	1 Pali 2. Baran 3. Bhilwara 4. Sikar 5. Churu 6. Sumerpur 7. Nathdwara 8. Barmer 9. Ganganagar 10. Jaisalmer 11. Chittorgarh	3.15 4.00 20.00 5.00 9.00 10.00 7.25 10.00 31.80 17.00 .. 117.20
Sikkim	1	1. Jortheng	5.50
Tripura	1	1 Udaipur	9.00
Tamil Nadu	28	1 Dharamapuri 2 Karur 3 Pudukkottai 4 Udhagamandalam	10.50 17.00 5.00 10.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	5	Gobichetti	9.00
	6	Trichangudi	14.00
	7	Manargudi	8.50
	8	Palani	10.00
	9	Mettupalayam	7.50
	10	Chengalpattu	5.00
	11	Coonoor	23.00
	12	Manamadurai	2.50
	13	Dharapuram	10.50
	14	Attur	22.00
	15	Tiruvannamalai	25.50
	16	Udumalpet	11.25
	17	Hosur	14.00
	18	Pollachi	20.00
	19	Namakkal	11.00
	20	Kovilpatti	19.00
	21	Tehni-Allinagaram	10.00
	22	Nagapattinam	17.25
	23	Ranipet-Arcot Walajahpet	10.00
	24	Panruti	15.00
			307.50

Uttar Pradesh	28	1	Azamgarh	5.00
		2	Fatalipur	3.00
		3	Jaunpur	2.55
		4	Hathras	10.00
		5	Banda	4.00
		6	Barabanki	8.00
		7	Deoria	14.50
		9	Kasganj	7.00
		9	Gazipur	17.60
		10	Bijnor	4.75
		11	Sitapur	15.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	12	Manipuri	10.00
	13	Rai Bareli	20.00
	14	Hardoi	16.00
	15	Oral	10.50
	16	Almora	2.00
	17	Mohab	8.20
	18	Etah	1.50
	19	Balia	12.50
	20	Shamli	2.00
	21	Badaun	13.00
			<u>187.10</u>
West Bengal . . .	20	1 Kharagpur	10.00
		2 Midnapore	6.00
		3 Bankura	9.00
			<u>25.00</u>
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	1	..	..
Meghalaya . . .	1	..	..
Nagaland . . .	1	..	..
Total . . .	225	171	1753.45

Union Territories :

Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	1	1 Panaji	3.50
Pondicherry . . .	1	1 Karaikal	4.00
Anadaman & Nicobar . .	1		
Arunachal Pradesh . .	1		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	1		
Mizoram . . .	1		

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What are the criteria to bring under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns? Whether the population, area and income is considered for the Scheme and what are the actual Schemes to be implemented in these towns which have been mentioned in the reply? Please give the details.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Actually, we have decided to develop small towns because a plea was going on in the country that small towns are deteriorating and, therefore, in metropolitan cities this influx is there. Actually the State Governments prepare the project reports of towns. It is not for a population of more than one lakh; it is for small towns having below one lakh population; they prepare the project report and send it to the Union Government for sanction. Here we take the urban population of that particular State and the urban population of the country and proportionately we allot the number of towns to that State. This is the criterion for selecting a small town for development by the Union Government.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: He has not answered properly as to what are the actual integrated schemes being implemented in these towns. He has stated regarding small towns, but he has not stated, regarding medium towns, as to what is the population, etc. In his reply he has stated that 231 towns have been approved, but he has given the names of only 173 towns. The amount is Rs. 1,760.95 lakhs. This is very meagre. Burdwan, Raniganj, Durgapur, Sonamukhi Vishnupur—Vishnupur is a historical town—Barasat and other towns have not been mentioned here. He has stated that in West Bengal 20 towns have been selected, but only the names of three towns are there in

the statement. Regarding Bankura town, an amount of only Rs. 9 lakhs has been released. But previously we came to know that Rs. 1 crore had been sanctioned. What about the rest of the amount? When will it be sanctioned for improvement of Bankura? I also want to know the names of the other 17 towns of West Bengal which have not been mentioned in this statement.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: One thing may be made clear to the hon. Member. The total number of 231 towns have been allocated amongst different States according to the proportion which the urban population of the State bears to the total urban population of the country in 1971.

About Bankura in West Bengal, Rs. 9 lakhs have been allocated; further amounts have not been released because the progress report has not come.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: For one particular town the total project cost is Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 40 lakhs are given by the Central Government, Rs. 40 lakhs by the State Government and Rs. 20 lakhs by the implementing agency, the local bodies or whatever may be there. As soon as we get the utilisation certificate, we release the money further. The utilisation certificate might not have come for this particular town, Bankura.

श्री राम सिंह यादव : राष्ट्रीय राजधानी विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत गत वर्ष बजट में 2 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था। लेकिन उस दो करोड़ रुपये में से समन्वित तरीके से स्टेट्स को उन टाउन्स के लिए जैसे अलदग है, मेरठ है, गाजियाबाद है, नरेला है, गुडगांव है, रिवाड़ी है, इन को पूरे तरीके से पहले जो स्कीम मंजूर हुई थी उस के हिसाब से रुपया नहीं दिया गया और इस साल केवल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया

आप ने रखा है। तो क्या आप इस साल की राजधानी विकास योजना की धनरणि को बढ़ाएंगे और क्या कोई इंटीग्रेटेड स्ट्रीम इन टाउन्स के डेवलपमेंट के लिए देंगे?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The question is about the National Capital Region. It does not come here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Suggestions for multiple cropping, intensive irrigation and adequate use of fertilizers

*210. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the suggestions for multiple cropping, intensive irrigation and adequate use of fertilizers which are necessary to feed the country's estimated population of 94.5 crores by 2000 A.D., which have been made by the All India Seminar held in Patna on January 20, 1982 on environmental engineering, pollution control and water conservation; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

* THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No suggestions made by the Seminar have been received by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from Karnataka to Enhance Quota of Imported Edible Oils

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

(a) whether the State of Karnataka has approached the Union Government to enhance the quota of imported

edible oils for that State during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reaction of Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) and (b) In December, 1981 the Government of Karnataka requested the Government of India to increase allocation of imported edible oils for public distribution system in the State. In January 1982, the State's quota was raised to 1006 tonnes as against 640 tonnes in December, 1981. The same rate of allocation has been maintained during February and March 1982.

Steps to reduce Price of Vanaspati

*213. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reduce the retail price of Vanaspati ghee; and

(b) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) As a result of their discussion with Government, the representatives of the two associations of vanaspati manufacturers announced a voluntary price restraint so as to sell vanaspati at an ex-factory price not exceeding Rs. 217/- inclusive of excise duty for a tin of 16.5 kg. The prices of small packs are to be correlated with the price of a 16.5 kg. tin. The industry has been asked to keep the price arrangement effective at all levels,—producers, wholesalers and retailers. State Governments have also been advised to keep a watch on the situation and to take effective measures to maintain vanaspati prices in co-ordination with the vanaspati industry and the trade.

(b) The voluntary price arrangement is, by and large, being maintained.

Institution for Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes

*214. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has decided to set up a National Level Financial Institution to assist water supply and sanitation schemes in block urban and rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the functioning of this scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Self Sufficiency in Edible Oil

*216. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the steps taken by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oil in the country (State-wise);

(b) whether Government have framed any schemes to bring the dry-land areas under oil seeds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Concerted efforts are being made to increase the production of edible oils in the country. Oil seeds cultivation is at present mostly done in dry lands in this country. It is proposed to raise the production of oil-

seeds to 130 lakh tonnes by 1984-85. Towards this end, the following steps have been taken:—

1. Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in 10 States under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangements, expansion of plant protection measures and training for farmers and extension workers.

2. Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Increase in allocation for development of oilseeds during the Sixth Plan to Rs. 65 crores against Rs. 14 crores in Fifth Plan.

4. Extension of irrigated area under oilseed crops from 8 lakh ha. in 1979-80 to 14.0 lakh ha. by 1984-85.

5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crops namely soyabean and sunflower.

6. Intensification of research efforts.

7. Fixation of minimum support price to ensure that the farmer receives adequate prices for his produce.

8. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

9. Efforts to raise production of rice bran oil, both edible and non-edible, as well as exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, particularly in tribal areas.

New varieties of Trees for Pulp Wood

*217. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a new concept explored by forestry scientists for harvesting new varieties of trees for pulp wood every three to

five years compared to the present thirty to forty years; and

(b) if so, whether Indian forestry scientists are equipped with the knowledge to adopt this new cheap method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government are aware of the concept of harvesting trees for pulpwood on short rotation.

(b) The Indian Forestry Scientists have been working on this for quite some time and pulpwood plantations are being harvested generally on a rotation of 7 to 10 years.

Reclamation of Chambal Ravines

*218. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme for reclamation of the Chambal ravines, which serve only as breeding grounds for operation of dacoits and provide hide-outs to them, has been chalked out for implementation under the Sixth Five Year Plan in consultation with the concerned State Government, or otherwise;

(b) what are the details and cost thereof; indicating the Central and State Government contributions contemplated thereunder; and

(c) what percentage of the said ravines area has already been reclaimed under the earlier plants and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government has been concerned with the problem and had launched a Central Sector Scheme of Pilot Project for Protection of Table Land and Stabilisation of Ravinous Areas. Following the

transfer of this scheme to the State Sector in 1979-80, the States have drawn up schemes for treating some areas of Chambal ravines during the Sixth Plan.

(b) The three concerned States of Rajasthan, Madhya Padesh and Uttar Pradesh propose to treat an area of 13,000 hectares of ravine area and 600 kms. along the periphery of the ravines with an outlay of Rs. 921 lakhs in the State Sector.

(c) An area of 39,231 hectares covering about 4.73 percent of Chambal ravines has so far been reported to have been treated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under different Central and State Sector Schemes at a cost of Rs. 597.96 lakhs.

National Dairy Development Board

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

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal of National Dairy Development Board to have fullfledged oil, fruit and vegetable wings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India has approved a Project for 'restructuring edible oil and oilseed production and marketing' proposed by the National Dairy Development Board, which *inter-alia* provides for setting up of an Oilseed and Vegetable Oil Wing. This Wing has already been set up. Its major task is to plan, coordinate, monitor and appraise the project, handle marketing of gift oil and assist the State Cooperative Oilseed Growers' Federation.

No proposal for setting up of a Fruit and Vegetable Wing has been approved by the Government.

Drought affected Districts of Andhra Pradesh

*220. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Team was deputed by Government to have on the spot study of the drought affected districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a report was submitted to Government with some recommendations;

(c) if so, suggestions and recommendations and how far Government are satisfied with the financial help granted to the State; and

(d) the details regarding the scheme to provide work for the drought affected areas launched by Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Central Team visited Andhra Pradesh between 5th and 8th May, 1981 to assess the drought situation in the State.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Team recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 26.04 crores for being sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking up various drought relief measures for the period upto 30th September, 1981.

The Team recommended that the main thrust to fight the drought should be to intensify and accelerate the tempo of the plan works, particularly the irrigation, road and soil conservation works, so as to generate the maximum employment during the critical period and also, in the process, to expedite their execution.

On the basis of the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief

thereon the Government of India approved an enhanced ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 26.25 crores to meet the requirement of funds on account of the drought situation.

(d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh provided gainful employment to the people affected by drought by taking up drought relief works under the following sectors, namely—Major and Medium irrigation works, Minor Irrigation works, Road works and Soil Conservation Works.

Research and Development on Soil by I.C.A.R.

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has totally neglected research and development on soil even though it has full-fledged institute for the purpose at Karnal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the only treatment developed so far for alkaline soil has been borrowed from Western Countries; and

(c) whether Government propose to reorganise the entire ICAR to make its research more meaningful to the needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government of India is fully aware that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not neglected the research and development aspects of Indian Soils.

(b) No, Sir. It is not a fact. The combination of socio-economic, agro-climatic and soil situations in India are different from Western countries. Therefore, the technologies to reclaim these problem soils developed at the

Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal are different and site specific to suit our conditions.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to reorganise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, since the present organisation and structure of the Council are highly conducive to identify, develop and implement relevant research programmes of both applied and basic nature that the country needs.

Palatial Bungalows on Agriculture Land

*222. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a tendency is growing among the people in the country to construct palatial bungalows on vacant land specially agricultural land;

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid the wastage of agricultural land and to pay more attention to the interests of the farmers; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been determined in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a): There is no specific information on the subject.

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

Suprt in Prices of Urban Land

*223. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether there has been rapid increase in the prices of the Urban land in the recent years;

(b) if so, whether this has placed the housing beyond the reach of most people and caused distortions of the urban form; and

(c) if so, what specific steps have so far been taken to stop the increase of the urban land price?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a): It is true that there has been increase in the prices of urban land in the bigger cities in recent years.

(b) It is true that conventional urban housing has become expensive for the poorer sections in the cities, and the shortage of developed land, among other reasons, had led to unplanned growth of cities to some extent.

(c) Steps have been taken by State Governments to increase the supply of developed land through investments by the housing boards and urban development authorities in the urban areas. The Sixth Plan provides Rs. 485 crores for the provision of 16.2 lakhs developed sites for economically weaker sections. Group housing schemes are sought to be encouraged. Residential schemes in small and medium towns have been taken up through loans released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of small and medium towns. Action is being taken under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 to curb speculation and hoarding of urban land. The New 20-Point Programme lays special emphasis on the problem of urban land. HUDCO has stepped up its investment during the 6th Five Year Plan to Rs. 600 crores, 55 per cent of which is meant for EWS/LIG housing. As on 31-1-82, HUDCO loans will help in the construction of 10,72,365 dwelling units and 74144 developed plots.

New Bullock-cart Wheel

*224. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report published in "Times of India" dated 9 January, 1982 about new bullock-cart wheel designed in Australia;

(b) Whether Government propose to import this Bullock Cart for trials which will also help to train the ICAR Scientists who have been working on similar projects for years;

(c) whether any such similar improved bullock cart has been designed by the ICAR at their Bhopal Institute or at IARI, New Delhi or at NDRI, Karnal, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government are aware that this would form an important part of research and ICAR should be directed to pay attention to this aspect specially in view of the energy crisis facing the country?

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

(b) Engineering drawings and detailed test results are being sought from Australia. If found useful under local conditions, the prototype will be made, tested and evaluated as compared to traditional and improved carts available in the country.

(c) No, Sir. No such improved bullock-cart has been developed at the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE) which was started only towards the late Seventies. However, a research project on the development of improved bullock carts has been taken up at CIAE, Bhopal. At the National Dairy Research Institute draft power of animals including crossbreeds is

studied for capacity to pull bullock-carts for haulage. Studies on bullock-carts at a number of other places have led to the development of improved models with antifriction bearings, pneumatic tyred wheel, solid rubber wheeled cart, bullock-cart with steel body, bullock carts with larger carrying capacity, bullock-carts with better oke and cart with braking mechanism.

(d) Development of bullock-carts continues to be a priority area of research in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research particularly is view of the energy crisis and also because only 5 per cent of the bullock-carts in India are of improved type.

Proposed fish Landing Centres in Kerala

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

(a) the reasons for the delay in giving sanction to the proposed fish landing centres of Kerala such as Chettuvai and Puthiangadi and the Fishing Harbour Project of Vizhinjam; and

(b) when Government propose to give sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b): Chettuvai.— The proposal in respect of fish landing centre at Chettuvai was received from the State Government in March 1980. Upon technical scrutiny, it was found that the site proposed by the State Government was not suitable. The estimates also needed revision. Accordingly, the State Government were addressed. A reply along with revised estimates has been received from the State Government and the same is under consideration.

Puthiangodi.—The proposal in respect of Pathiangadi was received in June 1981 and after examination it was found that an important component like jetty/wharf was not provided in the design and estimate. The State Government were accordingly requested to reconsider the matter and submit fresh proposals which are awaited.

Vizhinjam.—First stage of this project was sanctioned for a sum of Rs. 173 lakhs in July 1968. The State Government have completed this work. For sanctioning Stage II—certain data about the economic viability of the harbour was required and the State Government were asked to furnish the same. Simultaneously, the Exploratory Fisheries Project (EFP) of the Government of India was asked to undertake survey of fishery resources off Vizhinjam. This survey was started in October 1981 by locating two vessels of the EFP at Vizhinjam. Upon receipt of the above material, the proposal will be examined further.

New Method of Lining of Canal Channels

*226. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newspaper reports that soil conservation experts have successfully achieved a major breakthrough in water management;

(b) whether the new method of lining of canal channels reduces the losses through seepage from thirty per cent to one per cent;

(c) whether the World Bank experts had commended the new method; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The "New" Method of lining referred to in the question presumably refers to the use of low density polyethylene film as a lining material in the irrigation canals. The economics of preventing seepage and other loss in canals have been well recognised. Several canals in the country have been lined in the past for minimising the water loss. Various types of materials have been used in canal-lining like brick and tiles, cement concrete, shotcrete, asphalt, polythelene film etc. The low density polythelene film lining is recent in the field of lining. The types of lining to be adopted are decided on various factors like availability of materials locally, cost and efficiency etc. Polythelene lining has been used recently in several irrigation projects in our country. This type of lining requires hard cover like bricks and tiles to protect the same from damage. Its long term durability, efficacy and economics have yet to be established. This has been used also in one of the World Bank Projects in Haryana. World Bank experts have also visited the project.

Requirement of Fertilizer in the Country

2314. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the requirements of fertilizer in the country at present; and

(b) how much of these requirements are estimated to be met by indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The requirements of fertilizers are worked out for each cropping season before its commencements, in consultation with the State Governments, etc. For the current Kharif, 1982, (February—July, 1982) the gross requirements in the country have been assessed as 30 lakh tonnes of Nutrients (N+P+K). Of this, 23 lakh tonnes of Nutrients (N+P) are expected to be supplied by the manufacturers through the indigenous production. Similar assessment for Rabi, 1982-83 (August, 82—January, 83) will be made in July, 1982.

Setting up Fertilizer Plants in joint venture by IFFCO

2315. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more fertilizer plants either by joint venture or its own by the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO) in the near future;

(b) if so, when and details thereof; and

(c) names of those places where these plants are to be set up?

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

(b) and (c) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) along with Southern Petro-chemical Industries Corporation (SPIC) and the Government of India is participating in a Phosphoric Acid and finished fertilizer

manufacturing unit being set up in Senegal (West Africa). All the Indians Participants together will invest about Rs. 18 crores constituting about 20 per cent of the equity capital of about Rs. 88.0 crores in return for an assured supply of 110,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 per annum in the form of Phosphoric Acid produced in this joint venture Project in Senegal. IFFCO will be contributing a total of about Rs. 8.0 crores out of the investment from India and expects to receive about 50,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 per year, for 15 years, after the plant goes into production sometime during 1984.

IFFCO also proposes to participate in the joint sector Project for the setting up of a Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP) Plant with a capacity of 315,800 tonnes/year at Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh), which is being promoted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Project cost is estimated at about Rs. 83.0 crores of which the equity is placed at Rs. 17.8 crores. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and IFFCO propose to contribute 26 per cent and 25 per cent respectively towards the equity while the balance is proposed to be raised by public subscription. The proposal is in the preliminary stages and will take about 3 years for implementation from the Zero Date, after necessary approvals of the project/investment have been obtained.

IFFCO proposes to set up one Ammonium Chloride-Soda Ash Plant at Phulpur for manufacturing 66,000 tonnes per year of ammonium chloride and 66,000 tonnes/year of soda ash involving an investment of about Rs. 37 crores. The project will take about 3 years for implementation from the Zero Date, after obtaining necessary approvals from the appropriate authorities. IFFCO also proposes to take up the setting up of one fertiliser plant based on Bombay High Gas with an installed capacity of 1350 tonnes of ammonia and 2200 tonnes of urea/day. The location cost and other details have not yet been worked out.

Taking over of Sick Mills

2316. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGIRCULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar Mills taken over by Government between 1978 to 1981;

(b) the name of these sugar mills and the States where such mills are situated;

(c) whether Government are aware of the sickness of some more number of sugar mills in the country;

(d) if so, whether the proposal is under the consideration of the Government to take over these sick sugar mills; and

(e) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) 16 Sugar mills were taken over by Government between 1978 and 1981, 11 under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, and 5 under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951.

(b)	Name of the mill	State in which located
1.	Jijamata Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Maharashtra
2.	Shri Satpuda Tayai Parisar Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Maharashtra
3.	The Keshoraipatan Sahkari Sugar Mills Ltd.	Rajasthan
4.	The Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
5.	The Ajudhia Sugar Mills	U.P.
6.	The Deoria Sugar Mills Ltd.	U.P.
7.	Shree Sitaram Sugar Co., Ltd.	U.P.
8.	The R.B. Narain Singh Sugar Mills Ltd.	U.P.
9.	The Seksaria Sugar Mills Ltd.	U.P.
10.	Lakshmi Sugar Mills, Hardoi	U.P.
11.	Raza Buland Sugar, Co. Ltd., Rampur.	U.P.
12.	Shri Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd. Bobbili.	A.P.
13.	Shri Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd., Seethanagaram	A.P.
14.	Motipur Sugar Factory Ltd., Muzaffarpur.	Bihar
15.	Shri Jaora Sugar Mills Ltd., Jaora	M.P.
16.	Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, Mehidpur	M.P.

(c) to (e) Government have not laid down any criteria for determining sickness of a sugar mill. However, take over of mills under the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951 is considered on receipt of proposals from the State Govern-

ments. Take over under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 is for breach of provisions laid down in the Act and to maintain sugar production in the public interest. No proposal for take over of any sugar mill is at present under consideration.

**Setting up of Gobar Gas Plants
during Sixth Plan**

2317. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI A. K. BALAN:

SHRI MATILAL HASDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gobar gas plants proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) what would be the cost capacity and location of each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Ministry of Agriculture's National Project for Biogas Development envisages setting up of 400,000 biogas units during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

(b) Under the National Project, biogas units will be set up in all States and Union Territories. A statement indicating capacity and cost estimates of biogas units is enclosed.

Statement

Size of biogas units (cubic metres gas production per day)	†Approximate estimates of one biogas unit (in Rupees)	cost
	*Floating drum type	**Fixed dome type

1	2	3
2	3640	2260
3	4710	3080
4	5250	4020
6	6510	5120
8	7110	

1	2	3
10	7800	
15	9520	
20	13260	
25	17940	
35	28700	
45	32360	
60	40560	
85	60530	

*Sizes of floating drum type as specified by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in 1974.

**Sizes of fixed dome type as specified by Planning, Research and Action Division (PRAD), Lucknow in 1980.

†The exact cost may differ for different areas depending on the variations in the cost of material, transport and wages etc.

Import of Edible Oil

2318. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of edible oil imported in 1981; and

(b) balance of imported edible oil carried over to 1982 from above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) During the calendar year 1981, 11.54 lakh tonnes of edible oil were imported by the State Trading Corporation on Government account.

(b) The stock of imported edible oils available with State Trading Corporation as on 1-1-1982 was 2.76 lakh tonnes.

Unauthorised Jhuggis in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

2320. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDMC/Estate Officer, Delhi has received several complaints/representations for removal of some jhuggis which have been unauthorisedly constructed by some press-wallas and such other persons amidst the type of III & IV qrs. of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main points of the representations and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

State Food Corporations

2321. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Food Corporation has been set up under Section 17 of the Food Corporation of India Act;

(b) if so, the name of the State and from what date they have started functioning; and

(c) if no, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Food Corporation Act, 1964 provides that State Food Corporations may be set up by the Central Government after consultation with the State Governments. The State Governments have not shown any interest in setting up State Food Corporations under this Act. However, most

of the States have set up their own Warehousing Corporations, Civil Supplies Corporations and other Cooperative agencies which handle major portion of the procurement of foodgrains and other operations.

Prices of Edible Oils

2322. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that edible oils are in for spectacular rise in price during the month of January, 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the price in the current year is also expected to surpass all price records;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons that pushed the groundnut oil price so high during the peak-periods of its availability;

(d) whether the increase in prices of other edible oils was also of the same magnitude;

(e) whether it is also a fact that although the groundnut crop was exceptionally good its impact was not felt; and

(f) what were the main reasons for the same and by what time Government are confident that the edible oils price will be checked at a reasonable level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (f). No, Sir. Excepting groundnut, cottonseed and gingelly oils the prices of all other edible oils declined in January, 1982.

The main reason for some rise in the price of groundnut oil apparently is its inadequate flow from major producing areas to open markets, despite a good crop. However, the prices of all edible oils declined in February, 1982.

Central financial assistance to Barmer district of Rajasthan

2323. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the various schemes under the drought prone area programme, desert-development programme, drinking water supply schemes, forest and irrigation works, integrated rural development programme and self-employment schemes in the Barmer district of Rajasthan receiving Central financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): Some of the major components of the various schemes applicable to Barmer District which are entitled to Central assistance, are as under:—

- (i) ground-water development, forestry and animal husbandry under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP);
- (ii) accelerated rural water supply scheme for drinking water supply in rural areas;
- (iii) forestry and minor irrigation works under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP);
- (iv) agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, rural and cottage industries, and commercial services activities etc. under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); and
- (v) scheme for training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM).

Housing problems in rural areas

2325. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a meeting of the Central Council for local Government and

Urban Development was recently held in the Capital;

- (b) if so, the nature of the decisions taken;
- (c) when the last meeting before this was held; and
- (d) the progressive steps taken to meet housing and allied problems since then specially in rural areas?

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

(b) In so far as housing problems in Rural Areas are concerned, the Central Council urged the State Governments to (i) make every effort to fulfil the targets laid down in the Sixth Plan for the scheme for provision of house sites-cum-construction assistance to Rural Landless Workers which forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme and New 20-Point Programme; (ii) integrate the scheme with loan assistance available from the Central financial institutions like the HUDCO, the LIC, the GIC and the Banks, (iii) keep the subsidy at reasonable level and (iv) develop proper inter-departmental coordination and monitoring arrangements. The Central Council also urged the Central Government and the Planning Commission to consider larger outlays for the programme during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) On 29th and 30th December, 1980.

(d) Even though Housing is a State subject, the Central Government has, from time to time, stressed;

- (i) adoption of low cost housing techniques in keeping with local environments;
- (ii) earmarking of adequate financial provisions by State Governments to achieve the targets fixed;

(iii) higher earmarking of funds available from the HUDCO, LIC, GIC and the Banks for rural housing programmes; and

(iv) adequate institutional arrangements by the State Governments for execution, guidance and monitoring of the programme.

Plan for additional irrigation facilities

2326. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently submitted a detailed plan for additional irrigation facilities in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) A target of creating 9 million hectares during the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan has been fixed. The target aimed at during the year 1982-83 is 2.8 million hectares. Statewise details including additional outlays required are being worked out.

Setting up of goat rearing farm

2327. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goat rearing farm has been set up in the north-east region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The North-Eastern Council has sanctioned

a Regional Goat Breeding Farm in Tripura for which funds amounting to Rs. 4.12 lakhs have been spent in 1980-81 and the anticipated expenditure in 1981-82 is Rs. 10 lakhs. The technical programme of the project includes selective breeding of indigenous goats for improving their economic characters and production of cross-breed goats by breeding indigenous goats with bucks of Beetal breed.

Stock of foodgrain available for public distribution system

2328. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the foodgrain stock made available to the public distribution system in various States;

(b) what portion of these foodgrain stocks are from the imported foodgrains; and

(c) whether the requirements of the public distribution system are fully met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A statement indicating State-wise offtake of foodgrains from the Central Pool for public distribution system during the year 1981 is attached.

(b) Out of the supplies of imported wheat contracted during 1981-82, only a quantity of about 0.7 thousand tonnes of U.S. wheat has so far been issued through the public distribution system.

(c) Regular allocations of foodgrains are being made to all the States/Union Territories on month to month basis for the public distribution system taking into account overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors.

Statement

Quantities of foodgrains supplied from Central Pool to various States/Union Territories for Public Distribution System during 1981.

(Figure in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1981*			Total
		Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	
1	Andhra Pradesh	369.7	56.4	8.8	434.9
2	Assam	246.3	95.9	..	342.2
3	Bihar	144.4	179.5	..	323.9
4	Gujarat	185.2	112.9	7.0	305.1
5	Haryana	0.2	22.5	..	22.7
6	Himachal Pradesh	12.4	23.7	..	36.1
7	Jammu & Kashmir	93.3	50.6	..	143.9
8	Karnataka	185.6	26.2	..	211.8
9	Kerala	1077.8	45.7	..	1123.5
10	Madhya Pradesh	218.1	239.1	..	457.2
11	Maharashtra	669.4	428.5	..	1097.9
12	Manipur	20.4	0.2	0.1	20.7
13	Meghalaya	64.2	..	..	64.2
14	Nagaland	29.1	..	..	29.1
15	Orissa	0.1	63.2	..	63.3
16	Punjab	1.7	84.1	..	85.8
17	Rajasthan	12.4	166.3	0.5	179.2
18	Sikkim	31.6	3.5	..	35.1
19	Tamil Nadu	295.1	39.7	..	334.8
20	Tripura	45.5	2.9	..	48.4
21	Uttar Pradesh	287.9	285.2	..	573.1
22	West Bengal	870.8	637.7	..	1508.5
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.8	4.9	..	9.7
24	Arunachal Pradesh	24.1	4.3	..	28.4
25	Chandigarh	1.9	6.1	..	8.0
26	Delhi	126.3	445.7	..	572.0
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.1	..	0.3

*Provisional subject to revision.

(Figures in 'ooo tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1981*			Total
		Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	36.9	18.0	..	54.9
29	Lakshadweep	3.5	0.4	..	3.9
30	Mizoram	38.3	..	..	38.3
31	Pondicherry	5.9	0.7	..	6.6
Total :		5103.1	3044.0	16.4	8163.5
Others (CRP/BSF, Defence etc.)		85.6	186.6	4.2	276.4
GRAND TOTAL :		5188.7	3230.6	20.6	8439.9

*Provisional subject to revision.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes landless families provided with free House Sites in Karnataka

2329. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes landless families and those provided with free house sites in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The total number of rural landless families in Karnataka State is 10,60,852. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes landless families is not available. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes landless families provided with free house-sites upto December, 1981 is 3-8-1968.

Unauthorised construction in Delhi

2330. SHRI CHANDRA BHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's policy regarding the regularization of unautho-

rised construction in Delhi existed prior to January, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs have recently asked the Municipal Corporation of Delhi not to demolish any unauthorised construction that existed until January, 1981;

(c) if so, what are the details of the instructions; and

(d) whether Government will lay a copy of the instructions on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Orders have been issued by the Government for regularization of unauthorised colonies existing on non-Government land in Delhi, covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively. No other orders for regularization of unauthorised construction in Delhi existing prior to January, 1981 have been issued.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs have intimated that they have not issued any such instructions.

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

दिल्ली में बाढ़ समस्या हल करने की योजना

2331. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृश करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की भौगोलिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसकी बाढ़ और बाढ़ के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि की खतरे की समस्याओं को हल करने के बारे में कोई वृहद् योजना बनाई गई है और चालू वर्ष में इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान किए जाने वाले बाढ़ सुरक्षा उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरहमान अंसारी) : (क) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा साहिबी नदी नजफगढ़ नाला जल-निकास नाले के लिए एक बृहद् (मास्टर) योजना तैयार की गई है। इस बृहद् योजना में शान्ति किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वयन किया ज रहा है। दिल्ली प्रसाशन ने भी बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा नदी नियंत्रण हेतु एक बृहद् योजना का कार्य हाथ में ले रखा है।

केन्द्रीय सिचाई मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में गठित उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति ने भी यमुना नदी पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए दीर्घकालिक तथा अलगकालिक उत्तरों की सिफारिश करने हेतु विस्तृत अध्ययन करने के लिए यमुना समिति को निवेश दिया है।

1981-82 के दौरान दिल्ली में बाढ़ नियंत्रण निर्माण कार्यों पर प्रत्याशित व्यय 8.33 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान किए जाने के लिए परिकल्पित मुख्य बाढ़ सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य ये हैं :— तटबन्धों को ऊंचा तथा सुदृढ़ करना, नदी में जल-निकास निर्गमगार्भों पर जल कपाटों की व्यवस्था करना, निचले क्षेत्रों में बसे गांवों के इद-गिर्द रिंग बन्धों की व्यवस्था करना, बाढ़ तटबन्धों को सुदृढ़ बनाना/ऊंचा करना, नजफगढ़ नाले की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना, सम्पूरक नाले का निर्माण करना तथा अन्य जल-निकास चैनलों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना।

छठी योजना के दौरान दिल्ली में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 39 करोड़ रुपये है।

Modification of Delhi Master Plan

2332. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government have modified the Master Plan of Delhi a number of times resulting in the reduction of agriculture green belt and increase in the residential area;

(b) if so, what was the original Delhi Master Plan indicating the agricultural green area and the residential area;

(c) what is the present position in this regard;

(d) whether any experts opinion is sought from an ecologist while recommending this change of agricultural green area to residential area; and

(e) if so, the details regarding the name of the body constituting of ecologists?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The land use of about 180 acres of agricultural green belt has been changed to residential use in different pockets of Union Territory of Delhi mainly for the use of Government. Semi-Government Organisations and public enterprises. The Master Plan for Delhi had provided for about 47.360 acres for residential area in Delhi and had envisaged an agricultural green belt of 1 mile depth around the urbanisable limit.

(d) and (e). The proposals from the DDA for the change of land use are examined in consultation with the Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi which is a multi-disciplinary organisation having expertise in the field of urban and regional planning including environmental and ecological planning. The suggestions/objections with respect to the proposed modification are also invited through a public notice. All such suggestions/objections are taken into consideration before a decision is taken on the proposal for the change of land use.

Central allocation schemes for drinking water and housing facilities to rural poor

2333. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at a conference held recently in New Delhi, State Ministers have stressed upon the need for augmenting central allocation for expediting the schemes for supply of drinking water and providing housing facilities to the rural poor;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the above suggestion and suitably increased the share of the States and if so, the break-up of increased allocation to be made to States—State-wise during 1982 for both the items separately; and

(c) whether in view of the emphasis in the 20 point programme for these two items, the targets for achievement has also been raised and if so, the new targets set for different States—State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) At the conference held on 4th and 5th February, 1982, it was resolved that the drinking water supply programme for problem villages "be implemented earnestly and in a cost effective and time-bound manner by all States and Union Territories. Where necessary, additional financial and other resources be allotted for this programme by the States and the Centre." As regards, housing schemes for the rural poor, these are in the State sector and there is no Central allocation for them.

(b) The outlays under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, which is intended to supplement the resources of the State Governments in providing drinking water to problem villages, have been increased from Rs. 110 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 127.50 crores in 1982-83. The State-wise break-up for 1982-83 has not yet been determined.

(c) The efforts during the Sixth Plan will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. The target is to cover about 36,000 villages during the year 1981-82 and about 45,000 villages in 1982-83 under the Rural Water Supply Programme with the State and Central funds. The State-wise targets have not yet been finalised. For Housing for Rural poor, the Sixth Plan envisages pro-

vision of house-sites to 6.8 million families to cover all the eligible landless families by 1985 and construction assistance to 3.6 million of these families. These targets have not been revised.

Opening of Fair Price Shops in Delhi during 1982-83

2334. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open more Fair Price Shops in the Capital in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the total number of such new fair price shops proposed to be opened;

(c) the names of the places of New Delhi where new fair price shops will be opened; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d). Opening of fair-price shops is a continuous process in an expanding city like Delhi, with a large number of new colonies coming up and the population constantly increasing. During the year 1981, 754 new fair price shops had been opened. During 1982-83, new shops would be opened as and when warranted by the needs of the respective localities in New Delhi and other parts of the Capital. It is not possible at this stage to assess the total number of new shops to be opened or the places where they would be located.

जल प्रदाय के कार्यकरण में अनियमितताएं

2335 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल प्रदाय विभाग

के कार्यकरण के वर्ष 1977-78 के अपने प्रत्यावेदन में अनेक अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लेखा परीक्षा प्रत्यावेदन की जांच की और जांच में किस प्रकार की अनियमितताएं पाई गई और दोषी पाए गए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

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

(क) और (ख) . अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में आवासीय समस्या

2336. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवासीय सुविधा देने के लिए क्या प्रावधान किया गया है और यह प्रावधान कितने परिवारों के आवास के लिए किया गया है; और

(ख) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(क) और (ख) . योजना आयोग ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1980-85 में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए आवास हेतु जिसमें पुलिस आवास भी शामिल है, 58.10 करोड़ रुपये के एक परिव्यय का अनुमोदन किया है । चूंकि आवास राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए ग्रामीण और नगरीय आवास के लिए परिवारों को लाभान्वित किए

जाने आदि के लिए निधियों का उपयोग करने के तौर तरीकों का निर्णय करना राज्य सरकार का काम है।

Allotment of stalls by NDMC

2337. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of persons who are in waiting list for allotment of N.D.M.C. stalls and since when they are on waiting list, priority-wise;

(b) how many stalls are under various stages of construction and when they will be available for allotment; and

(c) whether Government will issue directions to the Administrator NDMC to ensure fair allotment of stalls strictly according to merits?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The NDMC have reported that there is no approved waiting list with them.

(b) No stall is under construction at present by the NDMC.

(c) Does not arise as no case of unfair allotment of a stall by NDMC has come to notice.

Jamuna water at Delhi not fit for drinking

2338. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest study made by experts of the Roorkee University has revealed that the Jamuna water at Delhi and some other places is not fit for human drinking;

(b) if so, the broad outcome of this study; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

Creation of National land resources conservation and Development Commission

2339. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a National Land Resources conservation and Development Commission;

(b) if so, whether it will co-ordinate with the existing State Land Use Boards; and

(c) whether this will be an autonomous body and if so, what budget provision is to be allocated?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The composition and other details regarding the proposed Commission are being finalised.

A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been allocated under the Sixth Plan period.

Provision of basic amenities in Vishnu Garden, Delhi

2340. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plots 24 to 44 in "E" Block, Vishnu Garden, Delhi have been approved for residential purposes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing civic amenities like pucca roads, water supply, sewerage, street lights, drains etc. in that area?

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

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that Vishnu Garden is a regularised unauthorised colony and proper development of the colony which will include construction of pucca roads, drainage, laying of sewer, water supply mains, etc. will be taken up after the scheme for development of regularised unauthorised colonies is approved and development charges have been recovered from the beneficiaries. Meanwhile, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is providing some basic amenities like approach roads, brick pavement, earth filling and cheap type open drains in such colonies.

Construction of Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese Territory

2341. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many structures have been completed, are under construction and yet to begin construction on the Western Kosi Canal in the Nepalese Territory and the east of river Kamla;

(b) what is the schedule for their completion to ensure irrigation in Nepalese Territory by 1983 and to the east of river Kamla by 1983 including the self sector near the start of the canal from the river and the structure over rivers Balan and Bhukshi Balan; and

(c) what is the stage for the structure to enable the canal to cross river Kamla?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Out of a total 60 Nos. of structures to be constructed on Western Kosi Canal in Nepal, 28 structures have been completed, 4 structures are in progress and 16 structures are in the stage of invitation of tender. Similarly out of 65 Nos. of structures to be constructed in the first 40 K.M. length of main canal in Bihar, 5 structures have been completed and 7 structures are in progress.

(b) As intimated by the State Government, the Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese Territory and the Main Canal in Bihar upto Bhutahi Balan river i.e., upto R.D. 36000 along with its distribution systems and drainage work are programmed to be completed by June 1983.

(c) The alignment of the Western Kosi Canal near the crossing of river Kamla alongwith the location of the structure for crossing the river is under examination and finalisation in the Central Design Organisation of Government of Bihar at Patna.

Fixation of shutters in stalls of C.S.C. Market, Janakpuri, New Delhi

2342. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has recently issued notices to stallholders in C.S.C. market A-1 Janakpuri, New Delhi to cancel their allotment for fixing shutters;

(b) if so, whether the stalls allotted in this market are merely small open spaces which are quite unsafe and unprotected during the night time; and

(c) if so, whether it will not be proper for D.D.A. to regularise this minor addition/alteration of the fixation of shutters by charging some

nominal fees so that the stall could be locked to avoid theft, pilferage etc.?

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

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

Water Resources

2343. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the available resources of underground water, River water and other sources in each State and how much of it has been used for irrigation purposes in each State in each Plan period; and

(b) what is the target and plan outlay of each State in Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The water resources have not been estimated State-wise. The total surface water available is assessed at 1440 million acre feet of which only about 540 million acre feet can be utilised. At present only about 220 million acre feet are being used.

The ground water recharge available has been assessed at 260 million acre feet out of which 250 million acre feet can be utilised.

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

Statement

Target of Irrigation Potential and Financial Outlays during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Sl. No.	State	Target of Potential (in thousand hectares)	Outlays (including Institutional Finance) (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	870	1130.29
2.	Assam	226	148.10
3.	Bihar	1680	1243.70
4.	Gujarat	453	1043.80
5.	Haryana	298	500.31
6.	Himachal Pradesh	28	32.85
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	65	120.04
8.	Karnataka	715	313.50
9.	Kerala	303	360.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1033	1392.50
11.	Maharashtra	875	1459.01
12.	Manipur	61	49.70

1	2	3	4
13. Meghalaya	.	15	7.70
14. Nagaland	.	10	10.70
15. Orissa	.	660	566.00
16. Punjab	.	410	422.53
17. Rajasthan	.	482	588.26
18. Sikkim	.	8	4.50
19. Tamil Nadu	.	233	222.19
20. Tripura	.	13	32.70
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	4550	1617.70
22. West Bengal	.	687	540.20
SUB-TOTAL STATES	.	13675	12261.08
UNION TERRITORIES	.	66	93.85
CENTRAL SECTOR	.	—	460.00
GRAND TOTAL :	.	13741	12814.93
SAY :	.	(14,000)	(SAY 12,815)

Clearance Certificates in respect of Retired Government Employees

2344. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of the issue of No/Final Advance/Demand Certificate in respect of retiring/deceased personnel, their accounts are recast retrospectively from their respective dates of occupation and huge arrears are advised for recovery after several years causing acute financial hardship to the individual officers besides causing leakage of Government Revenue;

(b) if so, what useful purpose has been served by the annual Clearance Certificate issued by the Directorate of Estates; and

(c) whether there could be any finality of accounts for any definite period to avoid hardship to individuals and loss of revenue to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) Retrospective recasting of accounts in respect of retiring/deceased personnel is necessary at the time of No/Final Advance/Demand Certificate, to ensure that there is no loss of revenue to Government.

However, as this work is in arrears owing to administrative reasons, annual clearance/certificates are issued by the Directorate of Estates to ensure that no harrassment/under delay is caused to the concerned personnel.

(c) Finality is achieved with the issue of final No-Demand-Certificate.

Lack of Basic Amenities in Janakpuri Market

2345. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA constructed Market in "B" Block, Shiv Nagar, Janakpuri does not have the basic facilities as Bath Rooms, Street lights, Drinking Water facilities etc.; if so, why these basic amenities have been denied;

(b) whether many of the shops are still to be auctioned; when the shops will be auctioned; and

(c) whether the approach roads of the market are not properly constructed and have not been metalled with bitumen. if so, what are reasons behind this?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SHINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that in the composite lay out plan, facilities for both room/toilet and drinking water have been provided and constructed at site.

(b) The DDA has reported that the remaining four shops reserved for particular trades are available for disposal and that these will be disposed of shortly.

(c) The DDA has reported that the approach roads of the market have been constructed as per lay-out plan and have been bitumen painted.

News-Item Entitled "Tantrum of a VIP Landlord"

2346. DR. A. U. AZAMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news article "Tantrum of a VIP Landlord" appearing in the January 16—31, 1982 issue

of ONLOOKER highlighting illegal sub-letting of official accommodation by Government servants;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) has any letter written by Members of Parliament been received in this behalf; and

(d) if so, action taken with details thereof?

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

(b) and (d). The matter is being investigated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

दिल्ली में भूमि का आवंटन प्राप्त करने वाली पार्टियाँ

2347. श्री दाया राम शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें एशियाई खेल के सम्बन्ध में पांच सितारा होटल निर्माण करने के लिए दिल्ली में भूमि आवंटित की गई है, तथा प्रत्येक पार्टी को कहां-कहां पर कितना क्षेत्र आवंटित किया गया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक भूमि प्लाट के लिए क्या मूल्य लिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या लिया गया मूल्य वास्तविक बाजार मूल्य से बहुत ही कम है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इतनी रियायती दरों पर भूमि आवंटित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना संनग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) जबकि सरदार पटेल मार्ग तथा बाराखम्बा रोड पर होटल स्थलों के आवंटन सरकारी नीति के अनुपार सम्बन्धित तिथियों को प्रचलित पूर्व-निर्धारित वाणिज्यिक दरों पर सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को किया गया था रायसीना रोड और जनपथ के चौराहे पर का स्थल 1,800 रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज की पूर्व निर्धारित दर की तुलना में 2,400 रु० प्रति गज की दर पर नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को आवंटित किया गया था। पंचशील मार्ग और कौटिल्य मार्ग के चौराहे के स्थल का आवंटन ₹६०० रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज की दर पर नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को आवंटित किया गया था।

पंचशील मार्ग और कौटिल्य मार्ग के चौराहे के स्थल का आवंटन ₹१, 800 प्रति वर्ग गज की पूर्व निर्धारित वाणिज्यिक दर की तुलना में 1,200 रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज की रियायती दर पर भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम को किया गया था।

(घ) भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम को यह प्लाट रियायती दर पर आवंटित किया गया था क्योंकि यह अण्डोक होटल के उपयोग एवं कब्जे में टेडेमेडे आकार का था और यह किसी अन्य पार्टी द्वारा बनाए जाने के लिए किसी पांच-तारा होटल के लिए काफी नहीं था। आगामी एशियाई खेलों के लिए होटल आवास की आवश्यकताओं को और इस तथ्य को कि भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपकरण है, भी ध्यान में रखा गया था।

विवरण

क्र०	पार्टी का नाम जिसे	स्थान	क्षेत्र	प्रमाणित मूल्	
सं०	भूमि आवंटित की गई		(एकड़ में)	प्रीमियम (रु०)	वार्षिक भुगतान
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	भारतीय पर्यटन विकास पंचशील मार्ग और निगम	कौटिल्य मार्ग का चौराहा	3. 195	1,85,56,560	कालम 4 में उल्लिखित राशि का 2112 प्रति शत
2.	नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका बाराखम्बा रोड क्षेत्र (फायर ब्रिगेड लेन)		6. 0485	8,78,24,220 300 रु० प्रति वर्ग गज की दर पर	-वही-

1

2

3

4

5

3. दिल्ली विकास प्राधि- करण	सरदार पटेल मार्ग (द्वितीय स्थल)	6. 00	5,22,72,000 1800 रु० प्रति वर्ग गज थी दर पर	—वही—
4. नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका	रायसीना रोड और जनपथ के चौराहेपर विण्ड- सर प्लेस	4. 5	लगभग 2400 रु० प्रति वर्ग गज	—वही—
(ब) नीलामी के आधार पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया गया आबंदन				
1. मैसर्स एशियन होटल भीका जी कमा प्लेस	4. 96	4,36,00,000 1817 रु० प्रति वर्ग गज की दर पर 1 रु० और तंत्पश्चात् कालम चार में उल्ल- खित राशि का	प्रथम दो वर्ष के लिये 1 रु० वर्ग गज की दर पर 1 रु० और तंत्पश्चात् कालम चार में उल्ल- खित राशि का	2112 प्रतिशत
2. प्रस्तावित कम्पनी की समाज सदन बसंत ओर से मि० जय प्रकाश लोक	0. 31	1,82,00,000 3250 रु० प्रति वर्ग गज की दर पर	—वही—	
3. मैसर्स कौस्मोपोलिटन बिल्डर्स एण्ड होटलि- यर्स प्रा० लि०	1. 83	1,60,00,000 1351 रु० प्रति वर्ग गज की दर पर	—वही—	

Amendments to Delhi rent Control Act

2348. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Rent Control Act has become obsolete in view of the changing socio-economic condition of the society;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to carry out amendment to this Act in near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Certain proposals to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act are under Government's consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Timber Smuggling

2349. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forests are being denuded by VIP timber smugglers;

(b) whether beating of forest officials by their agents and bestowing favours of forest lessees thereby spoiling the ecological surroundings in the country and some such instances were highlighted in the press sometime back; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that such criminals are brought to book together with details of VIP timber smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Reports from certain States indicate that forest officers on law enforcement duty are vulnerable to assault and violence at the hands of smugglers of forest products. No instances of forest officers bestowing favours on lessees are reported.

(c) Several steps are in force in various States to apprehend culprits, including:—

(i) departmental working of forests to eliminate scope of illicit felling through contractors' agency.

(ii) provision of incentives and awards to informers and staff.

(ii) Stiff penalties in case of breach of contracts involving illicit fellings.

(iv) Requisitioning of special contingents of police to combat organised gangs.

(v) Patrolling through special mobile squads.

(vi) Constitution of Rakshak Dals comprising local villagers to patrol forests.

(vii) Provision of fire arms to forest protection staff.

(viii) Establishment of separate vigilance cells.

सीमेंट प्रदूषण से फसल को नुकसान

2350. श्री राम स्वरूप राम : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 1982 के "दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान" में "सीमेंट प्रदूषण से फसल को नुकसान" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और रोहताश इण्डस्ट्रीज

से होने वाले सीमेंट प्रदूषण से कितने एकड़ फसल को नुकसान हुआ था ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) : अरेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र को जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पत्रों पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Import of Wheat

2351. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of imported wheat being handled by Food Corporation of India;

(b) the quantity of wheat which has been received along with the names of the countries as well as the quantity which is being unloaded in the ports; and

(c) whether State Government had asked for more wheat allotments for distribution through fair price shops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Food Corporation of India is handling a quantity of 15.15 lakh tonnes of US wheat and 7.50 lakh tonnes of Australian wheat contracted for import in 1981-82.

(b) About 12.75 lakh tonnes of US wheat and 2.54 lakh tonnes of Australian wheat has arrived as per vessels berthed till 1-3-1982. Against these arrivals, quantities unloaded at our ports as on 1-3-1982 were 12.42 lakh tonnes of US wheat and 1.63 lakh tonnes of Australian wheat.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some of the States had represented for increase in their monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system from the Central Pool. Such requests were considered and decision taken keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the

Central Pool, relative needs of various State Governments, market availability and other related factors.

Tenure of Director of Central Potato Research Institute Shimla

2352. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Five Year Tenure of the Director of the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla has since expired on 8 October, 1980;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he is continuing to hold charge of the post of Director even after lapse of more than a year of the expiry of the tenure;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Director is being given 3 monthly periodical extension; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor and steps to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Dr. B. B. Nagaich was appointed to the post of Director, Central Potato Research Institute, Simla on a tenure of 5 Years w.e.f. 8-10-1975. On expiry of his five year tenure it was decided on the basis of his performance to bring him back to the Scientific stream retaining his pay and emoluments as personal to him in accordance with the Research Management Position Rules. However, in the interest of work of the Institute, it was also decided that till the selection of the new Director, Dr. Nagaich may continue to perform the duties of Director Central Potato Research Institute on ad-hoc basis. The post of Director, Central Potato Research Institute has since been advertised and is likely to be filled in about 6-8 months time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Grant to consumers organisations to fight rise in Prices

2353. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been giving grants to consumers' organisations to fight the rise in price.

(b) if so, what are the basis/norms for giving such grants;

(c) whether there has been a demand for the increase of these grants from the organisations; and

(d) whether Government have considered the proposal to give 100 per cent grant to the programmes of the organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Government have been giving grants to consumer organisations under the scheme of "Measures for Consumer Protection" for taking up consumer protection programmes/activities.

(b) Under the above scheme, assistance to eligible consumer organisations are ordinarily considered upto 50 per cent of the total cost of the scheme.

(c) There has been instances in the past where the organisations had asked for higher grants.

(d) The guidelines for grant of assistance is at present under review.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भूमि का अधिग्रहण

2354. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण दिल्ली में फ़िलानों की भूमि बहुत कन दामों पर खरीदती है और बहुत अधिक दामों पर बेच कर लाभ कमाती है

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके विरोध में सरकार को अनेकों अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि किसान अपनी भूमि का उचित मूल्य पायें, सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिल्ली के सुनियोजित विकास के लिए अर्जित भूमि के लिए दिये गये मुप्रावजे की कम दरों के विरुद्ध सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। भूमि अर्जित की जाती है तथा भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार मुप्रावजा दिया जाता है। विद्यमान कानून में लूटियों को ठीक करने के लिए भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 के संशोधन हेतु सरकार शीघ्र ही बिल पेश करेगी।

News item captioned 'Development of crops and new technology'

2355. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the review of ICAR Research 1981 claiming varietal development of crops and new technology, (Times of India 2, January 1981) and if so, the details theref;

(b) whether a large number of high yield disease resistant varieties have been developed during the year covering major food crops vegetables and fodder and if so, the details thereof indicating the acreage covered for each of these varieties;

(c) whether it is also a fact that four new varieties of Basmati rice have been develop for export requirement; and

(d) if so, the acreage covered so far for this purpose?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. During the past one year a number of high yielding varieties and hybrids possessing resistance or tolerance to major diseases have been identified. The list of the crop varieties released in 1981 by the Central Sub-Committee on Release of Varieties are given below:—

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Name of the varieties</i>
Wheat	Lok-1, Kashipra, KSML-3, HS-86, HW-517 MLKS-11, HB-208, HUW-37
Rice	IR-36
Pulses	Blackgram: Pant U-19'Pant U-30 Gram: Pant G-114 Lentil- Pant L-639 Greengram: Pusa 7, Pusa-10
Sorghum	CSH-9
Guar	HG-75, HFG-119
Oat	OS-6, UPO-94
Berseem	Warden (S-99-1)
Cowpea (Forages)	UPC 5286
Sorghum (Forages)	HC 136

These are new varieties and their seed is being multiplied for distribution to the farmers and for large scale adoption.

(c) and (d). Yes. Sir. Four cultures namely Pusa 150—21—1, UPRM 500, PAU 263—1—9—2—1 and CRM 8—5709—23—190 have been identified which posses better grain quality and

aroma. In addition, several other strains like VI—8a, CR 206—36353, IET 7314, IET 7861 and IET 7862 have also been developed with same characteristics. These new strains combine better yield and quality characteristics nearly similar to that of Basmati rice. They are being tested in the trial at the breeding centres. -

Pending water disputes

2356. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many water disputes are pending for decision of the Board or Government and for how long they have been pending;

(b) which are the irrigation projects pending for Central Government's sanction; and

(c) how long it will take to dispose them of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There are two main pending River Water Disputes which relate to the use and development of the waters of

(1) Cauvery Basin amongst Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Pendicherry; and

(2) Yamuna Basin amongst Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Hi-

machal Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi.

The issue of sharing of Cauvery Waters was brought to the notice of Central Government around 1970 and that of Yamuna in 1974.

(b) A statement showing the Irrigation Projects which are pending for Central Government's sanction due to inter-State aspects is enclosed.

(c) The clearance of Irrigation Projects pending due to inter-State aspects depends on the settlement of water disputes amongst the concerned basin States. Whereas every effort is being made by Central Government to resolve the differences by negotiations, the Central Government at present has no powers to take any decision and enforce the same on the party States. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate any likely date for the settlement of the disputes.

Statement

List of Irrigation projects pending due to Inter-states Aspects

Sl. No. State Concerned

Name of Projects

I. CAUVERY RIVER BASIN

1.	Karnataka	Hemavathi (major)
2.	-do-	Kabini (major)
3.	-do-	Hospatna Lift (major)
4.	-do-	Harangi (major)
5.	-do-	Yagachi (major)
6.	-do-	K.R. Sagar Right (major) Bank Canal Stage-I
7.	-do-	Suvarnabathy (medium)
8.	-do-	Arkabathi (medium)
9.	-do-	Kudergundicalla (Medium)
10.	-do-	Chicklihol (medium)
11.	-do-	Uduthorahalla (medium).
12.	-do-	Iggalure (medium)

Sl. No.	State Concerned	Name of Projects
13.	-do-	Changawadi (medium)
14.	-do-	Vota-hola (medium).
15.	Kerala	Kerala Bhavani (major).
16.	-do-	Kuttiadi Augmentation (major).
17.	-do-	Attapady (medium).
18.	Tamilnadu	Modernisation of cauvery.
19.	-do-	Kalamalai (medium).
20.	-do-	Kadaganar (medium).
21.	-do-	Thopoiar (medium).
22.	-do-	Vardhanandhi (medium).
23.	-do-	Siddhamalli (medium).

II. YAMUNA RIVER BASIN

1.	Haryana	Increasing capacity of Bibipru Bake (major)
2.	-do-	Sewani Lift Irrigation (Stage II & III (major)
3.	-do-	Augmentation of Western Yamuna Canal supplies by Tubewell (major)
4.	-do-	Loharu Lift scheme Stage-II (major)
5.	-do-	Construction of Mumak Canal Link Channels and Wansi Branch Gohana Distributary and Delhi Parallel Branch (major)
6.	-do-	Remodelling and Lining of Hansi Branch RD 60000 (major).
7.	-do-	Sutlaj Yamuna Link (major).
8.	-do-	Remodelling and Lining Sunder Sub-Branch RD 16137 tail and Sunder Distributary head to tail (major).
9.	-do-	Nangal Lift Irrigation Scheme (major).
10.	-do-	Sawani Lift Irrigation Stage-I (medium)
11.	-do-	Remodelling Butana Branch and Sunder Sub-Branch for feeding Jui Canal and S.N. Chakravarty Canal stage IV (medium).
12.	-do-	Construction of New and remodelling and Extension of existing minors of Jui-Lift Scheme Stage-II (medium)
13.	-do-	Construction of Additional head Regulator Complex at Dedupur (medium).
14.	-do-	Installation of 50 Nos. additional augmentation tubewells along Delhi parallel Branch (medium).
15.	-do-	Installation of 50 Nos. additional augmentation tubewells along Hansi Branch (medium).

Development of Shahjahanabad

2357. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take for the development of Shahjahanabad?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The Delhi Administration has informed that a scheme under the caption "Redevelopment of Shahjahanabad" has been approved by the Planning Commission with the allocation of Rs. 10.00 crores during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The scheme will call for a special approach to rebuild the walled city preserving its historical importance and character. The Delhi Administration is examining a draft Project Report prepared by the DDA in this connection.

In the meanwhile environmental improvement is also carried out, wherever feasible, in the walled city to improve the living conditions.

Import of Edible Oil

2358. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going for substantial import of edible oils in the current year; and

(b) if so, what is the total quantity of edible oils being imported this year and the name of the exporting country with quantity of oil to be exported by them to our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Imports of edible oils are made by the Government through the State Trading Corporation with a view to covering the gap between the

demand for and indigenous production of edible oils. During the current year also the quantity to be imported would depend upon the indigenous production of edible oils, domestic and international prices trends, availability of foreign exchange and other relevant factors. The State Trading Corporation purchases edible oils through global tenders and obtains its requirements generally from Brazil, Malaysia, India and Europe.

Effect of Fertilizer Price Hike

2359. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether price hike in fertilizer affects more on small land marginal farmers as compared to a big farmers; and

(b) steps proposed to provide fertilizer at a cheaper rate to small farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Despite the hike in fertilizer prices in June, 1980 and July, 1981, the overall consumption of fertilizers in the country has gone up as a result of number of steps taken by the Government such as: increasing the support prices of crops, making available fertilizers on Government account upto Block Headquarters instead of Rail-heads; enhancing Distribution Margin by about 22 per cent w.e.f. 15th August 1981 and increasing the short-term loans. The consumption data for different categories of farmers is not available.

(b) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD), there is a provision of subsidy to small and marginal farmers at the rate of 25 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent respectively on Potassic and Phosphatic fertilizers.

Hetavane Irrigation Projects

2360. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) progress of Hetavane Irrigation Project (District Raigad, Maharashtra State) with special reference to the original plan; and

(b) reasons for delay in the implementation of the Project and Government's action/directives to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) Hetavane irrigation project report was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Maharashtra in July 1981 for technical examination and approval of the Planning Commission. The comments of the Commission have been sent to the State Government in January, 1982, the replies to which are awaited. The project is not yet accepted by the Planning Commission.

The Project has, however, been included by the State Government in their Sixth Plan proposals.

Siberian Cranes in Bharatpur bird Sanctuary

2361. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary still attracts a large number of Siberian Cranes, which is a fast disappearing species in the World every year;

(b) whether it is a fact that birds from Siberia, Mongolia, Kazikistan, Ladakh, Tibet and China also come every year;

(c) whether bird lovers and experts are apprehensive of the fact that sulphurdioxide discharge from

the Mathura Refinery when commissioned in April will be dangerous for the birds and will lead to their abandoning the site; and

(d) if so, whether Government would entrust the job of study of likely pollution effect on the sanctuary experts like Shri Salim Ali and be guided by the suggestion and if so, when this will be done and steps taken to keep the pollution rate low in the meantime?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Water birds from West China, Central and Western Siberia and Kazikistan come to Bharatpur every year. Birds from Mongolia and Eastern Siberia generally visit Eastern India.

(c) and (d). Some experts are apprehensive of pollution by sulphur dioxide discharge from the Mathura Refinery adversely affecting the birds in Bharatpur National Park. However, best available technology is being adopted in the Mathura Refinery to abate air pollution. Experts have indicated that the sulphur dioxide level from the refinery at Agra would be negligible at Bharatpur. However, a monitoring station is being set up at Bharatpur and if adverse effects are observed, the question of making a study would be taken up.

Villages Provided drinking water upto 1981 State-wise

2362. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of villages so far provided with drinking water at the end of 1981; State-wise details thereof;

(b) number of villages to be provided with drinking water and when; State-wise details thereof; and

(c) total amount allotted, released so far to the States upto 1981, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments from the funds provided in the State Plans. However, the Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement their resources in providing safe drinking water to problem villages where water supply sources are not easily accessible or where the water sources are not safe. There were about 5.76 lakh villages in the country according to the 1971 Census, of which about 2.31 lakh villages remained to be provided water supply facilities on a priority basis as on 1.4.1980 according to the latest data received from State Govts. Against this number of 2.31 lakh villages, drinking water supply was provided to 25,978 villages during the year 1980-81. The State-wise breakup is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3501/82].

(b) During the Sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. The State-wise break-up is enclosed (Annexure-II).

(c) The Central Assistance released to State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the year, in which the Central Programme was in operation and upto 1980-81 are shown in the enclosed Statement (Annexure III).

Agriculture-A joint venture with Government

2363. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute has opined that agriculture must become a joint venture with the Government for millions of small and marginal farmers, if average agricultural yields in India were to become comparable to those of the developed countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in this direction;

(c) whether Government propose to take over the responsibility to provide to farmers at minimum cost a wide range of agro-services which are absolutely necessary for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government have not received any proposal from Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute in this regard.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Government have already in operation the Integrated Rural Development Programme all over the country to enable the small and marginal farmers to avail themselves of subsidy @25 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent on agricultural inputs and for taking up farm management practices subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3000 per beneficiary. For community works, a subsidy of 50 per cent of the capital cost of an approved work apportionable to the beneficiary is extended. Special subsidies have been made available to the above category of farmers through various programmes initiated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the national

demonstration and other research projects for land reclamation in some of the States. Subsidies are also available under IRDP Programme for purchase of storage bins by small and marginal farmers.

(d) The Government have under consideration a scheme for the establishment of farmers' agro-service centres in some States specifically for the supply of custom service on small improved implements, hand-tools and machines to the small and marginal farmers and for popularisation of these items amongst small and marginal farmers for their own use.

लाडो की सराय, दिल्ली में वाटरवर्क्स

2364. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल आपूर्ति विभाग ने लाडों की सराय (भूली भटियारी) में 32 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक वाटरवर्क्स बनाया था;

(क्र) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वाटरवर्क्स के लिए 15 लाख रुपये मूल्य की मशीनरी खरीदी गई थी और कोई यह नहीं जानता कि यह मशीनरी कहां गई और इस भवन में एक कार्यालय खोल दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब और किसके पर्यवेक्षण में यह वाटरवर्क्स बनाया गया और क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने पर विचार करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) - (क) से (ग). दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा

मल व्यवन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि 1965-66 में आपात काल के दौरान सरकार ने जल पूर्ति के लिए आपातिक कार्यों को आरम्भ करने के लिए 25 लाख रुपये का क्रृद्ध मन्त्र लिया था जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ भूली-भटियारी में 5 एम०जी० डी०क्षमता के स्लो सैण्ड फिल्टर्स का निर्माण शामिल था। इस बात पर विचार किया गया था कि उद्यान प्रयोजनों के लिए भूली भटियारी में जल शोधन तालाब के लिए जो कच्चा पानी यमुना नदी से खींचा जा रहा था उसे अगे और स्लो सैण्ड फिल्टर्स में शोधित किया जायेगा। दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्यवन संस्थान की समिति ने स्लो सैण्डों फिल्टर्स के सिविल कार्यों को एन० पी० सी०० सी० को सौंपा जिसे 11.44 लाख रुपये की लागत से किसे गया है, विद्युत् और मैकनिकल उपकरणों की पूर्ति तथा स्थापना का कार्य 208,137 रुपये की लागत से सौंपा गया था। इस योजना के लिए स्लूस वल्वों और अन्य विशेष वस्तुएँ 0.82 लाख रुपये की लागत से खरीद गई थी। भूमि तथा विकास अधिकारी ने 9540 रुपये और वार्षिक किराये, की लागत से 1,923 एकड़ नाप की भूमि दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्यवन संस्थान को अन्तरित की स्लो सैण्ड फिल्टर का निर्माण किया गया परन्तु उन्हें उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया क्योंकि इनके उपयोग के लिए कोई आकस्मिक स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं हुई। तत्पश्चात् वजीरा, बाद, हैदरपुर में शोधन संयन्त्रों तथा आर० सी० सी० कुआँ और नलकूपों का निर्माण किया गया जिन्हें पानी के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों के रूप में रखा गया। कल पुजाँ को हटा दिया गया है और स्टाक में रख दिया गया है और अधिकांश उपकरणों को अन्य संयन्त्रों में उपयोग में लाया गया है। इस पम्प हाउस को एक कार्यालय में बदल दिया गया है। क्योंकि कोई अनियमितता नहीं हुई थी इसलिए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध

कोई कार्यावाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Consumption of Vanaspati Ghee in Delhi

2365. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total consumption of vanaspati ghee in Delhi; how much is produced by DCM Chemicals and how much by Ganesh Flour Mills and how much of it is exported to neighbouring States by them;

(b) whether the export of Vanaspati from Delhi is proposed to be totally banned till it meets fully the requirement of the capital;

(c) what is the quantity of rapeseed and palm oil supplied to the local markets for sale; did the same reach

the common man or was it siphoned into black market and is it all liked by the consumers or is used for adulteration in mustard oil etc.; and

(d) what are the salient causes of the vanaspati shortage in Delhi together with tangible steps evolved taken to fight the same to safeguard the exploitation of the common man at the hands of multi-national?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The demand for vanaspati varies according to the price and availability of indigenous oils for direct consumption. It is, therefore, difficult to estimate precisely the usual total consumption of vanaspati in Delhi. The production in and despatches from Delhi of vanaspati between October, 1981 and January, 1982 were as follows:—

	Production of vanaspati		Despatches to other States	
	GFM	DCM	GFM	DCM
	(in Metric Tonnes)			
October, 81	1634.8	6750.2	—	3260.9
November, 81	1834.8	6457.8	1.5	3434.1
December, 81	1939.8	6749.7	—	3669.5
January 82	2139.8	5400.0	—	2749.9

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Rapeseed and palm oils are not supplied by Government to the open market for sale. They are supplied to the fair price shops. 200 tonnes of RBD palm oil and 800 tonnes of rapeseed oil are supplied to the Delhi Administration per month for distribution through fair price shops. A small quantity of RBD palmolein and rapeseed oil is sold in packages of 2 kg. and 4 kg. by the Government managed Ganesh Flour Mills through Super Bazaars and cooperatives in Delhi.

(d) The availability of vanaspati in Delhi has, by and large, been satisfactory. However, localised shortages of a temporary nature cannot be ruled out. In order to ensure easy availability of vanaspati to the consumers in Delhi, the Delhi Administration has taken certain measures for regulation according to which a licensed vanaspati retailer is not to sell more than 5 kgs. of vanaspati every fortnight to ration-card holders. Upto 1 kg. of vanaspati can be sold to consumers without ration-cards.

Import of milk products under gift programme

2366. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported gift milk products under operation Flood II are being used only for fluid milk or converted into luxury milk products and the details of actual use by the receiving dairies;

(b) whether in view of the failure of earlier Operation Flood in milk production and the slow progress of Operation Flood II, Government will make the country free from imports; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to increase imports of milk products during this year under gift programme over the projected supplies or for commercial imports as in case of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In accordance with the policy formulated for issue of pooled stock of skim milk powder, butter oil and butter comprising gift supplies from European Economic Community under Operation Flood II and indigenously procured skim milk powder effective from 1-4-1979 to 31-12-1981, after meeting the requirement of liquid milk plants for regeneration into milk, the commodities could also be utilised by the dairies for manufacture of products including

ghee and also issued to baby food manufacturers at nominal basis. However, this policy has been revised for the calendar year 1982 and the commodities will now be primarily used by the dairy plants for regeneration into milk. The details of issues of commodities made by the Indian Dairy Corporation during 1980-81 are furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Terminal Evaluation Report on Operation Flood I Project, prepared by the U.N. Inter Agency Mission, has indicated that although during 1970 and 1980 milk production in the country has increased significantly due to the activities of Operation Flood I, the overall milk production has not yet been able to meet the growing demand in the country. According to the report the U.N. Inter Agency Mission has made this observation on the basis that attention was given to increasing milk production under the project. Any reduction in the quantum of gift commodities being received from the European Economic Community for Operation Flood II project will affect implementation of the project.

(c) While there is no proposal for commercial import of skim milk powder, the Government have requested for additional supply of 12,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and 4000 tonnes of butter-oil during 1982 by way of advance drawal within the overall commitment by the European Economic Community to assist the Operation Flood II Project with a view to ensuring supply of commodities to dairies, in light of the fact that current year is a bad milk year.

Statement

(Figures in M.T.)

	Skim Milk Powder	Butter Oil	Butter
1. Metro city dairies and other milk schemes	33481	7748	1503
2. Army Purchase Organisation	850	—	—
3. Baby food manufactures	1280	—	—
TOTAL	35611	7748	1503

Committees, Boards and Corporations functioning under the Ministry of Agriculture

2367. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Committees, Boards and Corporations which have so far been constituted to carry out different functions of the Government and Semi Government undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) what are the functions of these Committees, Boards and Corporations;

(c) the names of Members of those Committee/Boards who are representing them; and

(d) the basis on which the Members were appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Reduction of wheat quota to Orissa

2368. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat is supplied to various states from the Central pool on monthly allocation basis;

(b) if so, what is the month-wise allocation of wheat to the State of Orissa from March, 1981 to February, 1982;

(c) whether the allocation of wheat to Orissa has been drastically reduced;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to increase the monthly wheat allocation to Orissa as per the requirement of the State?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The State Government had requested for increase of monthly wheat quota from 5,000 tonnes to 10,000 tonnes for the Public Distribution System. The quota has been raised to 7,000 tonnes per month from March, 1982. Keeping in view the need to conserve as much wheat as possible in the context of the present food situation, it has also been suggested to the State Government that they should encourage rice consumption. At present the State is not drawing any quota of rice from the Central Pool.

Statement

Month-wise allocation of wheat made to Orissa State from March 1981 to February, 1982

MONTHS							(in '000 tonnes)	
							Public Distribution System	Roller Flour Mills
1981								
March	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.0	7.6
April	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.0	7.6
May	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.0	7.6
June	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.0	7.6
July	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.0	7.6

MONTHS		(in '000 tonnes)	
		Public Distribution System	Roller Floor Mills
August	.	5.0	7.6
September	.	5.0	9.6*
October	.	5.0	7.6
November	.	5.0	7.6
December	.	5.0	7.6
<u>1982</u>			
January	.	5.0	7.6
February	.	5.0	7.6

*Includes 2.0 thousand tonnes for festivals.

गेहूं फ्लोर मिल्स

2369. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्षमा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल के स्टाक से राज्यवार कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितनी रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को गेहूं वितरित किया गया;

(ख) गेहूं किन किन शर्तों के अन्तर्गत वितरित किया गया; और

(ग) मिलों को भारतीय खाद्य निगम से वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान क्रमशः प्राप्त मैदा सूजी, और आटा किस मूल्य पर बेचा गया?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को वितरित की गई गेहूं की मात्रा का ब्यौरा विवरण-1 में दिया गया है (राज्यवार)। क्योंकि आगामी, मुकदमे-

बाजी, हड्डतालों आदि के कारण कुछके मिलों अपना काम बन्द कर देती हैं, इसलिए जो यूनिट भारतीय खाद्य निगम से गेहूं प्राप्त करते हैं उनकी संख्या वर्ष भर में स्थिर नहीं रहती है। वर्तमान सूचनानुसार, प्रत्येक राज्य में मिलों की संख्या का ब्यौरा विवरण-ii में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). फ्लोर मिलों को केन्द्रीय भण्डार से निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्य पर गेहूं सप्लाई किया जाता है। तदुपरान्त राज्य सरकारें गेहूं के पदार्थों के मूल्यों और वितरण पर नियंत्रण रखती हैं। फ्लोर मिलों को दिए जाने वाले मिलिंग मार्जिन में संशोधन करने तक राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया था कि वे गेहूं के प्रमुख पदार्थों अर्थात् केवल मैदा और सूजी के ही मूल्य सांकेतिक रूप से निर्धारित करें। इनका ब्यौरा विवरण-3 और 4 में दिया गया है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम मिलों को गेहूं सप्लाई करने के लिए उनके साथ सामान्य ठेके भी करता है। इस ठेके में गुण-नियंत्रण, तौल, सुपुर्दगी, अनुसूची, वित्तीय प्रबन्ध, विवाचन आदि जैसी कार्यविधि की मद्देशामिल होती हैं।

विवरण-I

1980-81 और 1981-82 (अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 तक) के दौरान रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को सप्लाई किए गये गहूं की मात्रा को बताने वाला विवरण :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

राज्य-केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	1980-81 (जनवरी, 1982 तक)
आनंद प्रदेश	126.3 84.7
असम	130.2 107.4
बिहार	246.1 149.1
गुजरात	130.8 82.9
हरियाणा	59.3 51.9
हिमाचल प्रदेश	34.4 20.5
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	92.5 66.4
कर्नाटक	264.8 219.5
केरल	60.3 38.1
मध्य प्रदेश	61.1 54.9
महाराष्ट्र	350.3 311.4
एन. ई० एफ० *	49.1 41.5
उड़ीसा	122.5 70.3
पंजाब	174.5 117.4
राजस्थान	30.6 16.7
तमिलनाडु	325.4 277.3
उत्तर प्रदेश	361.8 267.6
पश्चिमी बंगाल	413.5 339.0
दिल्ली	344.5 232.9
गोवा, दमन और दीव	12.2 12.0
चंडीगढ़	17.8 11.0
जोड़	3407.2 2572.5

*(मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा और मिजोरम)

विवरण II

देश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम से गहूं लेने वाली रोलर फ्लोर मिलों की संख्या बताने वाला विवरण ।

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम

रोलर फ्लोर मिलों की संख्या

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
असम	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
बिहार	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
गुजरात	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
हरियाणा	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
जम्मू और कश्मीर	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
कर्नाटक	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
केरल	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
मध्य प्रदेश	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
महाराष्ट्र	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
मेघालय	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
नागालैण्ड	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
उड़ीसा	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
पंजाब	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
राजस्थान	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
सिक्किम	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
तमिलनाडु	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
त्रिपुरा	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
उत्तर प्रदेश	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
पश्चिमी बंगाल	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
चण्डीगढ़	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
दिल्ली	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
गोआ	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

विवरण III

130 रुपये प्रति किंवंटल की दर से गेहूं के निर्गम मूल्य के संदर्भ में वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित मैदा और सूजी के निकासी-मूल्य बताने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	निकासी मूल्य प्रति किंवंटल (रु. में)	
		मैदा	सूजी
1.	आनंध प्रदेश	187.44	189.81
2.	असम	183.00	180.00
3.	गुजरात	179.00	182.00
4.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	175.00	175.00
5.	कर्नाटक	187.00	188.00
6.	केरल	180.00	178.00
7.	महाराष्ट्र	158.00 (90 किलो का प्रति बोरा)	165.00
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	176.00	190.00
9.	मणिपुर	188.00	188.00
10.	नागालैण्ड	196.00	196.00
11.	उडीसा	186.00	186.00
12.	पंजाब	175.00	175.00
13.	राजस्थान	170.00	170.00
14.	तमिलनाडु	172.80	173.28
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	180.00	180.00
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	182.00	190.00
17.	चण्डीगढ़	175.00	175.00
18.	दिल्ली	175.00	190.00
19.	पाण्डिचेरी	180.00 (90 किलो का प्रति बोरा)	175.00

विवरण—IV

वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित मैदा और सूजी के निकासी मूल्य बताने वाला विवरण (155-रुपये प्रति किंवटल की दर से गहूं का निर्गम मूल्य)

क्रम सं० राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश

निकासी मूल्य प्रति किंवटल (रुपयों में)

		मैदा	सूजी
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	223.35	222.34
2.	असम	216.75	212.00
3.	बिहार	212.00	212.00
4.	गुजरात	215.00	215.00
5.	हरियाणा	210.00	205.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	210.00	210.00
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	214.30	—
8.	कर्नाटक	210.00	210.00
9.	केरल	243.79	243.79
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	207.80	212.70
11.	महाराष्ट्र	186.00	194.00
		(90 किलो का प्रति बोरा)	
12.	मणिपुर	223.00	216.00
13.	मेघालय	216.75	212.00
14.	नागालैण्ड	216.75	212.10
15.	उडीसा	214.00	214.00
16.	पंजाब	200.00	200.00
17.	राजस्थान	208.80	208.00
18.	सिक्किम	220.00	235.00
19.	तमिलनाडु	200.79	187.38
20.	त्रिपुरा	220.00	220.00
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	221.50	221.50
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	203.00	215.00
23.	चंडीगढ़	200.00	200.00
24.	दिल्ली	204.00	210.00
25.	गोआ, दमन और दीव	210.00	225.00
26.	पांडिचेरी	216.00	211.00
		(90 किलो के प्रति बोरा का धोक मूल्य)	

Salient features of crop insurance scheme

2370. SHRI RAMPRASAD
AHIRWAR:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pulses, potatoes etc. and fruits are also being considered to be included in the crop insurance scheme;

(b) the percentage of farmers covered by the scheme at present;

(c) experience of farmers regarding benefits from this scheme in the past three years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to reduce the premium from small farmers and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Pulses and Potatos are already covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme in some States. Fruits are not being considered at present for inclusion under the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme.

(b) The number of farmers covered by the scheme were 16268 in 1979-80, 23442 in 1980-81 and 18408 in 1981-82 (Kharif Season).

(c) The experience gained so far is too limited to derive any conclusion regarding the benefits to the farmers. However, an amount of about Rs. 5.29 lakhs was paid as indemnities to 3832 farmers in 1979-80 and about Rs. 3.27 lakhs to 2985 farmers in 1980-81 under the Scheme in Operation.

(d) No, Sir.

The rate of premium fixed for low risk areas where the scheme is at present in operation is at the minimum i.e. not exceeding 5 per cent of the

amount insured. The premium payable by small and marginal farmers is also subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent which is equally shared by the Government of India and the State Governments concerned.

Loss of crop due to perennial weeds

2371. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that perennial weeds in cropped lands account for almost 1/3rd of crop losses in the country;

(b) whether Government have any time surveyed and investigated the causes for loss of crop due to perennial weeds in cropped lands in the country;

(c) the estimated loss in crops due to perennial weeds in the lands during 1980-81 (both seasons) and the estimated loss in money state-wise figure;

(d) whether Government have taken any crash programme to weed out the perennial weeds in cropped lands and distribution free or subsidised rate weedicides to arrest this danger;

(e) whether Government have studied the report and findings of the 8th Asian Pacific Weed Science Society Conference held at Bangalore on 23rd November, 1981 which was addressed by Dr. Gautam, Director-General of I.C.A.R.; and

(f) the decisions taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). There are number of both terrestrial and aquatic perennial weeds which infest large areas including some of the cropped lands. The major perennial

weeds are Nutsedge, Kans, Lantana, Imperta, Pennisetum, Oxalis etc. Amongst the aquatic perennial weeds, water hyacinth is the most serious one. These weeds infest large areas in different States/UTs of the country. The Government have not undertaken any systematic surveys to assess the crop losses exclusively due to these weeds. However, some Agricultural Universities and Institutes under the ICAR have undertaken isolated studies in some parts of the country. These surveys by the Researchers revealed that the yield losses due to such weeds vary from 5 per cent to 48 per cent depending upon the intensity of the weed population and crop.

The Government has no programme to subsidise the weedicides for the control of perennial weeds. However, under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, financial assistance is being given to all the wheat growing States for the control of Phalaris and Wild Oat weeds (annual) in wheat crop.

(e) and (f). Report of the 8th Asian Pacific Weed Science Society Conference has been received by ICAR. Recommendations of the Conference are of a general nature which will be kept in view while formulating future research programme in the area of Weed Science.

Study conducted by Socio Economic Research Institute on "Operation Barga"

2372. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the study conducted by Socio Economic Research Institute (SERI) on 'Operation Barga' that about 70 per cent of the bargadar families have reported

increase in their financial abilities and it has also been found that bargadars are in a better position to bargain with the traditional credit suppliers like mahajans and jotedars;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Central Government thereto;

(c) whether Government will advise the other State Governments to improve the condition of the bargadar;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The study which covered 50 recorded barga households in 3 villages of West Bengal revealed that as a result of recording under the 'Operation Barga', 29 households (58 per cent) reported no change in their financial abilities while 21 households (42 per cent) reported some improvement. The study further indicated greater access to institutional sources of finance and less dependence on traditional ones in case of recorded bargadars (share croppers).

(b) The recording of tenants and share croppers in the record of rights is in line with the accepted National Policy on land reforms and a number of other States have also launched special drives in this regard.

(c) and (d). It is recommended in the Five Year Plans that State tenancy laws should provide for security of tenure, ceiling on rents and conferment of rights of ownership on tenants. While almost all State Governments have laws providing for security of tenure and maximum rents, some State Governments (including West Bengal) have not enacted laws conferring ownership rights on tenants.

(e) Does not arise.

Take over of distribution of exercise books, controlled cloth and edible oils

2373. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-GWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to take the wholesale distribution of exercise books from the next academic year; distribution of controlled cloth through its retail outlets from January, 1982 and the sale of edible oils now presently being sold through ration shops to be distributed through the distribution centres of the Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme when it is likely to be enforced; and

(c) whether the branch stores of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society, Super Bazar and its branches will be included in the above said scheme; if not reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) (a) and (b). The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation has started retail distribution of exercise books through its retail outlets but the Delhi Administration has not yet decided on handing over wholesale distribution on it. 50 per cent of the wholesale distribution of controlled cloth to be undertaken from the next financial year has also been entrusted to the corporation but retail sale will continue to be handled by cooperatives apart from Corporation's retail outlets. Wholesale distribution of imported edible oils has also been entrusted to the Corporation but its retail sale will continue with fair-price shops, which will pick up the stocks from Corporation's distribution centres.

(c) The Central Government Employees Cooperative Society and the Super Bazar are retail outlets only and will continue to operate in that manner; they are not to be engaged in

wholesale business of exercise books, controlled cloth and edible oils.

Vanaspati ghee industry

2374. SHRI RAM VILAS PAS-WAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names and number of vanaspati ghee industries in the country in the public and private sectors separately;

(b) what is the production capacity of each plant;

(c) the actual production of vanaspati ghee in each industry during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) what is the demand of the vanaspati ghee in the country during the year of 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(e) whether any action has since been taken by Government to increase production capacity of vanaspati ghee to remove the scarcity of vanaspati ghee in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-3502/82).

(d) The demand of vanaspati has been estimated as under:

Oil Year	Quantity in lakh tonnes
1978-79	6.39
1979-80	6.77
1980-81	7.17
1981-82	7.59

(e) The existing capacity is considerably higher than the production and demand of vanaspati.

Drinking water to the all problem villages in the country

2375. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

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

(a) is there any proposal to provide drinking water to the all problem villages in the country;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof (State-wise); and

(c) steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The latest data received from the State Governments shows that as on 1st April, 1980 there are about 2.31 lakhs villages in the country which need to be provided water supply facilities on a priority basis. State-wise breakup is attached. During the Sixth Plan, effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year.

(c) Outlays for this purpose have been stepped up considerably in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Outlay in the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2007.11 crores which is considerably higher than the outlay of Rs. 429.27 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79).—Two conferences with the representatives of the State Governments were also held in February, 1982, at which it was resolved that the drinking water supply programme to the problem villages be implemented earnestly and in a cost effective and time bound manner by all States and Union Territories.

Statement

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Nos. of identified problem villages remained to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-1980

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Nos. of Problem villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206
2.	Assam	15743
3.	Bihar	15194
4.	Gujarat	5318
5.	Haryana	3440
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4698
8.	Karnataka	15456
9.	Kerala	1158
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944
11.	Maharashtra	12935

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Nos. of Problem villages
12.	Manipur	1212
13.	Meghalaya	2927
14.	Nagaland	649
15.	Orissa	23616
16.	Punjab	1767
17.	Rajasthan	19803
18.	Sikkim	296
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649
20.	Tripura	2800
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505
22.	West Bengal	25243
23.	A & N Islands	173
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740
25.	Chandigarh	NIL
26.	Delhi	99
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	66
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	214
31.	Pondicherry	118
		TOTAL
		230784

दक्षिण दिल्ली को गंगा जल को सप्लाई

(ख) उक्त योजना पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

2376. श्री दिलोक चन्द : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल ड्रायन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि शाहदरा में 30.7 करोड़ रु० की बढ़ी हुई लागत से एक 100 एम० जी० डी० का जल शोधन संयंत्र लगाया जा रहा है। इस संयंत्र को अपर गंगा नहर से

(क) दक्षिण दिल्ली के सभी विदेशियों और वहां वे निवासियों को गंगा जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और

कर्चवा पानी प्राप्त होगा। पानी को पहुंचाने के लिए कण्ड्यूट विछाने का कार्य इस संस्थान के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम कर रहा है। इस कार्य का लगभग 95 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा हो गया है। शोधन एककों के निर्माण और वितरण प्रणाली को विछाने का कार्य प्रगति पर है इस संयंत्र को चालू करने की निर्धारित तिथि 1983 है। तथापि इस संयंत्र के पहले चरण को पहले ही चालू किये जाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

इद संस्थान ने यह भी बताया है कि यह जल शोधन संयंत्र प्राथमिक रूप से शहदरा तथा दक्षिण दिल्ली में रहने वाले सोगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए है।

Memoranda to Central Government by Central Potato Research Institute Employees Union, Simla.

2377. SHRIMATI SUSEELA COPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memoranda dated 10-6-78, 9-11-78, 18-3-80, 16-8-80 and 14-2-81 from the Central Potato Research Institute Employees Union, Simla;

(b) if so, what are the points raised therein;

(c) what action Government have taken to redress the grievances of the staff; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Out of the five memoranda dated 10-6-78, 9-11-78, 18-3-80, 16-8-80 and 14-2-81 only two memoranda dated 10-6-78 and 14-2-81 were received in the Indian Council of Agricultural Re-

search. The remaining three memoranda have not been received in the Council.

(b) The memoranda received by us contained some allegations against the Director of the Institute such as in respect of utilisation of funds collected for the Prime Minister's National Cyclone Relief Fund, physical assault on a lady employee of the Institute and appointment of a relative of the Director.

(c) and (d). The allegations made against the Director have been enquired into through senior officers on several occasions. It was found through these enquiries that the various allegations could not be substantiated.

The Director was, however, advised to improve his relations with the staff and to pay more attention to the needs of the young scientists.

When the first term of Dr. Nagaich as Director, Central Potato Research Institute came to an end, it was decided that he need not be given a second term, but that he should be allowed to continue to perform the duties of the Director till a regular incumbent joins the post, which has since been advertised.

It is evident from the above facts that the Council has taken prompt action to settle the grievances of the staff as brought out in the above mentioned memoranda.

Corruption in cooperative departments

2378. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cooperative Departments in the country have embezzled public money in crores of rupees for the last three years and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in the matter so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The State Governments are concerned with the functioning of their respective Cooperative Departments. "Cooperative Societies" being a State subject, the State Governments are responsible for such societies in their jurisdiction as well. No case of embezzlement of public money in the Cooperative Departments has been brought to the notice of the Central Government.

New long life milk system

2379. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of performance of a new long life milk demonstrated at Indian International Trade Fair (November-December 1981);

(b) if so, how does this compare with the Tetrapak system now under installation by Dairy Board Gujarat; and

(c) whether Government are aware that despite objections of Planning Commission, the technical experts of the Agriculture Ministry without calling for open tenders, placed orders with tetrapak in 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have received preliminary reports about the performance of the equipment processing newlong life milk.

(b) The comparison with Tetrapak system has not been made. However, it is reported that the capital cost of the new system is higher as compared to the Tetrapak system of equivalent capacity.

(c) The Tetrapak project involving import of Tetrapak machines was approved by the Government in July, 1979 after considering all the objections. The Tetrapak machines were imported by following International Competitive Bidding procedure as prescribed by the World Bank for Operation Flood II.

Special housing scheme for the physically handicapped

2380. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any step to sanction special housing schemes for the physically handicapped throughout the country during the year of disables;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Housing is a State subject. Within the Plan allocations, funds are provided for housing as 'block loans' and 'block grants' to the State Governments. They are free to earmark funds for different schemes, according to their needs and priorities.

Development of agriculture during productivity year

2381. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a comprehensive programme for all-round development of agriculture in the productivity year;

(b) if so, the targets set for each crop and through which agencies these programmes will be operationalised;

(c) what steps are being taken to monitor the progress; and

(d) what steps will be taken to improve the agricultural production in

Madhya Pradesh and crops identified therefor?

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

(b) Crop-wise targets for 1982-83 are indicated below:—

Crop	Unit	1982-83
1. Rice	Million tonnes	58.0
2. Wheat	„	39.0
3. Coarse Cereals	„	31.0
4. Total cereals	„	128.0
5. Total Pulses	„	13.5
6. Total foodgrains	„	141.5
7. Sugarcane	„	190.0
8. All Oilseeds	„	12.0
9. Cotton Million bales	„	8.6
10. Jutes & Mesta	„	8.5

The national targets, given above, have been broken into State-wise targets. The various programmes for achieving the targets are to be implemented mainly by the State Governments with Central assistance. During the National Workshop on Agricultural Development in the context of the Productivity Year and New 20-Point Programme, held in New Delhi on February 26 and 27, 1982, State Governments gave assurances to achieve higher targets of oilseed and pulses production during 1982-83. These raised targets aggregated to 14.7 million tonnes of pulses production and 13.5 million tonnes of oilseed production for the country as a whole.

(c) A Monitoring Cell has been set up in the Department to keep a close and continuous watch on the implementation of the Action Programme for the Productivity Year and the New

20-Point Programme. This Cell will obtain Monthly Progress Reports from the State Governments/Implementing Agencies and ensure that timely steps are taken to overcome the problems and constraints arising from time to time. The various Divisions in the Department are reviewing the progress of implementation of the programmes in their respective fields on a fortnightly basis. A Review Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, to review the progress on a monthly basis. Further, the progress of implementation of the Action Programme is being reviewed, on a monthly basis, by a Committee of Secretaries of the Ministries/Departments under the charge of the Union Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Civil Supplies. Besides, the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Civil

Supplies is holding monthly meetings of the Secretaries of the Ministries/ Departments under his charge to monitor the implementation of the Action Programme. Senior Officers of the Department, designated as Area Officers, have been assigned to different States and are paying special attention to these two programmes during their Activists to the States and assist the State Governments in achieving the targets. Six regional meetings with groups of States have been held

during 1981-82. These meetings have proved very useful in reviewing the progress and problems and in suggesting remedial measures. Special regional meetings will be held during 1982 to review the progress of implementation of the Action Programme for the Productivity Year and the 20-Point Programme.

(d) Targets of crops production for 1982-83 in respect of Madhya Pradesh are indicated below:—

Crop	Unit	1982-83
Rice	'000 tonnes	4100
Wheat	„	3600
Total cereals	„	10825
Total pulses	„	2500
Total foodgrains	„	13325
Sugarcane	„	2620
Oilseeds	„	1390
Soyabean*	„	560
Cotton	'000 bales	320

*Included under oil seeds.

The measures for increasing agricultural production include expansion of the community nurseries and mini-kit demonstration programmes, increased use of high yielding seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, popularisation and distribution of improved farm implements, larger supply of agricultural credit through Cooperatives and Commercial Banks, including Regional Rural Banks, strengthening of the infrastructure for storage, processing and marketing of agricultural produce etc.

News captioned "short duration varieties of pulses"

2382. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the claims

of the ICAR (Times of India 1-1-1982) in respect of short duration varieties of pulses;

(b) whether Government are aware that during the last 10 years there has been decrease in yields and if so, the details thereof for the last 10 years;

(c) whether any of the new varieties are expected to be yielding higher as compared to the best yields under optimum conditions obtained so far; and

(d) the yields and acreage covered by the Six Huskless varieties barley released by ICAR?

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

(b) During the past ten years the yields of pulses did not decrease significantly but remained fluctuating around 500 kg/ha. In 1968-69, the per hectare national average of produc-

tivity was 490 kg/ha. which marginally increased to 517 kg/ha. in 1978-79. The details of area, yield and production in the last 10 years are as follows:

Year	Area (thousand ha)	Production (thousand tonnes)	Yield (Kg/ha)
1968-69	21,264	10,418	490
1969-70	22,023	11,691	531
1970-71	22,534	11,818	524
1971-72	22,151	11,094	501
1972-73	20,915	9,907	474
1973-74	23,427	10,008	427
1974-75	22,024	10,014	455
1975-76	24,454	13,039	533
1976-77	22,983	11,361	494
1977-78	23,497	11,973	510
1978-79	23,549	12,170	517

(c) Research efforts are underway to develop improved varieties of different pulses which give more yield as compared to the best yields obtained under the optimum conditions so far with the old varieties. The preliminary experiments conducted at I.A.R.I. indicate that the new varieties of Bengal gram and arhar gave highest yields of 38 q/ha and 25 q/ha respectively as compared to the corresponding national average of 7.41 and 7.19 q/ha. Research Programme of pulses has been intensified to develop still better yielding disease resistant varieties.

(d) Under the All India Coordinated Barley Improvement Project, a number of huskless barley varieties like Karan-3, Karan-4, Karan-18, Karan-19, Karan 164 and Karan 287 have been developed. Among them, two barley varieties namely Karan 18 and Karan 19 have been identified to

be promising by the All India Barley Research Workers' Workshop held in September, 1981. These varieties are suitable for cultivation under timely sown irrigated conditions in the Indo-Gangetic region. They have given 35-45 q/ha of yield in the experimental trials. Before being adopted on large scale, these varieties are to be tested extensively on farmers' fields and also to be approved by the Central Sub Committee on Release of Varieties.

Survey on small and marginal farmers

2383. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission on Agriculture has conducted a State-wise survey about the conditions of the small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, when was the survey conducted and what are the problems of marginal farmers as reported by the National Agriculture Commission; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to sort out their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Agriculture in its Interim Reports as well as the final Report has dealt with the problem of development of small and marginal farmers. It had issued questionnaires to the various States and institutions from time to time to elicit information on different aspects of small and marginal farmer development for different reports in order to formulate its recommendations. The Commission did not, however, bring out any State-wise survey report as such on the condition of small and marginal farmers.

The problems of marginal farmers referred to in the Commission's reports related to availability and supplies of credit and other inputs for the development of crop husbandry as well as subsidiary occupations with a view to supplementing their incomes.

(c) Following the recommendations of the Commission, composite Small Farmers Development Agencies were organised in selected areas and geared to assist in the economic development of small and marginal farmers. Under the programme, marginal farmers were given a higher rate of subsidy of 33-1/3 per cent for individual programmes and 50 per cent subsidy for group/community projects.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme, with which the SFDA was merged on 2nd October, 1980, now covers the entire country and seeks to assist the weaker sections including marginal farmer in developing suitable economic activities through the supply of credit, subsidies, inputs and infrastructure support with a view to securing their economic improvements.

विश्व बैंक सहायता के अन्तर्गत सीतापुर जिले में नलकूप लगाना

2384. श्री टी० एस० नेगी: क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें सिचाई सुविधाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता के अन्तर्गत सीतापुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में राज्य के नलकूप लगाने सम्बन्धी जानकारी है और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा एक आश्वासन भी दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्व बैंक से राज्य के नलकूपों को लगाने की योजना में सीतापुर को शामिल न करने के विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस योजना में सीतापुर को शामिल करने के बारे में आश्वासन देगी ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) विश्व बैंक की सहायता से 500 नलकूपों के निर्माण के लिए पायलट परियोजना (चरण-I) में, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने राज्य के पश्चिमी, मध्यवर्ती तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में, प्रत्येक में 4 प्रतिनिधि जिलों का चयन किया है, जिनमें सीतापुर शामिल नहीं है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने परियोजना के (चरण-II) में शामिल किए गए जिलों में, जिसे विश्व बैंक की सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है, अब सीतापुर जिले को भी शामिल कर लिया है।

अपर 'सकरी' जलाशय परियोजना

2385. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपर 'सकरी' जलाशय परियोजना गिरिडीह-हजारीबाग जिलों में निर्मित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए इसके द्वारा सिंचित किये जाने वाले विहार के नवादा, मुंगेर और नालंदा जिलों से कम से कम 20 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर सियार गांव के निकट एक स्थान चयन किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना से किसी लाभ के बजाए हानि होगी क्योंकि यह गिरिडीह और हजारीबाग जिलों की ग्यारह-किलोमीटर सर्वोत्तम कृषि भूमि को ढुबो देगी;

(ग) क्या सकरी नदी पर गोविन्दपुर (नवादा) के समीप हैडवर्क के जरिए नहरों द्वारा सिंचाई की जाती थी, जहां ग्यारह किलोमीटर लम्बे पर्वतों तथा चट्टानों की ठेकेदारों से कटाई कराये जाने के आवश्यक व्यय को रोक कर तथा बिना किसी क्षति के इस पानी को मोड़कर आधी लागत पर एक बांध का निर्माण किया जा सकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस योजना का पुनरीक्षण करेगी?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्तरी): (क) अपर सकरी जलाशय को जोरासिमर गांव के निकट निर्मित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) इस परियोजना से नए क्षेत्रों में 73673 एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी और वर्तमान पौड़ा वीयर

स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत 55703 एकड़ क्षेत्र में सिंचाई व्यवस्था दृढ़ होगी तथा इसके अन्तर्गत 16000 एकड़ भूमि (जिसमें 8510 एकड़ कृषि-योग्य भूमि सम्मिलित है) जलमग्न होगी। गिरिडीह और हजारी बाग के जिलों में 8800 एकड़ क्षेत्र जलमग्न होगा।

(ग) और (घ). पौड़ा वीयर नाम का एक वीयर विद्यमान है, जिससे सिंचाई की जा रही है। इस वीयर को स्कीम के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है और इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बक्सती के स्थान पर अन्य वीयर के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई स्कीमों को तैयार करने का उत्तरदायित्व सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार का होता है।

Rural Reconstruction programme in Maharashtra

2386. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts in Maharashtra, where programmes under Rural Reconstruction are being undertaken by Government during the last two years; and

(b) the details of the programmes being undertaken and the progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) are the major Centrally sponsored rural development programmes under implementation in Maharashtra during the last two years. While the Integrated Rural Development Pro-

gramme and National Rural Employment Programme are under implementation in all the districts in Maharashtra, the Drought Prone Areas Programme is under implementation in 6 districts of the State viz. Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Nasik, Pune, Satara and Sangli.

(b) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Subsidy is made available to the target group for taking any viable and bankable economic activity. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Sericulture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Small and cottage industries and virtually any economic proposition which is likely to raise the income of the targetted families could be assisted through this programme. The major components of the Drought Prone Areas Programme are soil conservation, minor irrigation, cattle and dairy development and forestry and pasture development. The works being undertaken under the National Rural Employment Programme include soil conservation, plantation, construction of roads, construction of intermediate main drains, field channels and land levelling etc. in irrigation, command area. Statements showing the progress made under these programmes during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 so far are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3503/82

Spurt in land prices in Delhi

2387. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the factors responsible for the spurt in land prices in Delhi;

(b) whether the private colonisers are responsible for exploiting and manipulating to shoot up the prices of land; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to see that due to rapid urbanisation the agricultural lands are spared from habitation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The increase in the prices of land in Delhi is on account of various factors such as the general inflationary trend and the low availability of land for purchase as compared to the increasing demand resulting from increase in population.

(c) Consistent with the essential requirements of land for urban growth, every effort is made to avoid the conversion of agricultural land wherever possible.

Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd.

2388. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the facts that Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. a joint venture with Central Government incurred heavy loss this year in collection of sal-seeds;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any in-depth enquiry regarding this;

(c) whether it is a fact that the loss was caused by unprecedented corruption;

(d) whether this affects the tribal people by the black marketing of sal seed by vested interest; and

(e) if so, whether Government will appoint an enquiry committee on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). The Government are in receipt of a complaint involving irregularities in collection and disposal of sal seed by Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. These are being enquired into.

Implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976

2389. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when did Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 come into force;

(b) what are the reasons for the inordinate delay to implement effectively the measures of urban land ceiling; and

(c) whether the suspense has caused great harm to the proper city development?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 was enacted by Parliament on 17-2-1976 and came into force on that date in all the Union Territories and 11 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The following six States adopted the Act subsequently as indicated below:

State	Date of adoption
Assam . . .	25th March, 1976
Bihar . . .	1st April, 1976
Madhya Pradesh .	9th September, 1976
Manipur . . .	12th March, 1976
Meghalaya . . .	7th April, 1976
Rajasthan . . .	9th March, 1976

(b) and (c). The implementation of the Act has been slow for several reasons, including the land holdres resorting to litigation. However, proposals for amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 with a view to removing the practical difficulties in its implementation and with a view to promoting building activity are in process.

वेश में सड़कों के दोनों ओर वृक्ष लगाना

2390. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मरुस्थल विकास अथवा किसी अन्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में सड़कों के दोनों किनारों की ओर वृक्ष लगाने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई कार्यक्रम शामिल किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और वर्षावार इसके लिए राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सड़क-वार और राज्यवार अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और चालू वर्ष में कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शार० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Proposal from Karnataka for execution of Upper Krishna project

2391. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Karnataka Government for the execution of Stage-II of the Upper Krishna project, with the height of dam to be 1720 finally; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Project report of Upper Krishna Stage-II has been received in the Central Water

Commission from Government of Karnataka in February, 1982.

(b) The Project proposal envisages development of power also. The examination of the project report has been taken up by the Central Water Commission in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority.

Number of modern abattoirs in country

2392. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many modern abattoirs are there in the country today and what quantum of meat is produced in these abattoirs out of the total annual production of 7,33,000 tonnes of meat in the country;

(b) the steps being taken to meet the estimated demand of meat in the country by the end of 1985, as has been evaluated by the Planning Commission; and

(c) whether any comprehensive survey has ever been made on various aspects of meat industry in the country so far and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There are four modern abattoirs in the country and the quantity of meat produced in these abattoirs is 57675 M.T. annually.

(b) The steps being taken to meet the estimated demand of meat in the

country include formation of slaughter house corporations in the States of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa and Delhi for setting up modern abattoirs. The construction of abattoirs buildings, installation of equipment and machinery have been completed at Durgapur and Panaji (Goa) and are expected to be commissioned shortly. The States are also being pursued to modernise/improve the slaughter house in the States.

(c) A survey was conducted by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India, and brought out a publication entitled "Report on the Marketing of Meat in India": 1955. Thereafter, another survey on export potential of meat and meat products in 1978 has been conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

Production of pearls by Marine Fisheries Research Institute

2393. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a break-through in the production of pearls for industrial use has been achieved by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute;

(b) where and in what places along our Indian coast will this technology be used; and

(c) the details of the programme for this?

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

(b) Pearl Culture can be taken up in Gulf of Mannar along Tamil Nadu Coast and Gulf of Kutch along Gujarat Coast using the technology developed by Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute.

(c) The technology has been passed on by the Institute to the States by training staff of Fisheries Departments of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep in Pearl Culture technology. The Fisheries Development Corporation of Government of Tamil Nadu is proposing to take up a commercial project.

Rates of land in Delhi

2394. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state: .

(a) what are the revised rates of land values in Delhi and what are the pre-revised rates;

(b) what are the reasons and the objective basis on which the Government has enhanced these land values;

(c) under what statute has this revision been made and what remedy is open to a citizen for appealing against the drastic upward revision of these rates; and

(d) will the Government also use these new land value rates to give compensation to farmers whose lands are acquired by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The rates of land values are revised by Government from time to time. At the time of the last revision in 1979 it was decided that those values will be valid for two years i.e. till 31-3-1981 and hence the revision. The revision is made after considering the statistics of prices fetched in auctions of land in various areas in Delhi and also of private transactions.

(c) The schedule of market rates laid down by Government for residential and commercial land is mainly for the purpose of administration of land leased by Government i.e. for recovery of unearned increase in accordance with the terms of the lease on sale of leased properties, recovery of damages, grant of permission for change of purpose for which the land is leased, etc. As it is meant for the purpose of administration of leases, the question of revision under any statute or appeal against revision does not arise. The lessees are generally aware that the Government's share of unearned increase, damages, charges for change of purpose, etc. are to be paid at current land rates.

(d) Compensation to farmers whose lands are acquired by the Government is determined by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Statement

Groups	Residential		Commercial	
	from 1-4-79 to 31-3-81	from 1-4-81 to 31-3-83	from 1-4-79 to 31-3-81	from 1-4-81 to 31-3-83
	(Rs. per sq. mctre)		(Rs. per sq. metre)	
Group I (Connaught Place)	720	2000	4800	13000
Group II (Connaught Circus, Barakhamba Road, Curzon Road, Hanuman Road, Janpath, upto Windsor Place, Baird Road, Mandir Marg, etc.)	720	2000	3600	10500
Group III (Ajmal Khan Road, Khan Market, Minto Road, Diplomatic Enclave, Golf Link, Punchkuin Road, Defence Colony, Kamala Nagar, Karol Bagh, Bhagat Singh Market etc.)	720	2000	2160	6000
Group IV East/West/South Paterl Nagar, Rajinder Nagar, Lajpat Rai Market, Nizamuddin)	600	1600	1200	4800
Group V (Jangpura Extn., Lajpat Nagar, Azadpur Jawahar Nagar, Mall Road, Rohtak Road, Alipur Road, Kalkaji, Malviya Nagar, Rajpur Road, Malkaganj)	480	1200	960	2400
Group VI (Aliganj, Ansari Market, D. B. Gupta Market, Gokhale Market, Khurshid Market, Khanna Market, Teliwara, Vijay Nagar, Azad Market, Moti Nagar, etc.)	360	1000	720	2000
Group VII Bus Stand area extn., Bharat Nagar, Gulabi Bagh, Kingsway Camp, Sewa Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Timarpur, Indira Nagar, Jheel Khuranja, etc.)	240	80	480	1600
Group VIII (Narela and other outlying colonies).	120	400	240	800

NOTE

1. (a) The market rates for commercial purposes for Group I and II are based on an FAR of 250, for Group III on an FAR of 150 and for other Group on existing FARs.
 - (b) Residential rates are based on the existing FAR prescribed for various areas. These rates will be reduced or increased proportionate to the reduction or increase reduction or increase on the FAR
2. In so far as hotel and cinema sites are concerned, each case will be considered on merits.
3. For the purpose of calculating and recovering lessor's share of unearned increase, while granting sale permissions, in respect of the residential leases measuring 100 sq. yds. (83.613 sq. metres) or less, the land rates laid down for the period from 1.4.79 to 31.3.81 will apply.
4. For any locality not covered by the schedule, the rates for comparable areas will be applied.

Dry land agriculture Research Centres

2395. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Centres in the country where dry land agriculture is in operation; and

(b) the main crops of food and fodder cultivated in dry land areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There are 23 Dryland research centres in the country operating under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research All India Co-ordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture. This is in addition to dryland agricultural research being done by Agricultural Universities and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics outside the All India Coordinated Project.

(b) The main food crops are jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, wheat, upland rice and pulses like gram and 'tur' (red gram).

The fodder crops are jowar, bajra, setaria, maize and cowpeas.

Inclusion of Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Pauri Garhwal, Tehari and Nainital under D.P.A.P.

2396. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the districts of Almora Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Pauri Garhwal, Tehari and Nainital have been included under the Drought Prone Area Programme;

(b) if not, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) if so, when will this programme be started in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The Task Force set up by the Ministry of Rural Development to review the coverage of the Drought Prone Areas Programme have not recommended the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh for inclusion under the Programme. The report is under the consideration of the Government and a decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly

New Development Blocks in Kerala and Haryana

2397. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments of Kerala and Haryana had desired the creation of new Development Blocks in their States and approached the Government of India for necessary sanction; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have proposed the creation of 7 new Development Blocks in the State. The State Government have been requested to furnish some further information which is awaited.

No proposal from the Government of Haryana is pending with the Government of India.

Handing over management of sick sugar mills to Co-operative Societies

2398. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of handing over the management after the expiry of take over period of sick sugar mills, to the Co-operative Sugar Societies;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal and by when a decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). Government have examined various options, including the one of returning the co-operative sugar mills to the societies concerned, and have decided to extend the period of take over by three years. Gazette Notifications in this regard have already been issued in the case of all the eight affected mills.

Ban or restrictions on movement of cows and bullocks from one State to other

2399. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose any ban or restrictions on movement of cows and bullocks from one State to the other;

(b) if so, nature and details of such restrictions;

(c) the reasons for the proposals; and

(d) whether Government would consider abandoning the proposal in view of the hardships that would be caused to and increasing objections by people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c) Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases is a State subject in the Constitution, and to achieve these ends, some of the State Governments from time to time have imposed restrictions on the movement of cattle.

(d) The matter is primarily for the State Governments to consider.

Distribution of Sugar

2400. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States had already started handling distribution of sugar;

(b) if so, names of those States;

(c) whether Government are considering to give up sugar distribution to other States; and

(d) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). At present, in 15 States and 4 Union Territories, lifting of levy sugar from the factories and its distribution is handled directly by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations or their agencies. These are the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

(c) and (d). There is no general proposal at present to hand over to the other State Governments the work of lifting of levy sugar from the factories. The distribution of levy sugar to the consumers is being handled by the State Governments/Union Territory Administration and not by the Central Government.

Files Missing from I.C.A.R.

2401. SHRI L.S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

whether it is correct that more Files of I.C.A.R. are missing (ON-LOCKER 1-15 Feb, 1982) and what action Government propose against the top-management for this dereliction of duty;

(b) whether this happened despite a suitable procedure having been evolved;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a complete breakdown in the report between the Director General and Scientists; and

(d) whether Government will set up an Administrative Tribunal or any other effective redressal mechanism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The impression that several files of ICAR are missing is not correct. Only one file of the ICAR Headquarters is reported to be misplaced since December, 1981 and efforts are being made to trace out the same. Apart from this, a brief case containing a file of the Council was stolen from the car of an officer and the matter was reported to the police authorities. In view of this, it is clear that there has been no dereliction of duty by the top-management of the ICAR and the question of taking action against them does not therefore arise.

(b) The misplacement of the file did take place despite a suitable procedure having been evolved and adopted in the Council. In this connection, it may be indicated that the Council's Headquarters maintain thousands of files which move from

Section to Section and Division to Division through the hands of hundreds of employees. Misplacement of one file under these working conditions could not therefore be a lapse peculiar to ICAR only.

(c) This presumption is not correct. There is complete rapport between the scientists themselves and the scientists and the Director General of ICAR who together constitute a dedicated team.

(d) No, Sir. The Council has already set up an effective consultative machinery in the form of Joint Staff Council, Central Joint Staff Council and the Grievance Cell to redress the grievances of its staff. Therefore, the question of setting up an administrative tribunal does not arise.

Enhancing procurement price of Wheat

2402. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the procurement price of wheat keeping in view escalation of prices of in-puts i.e. fertilizers, pesticides, seed, tractors, diesel oil etc.;

(b) what has been the percentage the rise in the prices of all the inputs used in the cultivation of wheat during the last three years and to what extent the price of wheat increased by Government;

(c) what are the proposals which are under consideration of the Government regarding rise in procurement price of wheat; and

(d) by what time the Government would be able to finalise it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) The question of fixation of procurement price of wheat for 1981-82 crop is under active consideration of the Government. All relevant factors including escalation of prices of inputs would be kept in view by the Government while deciding on the procurement price.

(b) The Agricultural Prices Commission have in their report on price policy for wheat for the 1981-82 crop estimated that the rise in variable cost in the last three years for wheat production in Uttar Pradesh was 31.7 per cent bringing the cost of production for 1981-82 to an average level of Rs. 121.98 per quintal. In the case of Punjab, the per quintal cost of production for 1981-82 calculated after taking into account the cost escalation, was placed at Rs. 128.45 per quintal for 1981-82. The procurement price of wheat for 1978-79 crop was Rs. 115 per quintal and that for 1980-81 crop Rs. 130 per quintal. For 1981-82, it is yet to be fixed.

(c) The proposal of the APC for fixing the procurement price at Rs. 142 per quintal and the views of the State Governments, the concerned economic Ministries and of the Planning Commission are under the consideration of the Government.

(d) The Government's decision is likely to be announced soon.

Kanhar project pending clearance

2403. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the difficulties of not clearing the Kanhar Project in Mirzapur district, UP by the Central Government though the work has been started at state level on the direction of the Central Government;

(b) whether due to absence of clearance of the project the progress of the project is very slow and is not

to be completed within the fixed target; and

(c) if so, what action is going to be taken by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Agreement on sharing of Kanhar waters has been signed by the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh as on 20-2-1982 and the Project will now be re-considered in the light of the above agreement.

(b) and (c). Execution of irrigation project is the responsibility of the State Government who also fix the targets for the projects. The Central Government has been advising the State Government to first allocate adequate funds to on-going projects and then only to new schemes.

Irrigation projects from Kerala pending clearance

2404. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of irrigation projects proposed by Government of Kerala and pending clearance by the Centre;

(b) reasons for delay; and

(c) projects, which are expected to be cleared shortly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement showing the irrigation schemes of Kerala received in Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission indicating their present position of examination is enclosed.

The schemes can be processed further for clearance after the clarifications/replies to the comments are received from the State Government and subject to their techno-economic feasibility and cost effectiveness being established.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Present Position
1	2	3	4

MAJOR Schemes

1. Chimonni	17-10-1978	The updated estimate and the information sought by Department of Science and Technology regarding forest land in February, 1981 are still awaited from the State Government.
2. Kakkadavu	17-9-1974	Replies to comments of Central Water Commission regarding benefit-cost ratio are awaited from the Government of Kerala. The State Government have intimated that they have set up a Committee to study the benefit cost ratio of the project and that replies to comments would be sent after completion of the restudy by the Committee.
3. Idamalyar	30-6-1978	Further clarifications on Hydrological aspects sought from State Government in December, 1981 are awaited.
4. Karapara Kuriar Kutty Multipurpose Scheme (Irrigation portion).	22-2-1979	Replies to Central Water Commission's comments sent in June and September, 1979 and January 1980 are awaited from the State Government.
5. Muvattupuzha	8-1-1975	The Project was found acceptable by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission in its meeting held on 24-7-81 subject to clearance by Department of Science and Technology.
6. Kerala Bhavani	26-6-1972	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery waters.
7. Kuttiadi Augmentation (Multipurpose) Scheme	2-9-1977	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery waters

MEDIUM SCHEMES

1. Vamanapuram	10-10-1980	Modified report under consideration by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery waters.
2. Attapady	30-8-1971	

Paddy procurement in Orissa

procured so far against the targets of three lakh tonnes; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government have given any direction to the State Government in this respect?

2405. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has given up the task to procure rice and paddy in Orissa;

(b) if not, which is the agency that is procuring rice in the State;

(c) whether Government are aware that only 50,000 tonnes of rice has been

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). While the price and procurement policy of foodgrains is decided by Government of India, the details in regard

to the agencies to be employed for procuring foodgrains are left to the respective State Governments. The agencies procuring rice in Orissa during the current season are the State Civil Supplies Corporation through cooperatives and the State Government through private millers and non-millers. The Food Corporation of India is, however, allowed to procure paddy to feed its modern rice mills located in the State.

(c) Central Government has not fixed any specific target for procurement of rice during the current season. As on 22-2-1982, about 69 thousand tonnes of rice has been procured in the State.

(d) As in the case of other States, Government of Orissa was also advised to impose mill levy on percentage basis instead of informal levy being followed in the State. Similarly, they were advised to allow Food Corporation of India to collect rice levy from the mills directly.

Low cost houses of Karnataka in the year 1980-81

2406. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of low cost houses constructed in the State of Karnataka in the year 1980-81;

(b) what will be the number of low cost houses that will be constructed for the period 1981-82; and

(c) what is the Central assistance given to the State in this regard?

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

(c) No Central financial assistance was provided to the State Government of Karnataka for construction of low

cost houses as the Central financial assistance for all State sector schemes, including housing, is released to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. However, under the Central the sector scheme of Subsidized Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, the State Government of Karnataka was provided Central financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2.00 lakhs as loan during 1981-82.

Medical reimbursement claims of Assistant teachers pending with NDMC

2407. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some medical reimbursement claims were submitted in 1980 to N.D.M.C. by the Assistant teachers of that organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of claims;

(c) whether some medical reimbursement claims are still pending with the N.D.M.C.;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when these will be cleared by the N.D.M.C.;

(e) whether Members of Parliament had also written to the President of N.D.M.C. in 1981 about this; and

(f) if so, whether the letters of Members of Parliament has been acknowledged by the President of N.D.M.C. if not, the reasons therefor and what action had been taken thereon by the N.D.M.C.?

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

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) The N.D.M.C. have reported that no such claim is pending with them. The claim has either been treated as closed as the claimant did not produce the relevant documents or has been returned for completion of certain formalities and not received back or has been found admissible and the claimant informed accordingly.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The NDMC have reported that one Member of Parliament had written to the Administrator NDMC.

(f) The NDMC have informed that the letter was duly acknowledged by them.

Statement

Details of Assistant Teachers in NDMC who submitted their claims for medical re-embursment during 1980

S. No.	Name	Amount
1	Mrs. Sudesh Gulati, Asstt. Teacher, Nagar Palika Primary School No. 2 Shershah Mess, New Delhi.	Rs. 50
2	Miss Beena, Asstt. Teacher, Nagar Palika Boys Middle School Bapu Dham, New Delhi.	Rs. 139.36
3	Mrs. Maharani Gupta, Asstt. Teacher, Nagar Palika Primary School No. 2, Lodhi Rd., New Delhi.	Rs. 506.13

Use of substandard material by DDA

2408. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flats in Mayur Vihar are effected by salt peter and plaster has started peeling off within a year of allotment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DDA has taken timely action to inform all the concerned departments to provide infrastructure facilities like provision of market, post office, adequate bus facilities, bank, school etc.; and

(c) if so, the details of action proposed to be taken by the Government at this stage on parts (a) and (b) of the question?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has stated that there are sporadic signs of salt peter in some portion of the walls below DPC (Damp proof course) level, but has denied that the plaster has started peeling off due to salt peter action.

(b) and (c). The DDA has stated that the Mayur Vihar complex provides for 2 sites for local shopping centre, 4 convenient shopping centres and sites for other community facilities including schools, community halls, district park etc. It has reported that one shopping centre has been constructed in pocket III and 3 other shopping centres are at various stages of construction and that the shopping centres provide sites for post offices, banks and other facilities to meet the daily needs of the residents.

Cost of Cultivation of Sugarcane in Maharashtra

2409. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include in full harvesting and transport charges and the cost of manufacturing of sugar in the cost of cultivation of sugarcane in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government have decided to divide Maharashtra into three

zones for the purpose of fixing the levy prices of sugar based on variation in recovery of sugar and duration of the crushing season within the different regions of the States in which sugar factories are located; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to include interest charges on the working capital and storage charges while fixing levy price of sugar in Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) For Maharashtra as also for other zones, ex-factory levy prices of sugar are determined on the basis of the minimum statutory cane prices notified by the Central Government. These minimum prices are payable for delivery of cane at the factory gate up to a limit. As such, the statutory minimum cane price takes into account charges for harvesting and transportation up to this limit. Additional transportation cost over this limit to the extent recognised by expert price bodies is also allowed.

(b) Since the 1980-81 season, the levy sugar prices are being determined on the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee which went into the cost structure of the industry and submitted its report to the Government in October, 1980. This Committee could not arrive at any satisfactory principle for sub-zoning of the existing zones on the basis of cost profiles within each zone. The Committee, therefore, recommended retention of the existing 16 zones and a single zone for the Maharashtra factories. Since the demand for sub-zoning of the States has not been considered afresh by any expert body, the Government have not found it possible to divide Maharashtra into zones.

(c) Interest on working capital, which includes interest on storage of sugar, is also a part of the price of levy sugar determined by the Government.

औद्योगिक उत्पादों के मूल्यों के अनुसार कृषि वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का निर्धारण

2410. श्री कुंभा राम आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को घाटे से बचाने के लिये कृषि उत्पादकों की उत्पादन लागत को ध्यान में रखते हुए, औद्योगिक उत्पादों के लिए निर्धारित मूल्यों की तरह कृषि उत्पादों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

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

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० ब० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख). प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यप्रणालियों तथा उत्पादन के प्रतिमानों में मलभूत अन्तर होने के कारण कृषि मूल्यों के निर्धारण की पद्धति ठंक उसी तरह की नहीं है जसी औद्योगिक उत्पादों की है। तथापि, किसी कृषि जिन्स का अधिप्राप्ति या न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय, अन्य सम्बद्ध घटकों सहित, जिसमें कृषि व गैर कृषि क्षत्रों में व्यापार की शर्तों में होने वाले परिवर्तन भी शामिल हैं, उस जिन्स की उत्पादन लागत को पहले ही ध्यान में रखा जाता है। सरकार यह मुनिश्चित करने के लिए सतत प्रयास करती है कि किसानों को हानि न होने पाये, बल्कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन मिले।

Functioning of Sugar Mills take over under Sugar Undertaking Act, 1978

2411. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of the eight sugar factories, the management

of which was taken over by the Government under the Sugar Undertaking Act, 1978 has not been found in order;

(b) if so, whether the performance of these sugar mills is not available and whether no financial audit or scrutiny has been conducted by any competent authority; and

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. The functioning of the eight sugar factories whose management was taken over by the Government is improving.

(b) The technical performance of these sugar mills and also their financial performance since the date of take over is available. Formal audit of the balance sheets of these taken over factories has also been taken in hand, auditors appointed and audit work is proceeding in almost all the factories.

Construction Agency	Name of the Stadia
Delhi Development Authority	(i) Indoor Stadium at I.P. Estate, New Delhi. (ii) Cycle Velodrome at I.P. Estate, New Delhi. (iii) Shooting Ranges at Tughlakabad, New Delhi. (iv) Asian Games Village Complex at Sri Port, New Delhi.
Central Public Works Department	(v) Main Athletic Stadium at Lodhi Road. (vi) Renovation of this National Stadium. (vii) Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas, New Delhi. (viii) Hall in the States Exhibition Complex at Pragati Maidan.

Dispersal and development of Sugar Industry

2413. SHRI S. A. DOKAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 315 sugar factories in the country, Uttar Pradesh accounts for 87 factories and Maharashtra for 78 factories, which is causing unnecessary strain on the railway system for moving sugar to far flung areas of the country;

(c) Does not arise.

Civil Works undertaken by DDA

2412. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the work progress of different civil constructions undertaken by DDA and other authorities for IXth Asian Games to be held in New Delhi in November, 1982; and

(b) when they are scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The following new stadia etc., which are being built by the Delhi Development Authority and the Central Public Works Department, with which the Ministry of Works and Housing is concerned, will be completed well before the commencement of the Asian Games to be held in November, 1982:—

Name of the Stadia

- (i) Indoor Stadium at I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
- (ii) Cycle Velodrome at I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
- (iii) Shooting Ranges at Tughlakabad, New Delhi.
- (iv) Asian Games Village Complex at Sri Port, New Delhi.
- (v) Main Athletic Stadium at Lodhi Road.
- (vi) Renovation of this National Stadium.
- (vii) Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
- (viii) Hall in the States Exhibition Complex at Pragati Maidan.

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure balanced dispersal and development of sugar factories in the country; and

(c) the break-up of sugar factories in other parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) At present, there are 324 installed sugar factories in the country, out of which Uttar Pradesh accounts for 91 factories and Maharashtra for 79 sugar

factories. Due to adequate availability of sugar cane there are more sugar factories in some States like Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra as compared to other States and as such sugar has to move from the surplus States to the deficit States by rail or by road.

(b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Government have decided that licences for the establishment of new sugar factories will be granted

only in those areas where there is abundant sugarcane already existing or good potential for the development of sugarcane exists in a compact area, around the site of the proposed factory. Accordingly, the guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Industry vide its press note dated July 4, 1980.

(c) A statement giving the State-wise number of installed sugar factories in the country is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the Statewise number of installed Sugar Factories in the country

Sl. No.	State	Number of installed sugar factories
1.	Uttar Pradesh	91
2.	Bihar	30
3.	Punjab	8
4.	Haryana	5
5.	West Bengal	2
6.	Assam	2
7.	Nagaland	1
8.	Rajasthan	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7
10.	Orissa	3
11.	Maharashtra	79
12.	Gujarat	14
13.	Goa	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	22
15.	Karnataka	23
16.	Pondicherry	1
17.	Andhra Pradesh	29
18.	Kerala	3
TOTAL ALL INDIA		

Use of Agricultural Land for Non-Agricultural Purposes

2414. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details giving the total areas of agricultural land taken away for non-agricultural purposes since independence and the steps taken to stop such trend; and

(b) whether Government have issued any directive to the States in this matter and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Information on diversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes is not collected by the Government of India.

(b) State Governments are competent to acquire land for public purposes. No "directive" in the matter has issued, but State Governments are being requested to ensure that acquisition is limited to the absolutely necessary area and does not involve wasteful diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

2415. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in urban areas in the country the coverage through sewerages and other disposal methods is less than 30 per cent and in the rural areas the sanitation is not even one per cent;

(b) what are the figures of the sanitation coverage in regard to urban and rural areas as on 30th March, 1981, and 31st December, 1981;

(c) what improvements have been made in this respect during the last three years separately i.e. 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(d) what is the programme of the Government under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90)?

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

(b)

Urban Sanitation

Rural Sanitation

	Coverage as on* 31.3.1981	Coverage as on 31.12.1981
Urban Sanitation	27%	Information not available.
Rural Sanitation	0.5%	

*Percentage coverage figures given above are based on the projected population of 1981.

(c) Sanitation is a State subject and the schemes are formulated and executed by the State Governments.

Information in question is not available with this Ministry.

(d) The following targets have been recommended during the Inter-

national Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1980—91):

Urban Sewerage & Sanitation

100% of the population to be covered in respect of Class I cities and 50% in respect of Class-II and other towns. Overall coverage in each State should be 80% of the urban population by means of sewerage or simple sanitary method of disposal.

Rural Sanitation

25% of the population to be covered with sanitary toilets.

Flats under self financing scheme kept in reserve for ASIAD 82

2416. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that flats under the self financing scheme presently under construction at various places are proposed to be kept in reserve for the ASIAD 82 instead of allotting them to the persons registered under the schemes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान को अकाल सहायता

2417. श्री अशोक गहलोत :

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :

श्री जयनारायण रौत :

श्री पीयूष तिरकी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य के अकाल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए 255.13 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है;

100% of the population to be covered in respect of Class I cities and 50% in respect of Class-II and other towns. Overall coverage in each State should be 80% of the urban population by means of sewerage or simple sanitary method of disposal.

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह मांग सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के अकाल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल से रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के अकाल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को सहायता देने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) जी हां। राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत किए गए अपने ज्ञापन में 255.13 करोड़ रुपए की केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है। राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय दल के दौरे के दौरान 1981-82 के मानसून पश्चात् सूखे के दौरान सूखा राहत उपायों के लिए कुल मांग को बढ़ा कर 268.28 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त करके 13.28 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांग की है।

(ख) से (ङ). सूखे से हुए नुकसान का मौके पर जा कर जायजा लेने और स्थिति से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक सहायता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए 14 से 17 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक एक केन्द्रीय दल ने राजस्थान का दौरा किया। इस दल की रिपोर्ट तथा राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने 1981-82 के दौरान 3953.06 लाख रुपए तथा 1 अप्रैल से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 की अवधि

के लिए 1311.92 लाख रुपये के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा की मंजूरी दी जिस का विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

मद 1981-82

1. राहत	5.00
2. पीने का जल/प्याई व्यवस्था का परिवहन	51.00
3. चिकित्सा तथा सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के उपाय	15.00
4. पशु संरक्षण तथा भेषज तथा पशु चिकित्सा सहित चारे की व्यवस्था/कम्प्रोटीन वाले आहार के लिए राज-सहायता तथा गौशालाओं के लिए राज-सहायता	265.50
5. योजना स्कीमों जैसे सड़कें, सिचाई और वन लगाना तथा भूदा संरक्षण के कार्यों में तेजी लाकर रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन	2380.00
6. सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में कुंओं को खोद कर/गहरा करके और उनमें से गाद निकाल कर, सामुदायिक तालाबों का निर्माण कर के, ट्रक टैकों की खरीद करके तथा ग्रामीण तथा शहरी जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं द्वारा पीने के जल की आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था	1000.06

(लाख रुपयों में)

मद 1981-82

7. चारा उगाने के लिए राज-सहायता, सांडों के लिए राज-सहायता, पशुओं के लिए पाईपों के जरिए जल आपूर्ति	103.50
8. अनुपूरक पोषण कार्यक्रम	75.00
9. छोटे व सीमांत किसानों के लिए कृषि अनुदानों हेतु राज-सहायता	58.00

1981-82 का योग 3953.06

(लाख रुपए में)

मद 1982-83

1. प्याई व्यवस्था सहित जल परिवहन और आपूर्ति के लिए प्रबंध	90.00
2. कुंओं को खोदना/गहरा करना और उन में से गाद निकाल कर तथा सामुदायिक तालाबों का निर्माण	176.85
3. ग्रामीण तथा शहरी जल आपूर्ति योजना	1045.07

1982-83 का योग 1311.92

सूखे की पुनरावृत्ति को समाप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित दीर्घावधि के कार्यक्रमों के लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था की जा रही है :

सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

इस कार्यक्रम को 13 जिलों अर्थात् जैसलमेर बाड़मेर, जलौरा, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा, पाली, जोधपुर, नागोर, बीकानेर, चुरू, उदयपुर, अजमेर और झुझनू में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। 1981-82 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय हिस्सेदारी के रूप में 592.50 लाख रुपए की राशि आवंटित की गई है।

मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम

इसमें 11 जिले अर्थात् गंगानगर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, नागोर, चुरू, झुझनू, जोधपुर, सीकर, जलौर और पाली शामिल हैं। 1981-82 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम कुके अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय हिस्सेदार के तौर पर 496.94 लाख रु० की राशि का आबंटन किया गया है।

Confirmation of employees in CPWD

2418. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to make temporary employees of CPWD permanent in Delhi is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the time by which these temporary employees are likely to be made permanent;

(c) whether C.P.W.D. employees in Delhi have been working on temporary basis for the last ten years; and

(d) if so, the detailed reasons for which they have not been made permanent so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Not only in Delhi but also at other places in the country, confirmation of temporary employees in CPWD is a continuing process depending upon the availability of permanent vacancies in the respective grades.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In some categories, although permanent vacancies are available, confirmation could not be made on account of cases filed in the courts challenging the seniority lists. In such cases, it would be possible to take further action only after the cases are decided by the courts.

Irrigation Schemes Commissioned

2419. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister in her broadcast to the Nation on 14 January has said "The target of providing irrigation to five million hectares has been fulfilled";

(b) the names of the States and the Irrigation schemes which have been commissioned to fulfil this pronouncement; and

(c) what has been the irrigation potentialities developed in the last three years in the State of Bihar?

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

(b) A statement showing the State-wise break-up of the additional potential created during the period 1975-76 to 1978-79 is enclosed (Statement).

(c) Irrigation potential of 6,05,000 hectares has been created in the State of Bihar during the last three years (1978-79 to 1980-81).

Statement

Additional Potential created during 1975-76 to 1978-79 from Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.

(Thousand Hectares)

Sl. No.	State	Potential Created		
		From continuing schemes	From New Schemes	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376	..	376
2.	Assam	76	30	106
3.	Bihar	485	10	495
4.	Gujarat	342	10	352
5.	Haryana	161	20	181
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	39	..	39
8.	Karnataka	192	20	212
9.	Kerala	108	..	108
10.	Madhya Pradesh	383	..	383
11.	Maharashtra	408	40	448
12.	Manipur	23	5	28
13.	Meghalaya	..	..	..
14.	Nagaland	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	189	10	199
16.	Punjab	72	..	72
17.	Rajasthan	319	10	329
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	13	5	18
20.	Tripura	..	..	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	22	140	1562
22.	West Bengal	172	2	174
Total States		4780	302	5082
Union Territories		..	..	..
Grand Total		4780	302	5082
SAY :		4780	300	5080

Failure of Dairy Development Programme and operation flood I programme in U.P.

2420. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dairy Development Programme in U.P. has failed and operation flood I had only limited success in the State of U.P.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The matter relating to the setting up, operation maintaining supplies of milk to the dairy plants and other measures under the Dairy Development Programme is within the purview of the State Governments.

The dairy development programmes undertaken under the Five Year Plans and the Operation Flood I Programme are yet to make the desired impact in some aspects in Uttar Pradesh.

Two feeder balancing dairy plants have been established in Uttar Pradesh under the Operation Flood I Programme—one at Meerut and the other at Varanasi. While the former is functioning satisfactorily, the latter is yet to achieve the desired degree of performance.

The State Government have identified and reported the problems and bottlenecks in respect of Dairy Development Programmes which are as follows:—

(i) Lack of adequate cooperative structure at the village level;

(ii) faulty organization of cooperative societies, especially their bye-

laws which are not producer-oriented.

(iii) dairy schemes are not backed up with extension activities in villages;

(iv) unhealthy composition from private milk traders;

(v) scattered distribution of milch cattle which do not facilitate organised collection of milk for the dairy units; and

(vi) lack of coordination between dairy development and animal husbandry programmes.

In order to overcome these shortcomings, the State Government have initiated the following remedial measures:

(a) The cooperative structure at the village level is being strengthened and bye-laws of the societies have been made producer-oriented.

(b) steps have been taken for reorganisation and strengthening of District Milk Unions.

(c) The apex cooperative body viz. Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation in the State has been strengthened with a view to achieving better coordination and standardisation of the working of the District level Milk Unions.

(d) Supply of technical inputs to the rural milk producers has been stepped up for increasing milk production.

(e) Milk grid has been formed for movement of milk from surplus to deficit areas in the State.

(f) Improved management techniques have been introduced to achieve better results in the overall development of the dairy development programmes.

Clearance of Irrigation projects submitted by Uttar Pradesh Government

2421. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Irrigation projects pending with his Ministry submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for clearance; and

(b) the time by which the clearance is expected to each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The following irrigation schemes of Government of Uttar Pradesh are pending for examination in the Central Water Commission of the Ministry of Irrigation:—

1. Raising Major Dam (Allahabad, Mirzapur).

2. Ganga Barrage (Kanpur Unnao).

3. Increasing capacity of Chilimal Pump Canal.

4. Lakheri Dam Project (Jhansi).

5. Pathrai Dam Project (Jhansi).

6. Kanhar Irrigation Scheme.

7. Kishan Dam (Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut).

8. Lakhwar Vyasi Pariyojana (Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar).

9. Baigul Reservoir Scheme.

There are certain other irrigation schemes submitted by the State Governments regarding which the replies, clarifications or comments sought by the Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The clearance of the Projects mainly depends upon the nature of

details incorporated in the project report, speed with which the State Government replies to the observations of the Central Water Commission and other organisations examining the projects for finalising these schemes.

Plan for Housing in States

2422. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the plan for housing in different States during the year 1981-82 and what is the proposed allocation of funds to achieve the target, give figures State-wise; and

(b) what were the figures for last year's plan and how much was allotted and how much could be spent; what is the number of houses constructed during last year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Housing is a State subject. Within the approved plan outlays for housing conveyed to State Governments by the Planning Commission, the State Governments are free to allocate funds, assign priorities and fix targets for various housing schemes. A Statement-I showing outlays approved by the Planning Commission for housing for 1981-82 for all the States is attached (Annexure-I).

(b) A Statement-II showing outlays approved by the Planning Commission for housing for 1980-81 for all the States is attached (Annexure-II).

Information regarding expenditure incurred and number of houses constructed during 1980-81 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Approved outlays for housing (1981-82)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1580.00
2	Assam	300.00
3	Bihar	830.00
4	Gujarat	1616.00
5	Haryana	560.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	200.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	310.00
8	Karnataka	2207.00
9	Kerala	1015.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	770.00
11	Maharashtra	2400.00
12	Manipur	70.00
13	Meghalaya	70.00
14	Nagaland	195.00
15	Orissa	427.00
16	Punjab	1000.00
17	Rajasthan	477.00
18	Sikkim	57.00
19	Tamil Nadu	1712.00
20	Tripura	145.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	2532.00
22	West Bengal	815.00

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Approved outlays for housing (1980-81)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1586.00
2	Assam	197.00
3	Bihar	782.00
4	Gujarat	1560.00
5	Haryana	603.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	190.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	275.00
8	Karnataka	2345.00
9	Kerala	1013.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	614.00
11	Maharashtra	2324.00
12	Manipur	69.00
13	Meghalaya	75.00
14	Nagaland	185.00
15	Orissa	512.00
16	Punjab	989.00
17	Rajasthan	466.00
18	Sikkim	54.00
19	Tamil Nadu	1463.00
20	Tripura	130.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	2453.00
22	West Bengal	830.00

Development of small and medium towns under integrated development programme

2423. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI MADHAV RAO
SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether Government have made any review with regard to the progress

made in the implementation of the Centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns; and

(b) if so, result thereof and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An internal review has been made by my Ministry.

(b) On the basis of the review it has been found that the progress of implementation of the scheme is slow. Some of the reasons are:

(i) Organisational problems for the formulation and speedy implementation of the projects under this scheme arising partly from overlapping responsibility for town planning, urban development and Municipal administration at the State and local levels.

(ii) Shortcomings in the preparation of the project reports according to the guidelines prescribed for the scheme.

(iii) Failure to identify the agencies at the State and local level for the preparation of the detailed estimates and for actual execution, monitoring and coordination.

(iv) Failure to provide adequate budget provision in the State and local budget for passing on Central assistance, for matching provision and for expenditure incidental to the project.

(v) Implementation problems such as delays in land acquisition, delayed sanction of estimates and tenders supply of materials etc. escalation of costs, change of sites after sanction of the project and other field level difficulties.

Letters have been addressed by my Ministry to different State Governments in December, 1980 and later requesting them to accelerate the for-

mulation of the projects and ensure the effective implementation of approved schemes. The matter was also discussed in detail in the 18th meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and it was resolved to undertake the effective development of towns identified under the scheme. This was reiterated in the 19th meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development held in Feb. 1982. The officers of my Ministry and the Town and Country Planning Organisation are visiting different states to discuss the progress of the scheme and assist the state governments.

Criteria for levying of misuse charges of residential premises by Land Development Office

2424. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the formula used by Land and Development Office of Ministry of Works and Housing for calculating misuse charges levied in respect of residential premises of New Delhi used commercially and in contravention of lease agreements with Land and Development Office;

(b) whether a copy of the Land and Development Office Order No. 23/1976 dt. 31st March 1976 will be laid on the Table of the House stating how many residential premises leased out by Land and Development Office have paid only 1 per cent misuse charges under clause (8) of the said order along with the names of lessees and address of premises during last three years; and

(c) how many instances of misuse of residential premises for commercial purpose in respect of New Delhi have come to notice of Land and Development Officer and in how many of these cases lessees have not paid misuse charges and in how many cases the Land and Development Officer has been restrained from re-entering the premises as a result of a law courts during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The formula is given in the attached statement.

(b) The office order referred to contains departmental administrative instructions and it is not proposed to lay it on the Table of the House. The information regarding the number of residential premises leased out in respect of which only one per cent misuse charges has been levied during the last three years is not readily available as no such statistical data is maintained.

(c) The information regarding the number of instances of misuse of residential premises in New Delhi which came to the notice of the Land and Development Officer and the number

of cases in which misuse charges have not been paid will require scrutiny of about 60,000 files for an indefinite period. Similarly, the information relating to the number of cases in which L&DO has been restrained from re-entering the premises during the last three years as a result of court orders will require scrutiny of about 60,000 files. The labour involved in compiling both types of information will not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

Statement

With effect from 1-4-1981 misuse charges are levied in respect of residential premises used for commercial purposes in contravention of the terms and conditions of the lease according to the following formula:—

Size of the Plot	\times Misused area \times Minus	Present Commercial rate of land for the purpose for which the property is misused	The land rate on the date of last transaction for the purpose for which land was leased \times 12%
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Shortage of Palm Oil, Rapeseed and Vanaspati Ghee in Delhi

2425. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Palm oil, rapeseed and vanaspati ghee has been in acute short supply in Delhi;

(b) has an extensive checking of sale of these commodities been carried out from January, 1982 of retailers and fair price shop holders; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Taking

the RBD palm oil, refined rapeseed oil and vanaspati together the overall availability is, by and large satisfactory. However, the possibility of temporary localised shortages cannot be ruled out.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Works and Housing Ministers Conference held in Delhi

2426. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items that were on the agenda of the Works and Housing Ministers conference held at Delhi recently;

(b) what are the details of the discussions held and the conclusions reached at the conference; and

(c) what are the guidelines for housing projects that have been issued to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Council for urban development and Local Govt. met in New Delhi on 4th and 5th Feb, 1982 under the chairmanship of the Ministers for Works and housing. The conference discussed various items like (i) new 20 point programme (ii) slum improvement (iii) rural house-sites (iv) rural water supply (v) social housing schemes (vi) pattern of HUDCO financing (vii) International drinking water supply and sanitation decade (1981-90) (viii) low cost sanitation (ix) integrated development of small and medium towns and (x) Constitutional and financial position of local bodies.

The Central Council discussed the programmes in the sectors of housing, drinking water and slum improvement with special reference to the new 20 point programme, and resolved that urgent steps should be taken for the achievement of targets in these programmes. Resolutions were passed on the various agenda items. It was decided that adequate outlays should be made in the Central and State budgets for providing drinking water to all the problem villages, development of house site to landless workers and extension of construction assistance and the environmental improvement of slums. The changes suggested by the Working Group on the pattern of financing by HUDCO were recommended for favourable consideration of Central Government. The targets proposed for achievement in the sector of urban and rural water supply and sanitation during the international water supply and sanitation decade starting from April 1981 were endorsed by the conference. It

was decided to accelerate the implementation of schemes for the development of small and medium towns. The Government of India was requested to consider the need for statutory delineation of powers, functions and financial resources of municipal bodies in the Constitution.

(c) The resolutions are being forwarded to State Governments and Union Territory administrations.

Review by World bank team of the Working of NARP

2427. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank Team recently reviewed the working of the National Agriculture Research Project (NARP) and had made certain important observations;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The last Supervision Mission of the World Bank carried out its six monthly review of the progress of implementation of the National Agricultural Research Project from September 2 to 15, 1981. The Mission consisted of three members and was accompanied by one of the officers of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during its visits to the States. The Mission visited Gujarat (September 2-4), Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (September 7-15) and Haryana (September 8-9) where the project is under implementation. The Mission's report was received on September 21, 1981 and was considered by the Project Funding Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on November 28, 1981. The impressions of the Mission were very favourable in the case of Haryana and

Andhra Pradesh, but the progress in Gujarat and Karnataka was regarded as slow mainly because of the delays in starting civil works, procurement of equipment and recruitment of staff.

(b) and (c). Some of the main issues raised and observations made by the Mission together with the comments of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are given in the attached statement.

Statement

World Bank Mission's Recommendations:

Action taken

(a) Advance planning is needed to hasten the implementation of the project.	The Project Unit has taken steps for advance planning at various stages. These steps will facilitate faster implementation of the project. A relatively slow start and progress in the initial stages was mainly due to delay in acquisition of land, start of civil works, purchase of equipments and undertaking by the State Governments to bear the cost of the project after the first five years when Indian Council of Agricultural Research would withdraw its assistance.
(b) Regional workshops should be organised to orient the scientists employed in the Sub-projects sanctioned under the main project to apprise them of the main objectives of National Agricultural Research Project, research review reports and the appraisal reports.	The participating universities have been advised to organise such workshops. One workshop has already been held at Hyderabad by Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. Others are being planned.
(c) A hand-book explaining the various aspects of the National Agricultural Research Project should be brought out.	The hand-book explaining the various aspects of the National Agricultural Research Project is already under preparation by the Project Unit in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
(d) The administrative and financial powers of the Zonal Associate Directors, in-charge of Regional Research Stations being established under project should be enhanced.	The matter was discussed in the last Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities held in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on 17-12-1981. It was agreed to delegate enhanced administrative and financial powers on the pattern of powers adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. This decision has been circulated to all the participating agricultural universities for their consideration and implementation.
(e) Greater stress should be laid on qualitative improvement of work in progress in the field. Appraisal of new sub-projects in Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh should be postponed for the time-being.	This suggestion relates to the qualitative improvement in the field of research programme. Agricultural Universities have accordingly been advised suitably in this regard. The Project Unit in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which so far was primarily engaged in research reviews and other preparatory work in various States is now putting greater emphasis on the monitoring and qualitative improvement in the implementation of the project in progress. With regard to the postponement of the appraisal of new sub-projects in the three States, the Project Funding Committee has decided that the Project Unit at Headquarters of the Council may examine each case separately on merit and take appropriate action.
(f) Funds allocated under the sub-projects for the salary of staff but remaining unutilized due to delay in the recruitment of staff should be withdrawn.	This has been agreed to by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and a circular has been issued to the concerned universities to this effect.

(g) The common ceiling of Rs. 5 crores in respect of each university should be considered for revision.

(h) Training in conceptual aspects of research methodology and design should be organised for the research staff in the sub-projects.

(i) Participating Agricultural Universities should provide adequate funds for (a) maintenance and repair of the existing Buildings (b) Transport for field visits and (c) purchase of journals and reference books for the research station being established under the National Agricultural Research Project

(j) Participating Universities should provide adequate funds for normal farm operations—cost of cultivation and utilities.

(k) Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Economics components of the Project need further strengthening.

(l) The role of the Directors of extension in agricultural universities should be reviewed in the light of the introduction of the Training and Visit (T&V) system in many States.

(m) The problem of overall manpower planning in the agricultural universities should be studied.

Rehabilitation schemes in connection with erosion of Ganga River

2428. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to erosion of river Ganga thousands of villages have been washed away in the last five years and no rehabilitation scheme has been taken as yet; the villagers are living in open sky;

The Project Funding Committee has considered this recommendation and decided that such a change in the already established pattern of funding could be brought about only in consultation with the Planning commission and Ministry of Finance with whom the matter is being taken up.

The recommendation has been accepted and necessary steps are being taken to implement it.

The proposal for specific provision for maintenance of buildings at the research stations and providing transport for field visits is being taken up with the concerned Agricultural University. With regard to books and journals, the Project Funding Committee has approved separate provisions Rs. 50,000 for regional and special station and Rs. 20,000 for sub-stations for a period of five years.

This recommendation has been taken up with respective Agricultural Universities and State Government to honour the undertaking they have already given in the Memorandum of Understanding between Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities/State Governments.

The recommendation has been accepted. Greater emphasis is being laid on these two areas at the time of project preparation appraisal and implementation.

The point has been noted. It will be discussed in the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of agricultural Universities.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has constituted a committee to consider this problem and the Indian Institute of Applied Manpower Research has also been approached to undertake such a study.

(b) whether any systematic study has been taken under the new 20 point programme announced by the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) The meandering nature of the Ganga in the Gangetic plains covering the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West

Bengal create erosion problem affecting villages located near the banks. As the meandering of the river is a continuous process, villages situated on the banks of the river get affected by the erosive activity of the river in one reach or the other. Flood control being a State subject, the responsibility of planning and implementation of the Flood Control, anti-erosion and other related schemes rests with the State Governments and funds for this sector are provided by the States in their irrespective Annual Plan Budgets. Rehabilitation measures are also undertaken by the State Government as feasible.

Suitable Incentives to farmers in Grow Trees

2429. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered suitable incentives to farmers to grow under the social forestry programmes trees which will give raw material required by the industry; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the facilities extended with a view to easing the situation which has arisen due to shortage of raw material for the paper industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Suspension of Milk Supply to D. M. S. and Mother Dairy by Haryana

2430. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana has taken the decision to suspend the supply of whole milk to

both Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy;

(b) if so, whether this decision of the Haryana Government has created unprecedented situation in Delhi;

(c) if so, what steps were taken by the Government to meet the situation;

(d) whether Haryana Government has been requested to reconsider this decision; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such decision has been communicated by the Government of Haryana.

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

Non-Supply of Rice by Tamil Nadu Towards Central Pool

2431. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 30 December, 1981, the Tamil Nadu Government conveyed its decision to the Centre for its inability to contribute any rice from the current year's harvest towards the Central pool;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons put forward by the State Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that last year also that State did not contribute an appreciable quantity of rice towards the Central pool;

(d) whether in view of this decision the Union Ministry has also cut down the State rice quota during the month of December, and what was the position in the month of January and February 1982;

(e) whether any other State has taken this type of step; and

(f) if so, what action Union Government proposed to take to meet this type of situation in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The Tamil Nadu Government in their letter dated 2nd February, 1982 informed the Central Government about their inability to contribute rice to Central Pool as their own requirements for Public Distribution System exceeded the procurement made by them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The allotment of rice to the States is made on a month to month basis having regard to the over-all availability of rice in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability, stocks available with State Government and other related factors. The allotment of rice to Tamil Nadu was reduced from 60,000 to 50,000 tonnes in the month of December, 1981 as new crop had come in the market and procurement by the State was also satisfactory and they had adequate stocks of their own. The allotment for January and February, 1982 was respectively 50,000 tonnes and 40,000 tonnes.

(e) and (f). Normally contribution to the Central Pool is made by the surplus rice producing States and the Centre has decided to accept rice from other States also if they desire to contribute to Central Pool.

Water Supply in Shaadara, Delhi

2432. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water supply position in Delhi from Shahdara Plant is inadequate;

(b) what will be the total requirement of water in the years 1982 and 1985;

(c) what will be the supply position in 1982 and 1985; and

(d) the details of the sources from which Delhi would get water?

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

Centrally Sponsored Housing Schemes in Orissa

2433. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central scheme has been introduced in Orissa for constructing houses.

(b) if so, what are those Centrally sponsored housing schemes introduced in Orissa villages and towns so far;

(c) when those Central schemes have been introduced;

(d) the total number of houses constructed under those schemes so far; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e). The questions do not arise.

Punishment to defaulting vanaspati industry receiving imported edible oil

2434. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will ensure severe punishment to defaulting vanaspati industries, who are going to receive imported edible oil this year; and

(b) if so, details of the said measures as decided by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Government is keeping a close watch on the production, distribution and prices of vanaspati and will take all appropriate action against defaulting vanaspati manufacturers.

Marketing Facilities for Agricultural Produce

2435. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequate marketing facilities available in the country for the agricultural produce;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to provide adequate marketing facilities in the Rural areas for the sale of agricultural produce in the Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the scheme for development of selected regulated/rural markets there is an allocation of Rs. 3800 lakhs in the Sixth plan 1980-85. Under the scheme, central assistance is given at the following rates for providing infrastructural facilities for agricultural markets:

(i) Regulated Markets handling commercial crops (Jute, Tobacco, Cotton, Groundnut, Cashewnut;

Coconut, Potatoes, Onion; and Chillies)...Rs. 4 lakhs per market.

(ii) Regulated Markets situated in command areas... Rs. 5 lakhs per market.

(iii) Terminal Markets for Fruits and Vegetables...Rs. 15 lakhs per market

(iv) Primary ; Rural Markets... Rs. 1.5 lakhs per market.

(v) Wholesale Rural Markets in Recognised Backward Areas covered under Hill Areas Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme... Rs. 5 lakhs per market.

Under the aforesaid scheme, during the Sixth plan 1350 Rural Primary Markets, 100 Wholesale Markets in Backward Areas, 200 Selected Regulated Markets and 10 Terminal Markets are proposed to be assisted.

Survey regarding houseless families in Andhra Pradesh

2436. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes Government propose to adopt to provide a house to the houseless;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the houseless families, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether Government have fixed definite targets for the current financial year and for the Sixth Plan period in this regard; and

(e) if so, what are the details regarding the guidelines issued to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the financial assistance provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The State Governments are already implementing a scheme under which the rural landless families are provided free house-sites and assistance by way of subsidy and/or loan for construction of houses.

(b) The State Governments have conducted the survey to determine the number of eligible families under the scheme.

(c) The State-wise details of the eligible families are given in the attached statement.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan has provided an outlay of Rs. 353.50 crores for allotment of house-sites to 6.18 million families and for providing construction assistance to 3.6 million families.

(e) The programme is being implemented since 1971 and forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme and the New 20-Point Programme. The Sixth Plan envisages assistance at the rate of Rs. 500/- per family who have been allotted house-sites and Rs. 750/- for those who have to be given house-sites also. All labour inputs are expected to be provided by the beneficiaries. No other guidelines have been issued to the State Governments.

The Central assistance to the State Governments for various plan schemes is being given in the form of block loans and block grants. The Sixth Plan outlay fixed for the programme for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 76.75 crores.

Statement

State/U.T.	No. of Eligible families as estimated by State/ U.T. upto 30-9-81
(1)	(2)
1. Andhra Pradesh	21,33,000
2. Assam	2,37,607 (a)
3. Bihar	19,58,000
4. Gujarat	5,23,623
5. Haryana	2,47,601
6. Himachal Pradesh	5,304
7. Jammu & Kashmir	20,120
8. Karnataka	10,60,852
9. Kerala	1,36,640
10. Madhya Pradesh	9,13,037
11. Maharashtra	4,97,547
12. Orissa	5,00,000
13. Punjab	2,97,046
14. Rajasthan	8,54,023 (a)
15. Tamil Nadu	14,97,00
16. Tripura	42,650
17. Uttar Pradesh	12,40,240
18. West Bengal	3,14,534
UNIOR TERRITORIES	
1. A & N Islands	7,200
2. Chandigarh	90
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,035
4. Delhi	14,800
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,596
6. Pondicherry	15,213
Total	1,25,19,058

(a) According to information received from Planning Commission, The scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

Government Servants in Possession of Government Accommodation while owning House

2437. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI N. E. HÓRO:

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

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed its policy regarding

(i) if the income from his own house does not exceed Rs. 1,060/-p.m.

Normal Rent

(ii) if the income from his own house exceeds Rs. 1000/- p.m. but does not exceed Ra.2,000/p.m.

Half the market rent

(iii) if the income from his own house is above Rs. 2,000/- *Full market rent*
p.m.

However, in respect of officers owning houses at or near the stations of their posting, who have been provided government accommodation on 'rent-free' basis, a clarification to the above policy decision was issued on 3.2.82, that the rent in respect of (ii) and (iii) above will be reduced by 10 per cent of the emoluments of the allottee.

Assistance to integrated Horticulture Projects in Maharashtra State

2438. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sought any assistance from the centre for the integrated horticulture projects in the State;

(b) if so, what are the details of the projects; and

rental liability of Government employees who have got their own houses and Government had extended facility in providing them Government accommodation also; and

(b) if so, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government's policy regarding the rental liability of Officers owning houses at or near the stations of their duty, who have been allotted government accommodation, continues to be as follows:—

(c) the amount allocated, released and utilised for the purpose in the years 1980-81 and so far in 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KĀMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. However, the State Government has shown interest in Cashew Development Project with the assistance of World Bank.

The Central Government has also sanctioned a scheme for package programme for coconut in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). The details of Cashew-nut Development Project have not been received from the State Government.

A package programme on coconut has been sanctioned at a total of Rs. 33,000/- for the year 1981-82. A sum of Rs. 4100/- has been released for this year. Details of utilisation have not been received.

तेलीवाड़ा, दिल्ली में पेय जल

2439. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के तेलीवाड़ा क्षेत्र में पानी की समस्या गम्भीर हो गई है और यह कठिनाई इस क्षेत्र में पाइप लाइन को मुख्य लाइन से न जोड़े जाने के कारण जारी है, और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि तेलीवाड़ा में भूमि स्तर ऊंचा निचा है। इस क्षेत्र की कुछ पाकिटों में पानी की कमी प्रथम तथा इससे ऊपर की मंजिलों में महसूस की जाती है। जलपूर्ति में सुधार करने के लिए ऊंचे पड़ताल का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

National Capital Region of States

2440. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangalore has topped the list of towns in the country which has recorded a phenomenal increase in population and expansion of city limits according to the latest census available with Government.

(b) whether Government have any plans to suitable assist the state Governments to develop the capital regions of the States on the Lines of the National Capital region so that the capitals of States do not before long convert into crowded slums; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes drawn up in this connection if any and the allocation proposed for Bangalore in particular for 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Bangalore has recorded the highest population growth rate among the metropolitan cities in the 1971-81 decade.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bogus Ration Cards in Delhi

2441. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated action against the bogus ration card holders of New Delhi and Delhi;

(b) when such drive has been launched by the Government in New Delhi and Delhi;

(c) the total number of bogus cards holder detected so far; and

(d) the details about the action initiated against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d). Delhi Administration keeps on conducting checks to detect bogus ration cards. It had carried out intensive door-to-door checkings of all the foodcards in Circle Nos. 16 and 20 in May 1981 covering a population of about 4 lakhs. However, only a negligible number of food cards were found to be bogus. A public Notice was issued by Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi on the 6th February, 1982, advising the food-card holders to surrender bogus food cards, if any, and also to get the names of the persons who may have left for one reason or the other deleted from their cards, by the 28th February, 1982 (since extended to 15th March, 82). The public was also

cautioned that while no action would be taken against those who voluntarily surrender surplus cards or units within the specified period, criminal action leading to arrest under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 shall be initiated in cases of detection after the expiry of this period.

जनता पार्टी सरकार द्वारा काम के बदले
अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर
प्रदेश में बनाई गई सड़कों
की जिलावार संख्या

2442. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता पार्टी सरकार द्वारा
काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलावार कितनी सड़कें
बनाई गई ; और

(ख) ऐसी कितनी सड़कों को
मार्च, 1980 और दिसम्बर, 1981 की
अवधि में जिला-वार पक्का कर दिया
गया है और कितनी अभी कच्ची हैं और
उन्हें पक्का करने के लिए क्या कदम
उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :
(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की
जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी
जाएगी ।

नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू और विट्टुल
भाई पटेल हाउस में संसद् सदस्यों
के सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टर

2443. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1979-80
के दौरान नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू
और विट्टुल भाई पटेल हाउस में संसद्
सदस्यों के 'सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों' में पुराने मजबूत
तारों को हटा कर घटिया-स्तर के तार लगा
दिए गए हैं; जिनमें निरन्तर खराबी आ
रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन तारों के
लिए कितनी धनराशि का ठेका दिया गया
था और उस ठेकेदार का नाम क्या है जिसे
यह काम सौंपा गया था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सरकारी धन-
राशि के दुरुपयोग के लिए जांच करायेगी
और दोषी अपराधी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही
करेगी, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :
(क) जी, नहीं । मूल निर्माण कार्य के
पश्चात् 1979-80 में पुनः बिजली के
तार लगाए गए थे ।

(ख) फर्म का नाम किए गए कार्य
की लागत

1 2

रूपये

मैसर्स ड्रैपूक ट्रेडिंग कारपो-
रेशन 33,882

मैसर्स इलक्ट्रिक डैकोरेटर
कम्पनी 29,727

मैसर्स कपूर इंजीनियरिंग
ट्रैडर्स 8,612

(ग) चूकि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग की विशिष्टियों के अनुसार मानक कोटि की विजली की फिटिंग का कार्य किया गया है और इस बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इसलिए जांच करने या किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

Meeting of Brahmaputra Flood Control Board

2444. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its meeting held recently of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board decisions were taken to deal with the complexity and magnitude of the recurring floods in the valley and consequent problem of the North-Eastern region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). In the 14th Meeting of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board held on the 9th February, 1982, 51 Schemes costing around 9 crores were approved by the Board for execution by Assam Government for the current financial year 1981-82. Now, the Government of India has constituted a Brahmaputra Board, a high level Technical Body with effect from 31.12.1981. In pursuance of the Brahmaputra Board Act 1980. The Board is to prepare the Master Plan for controlling floods, erosion problems and drainage improvement keeping in regard to development and utilisation of the Water Resources of the Brahmaputra for other beneficial purposes also.

The Board will also take up the execution of multipurpose projects when approved by the Government of India.

Rise in price of pesticides

2445. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of pesticides have gone up recently;

(b) if so, the percentage and the reasons for it; and

(c) what are the steps being taken to check the rise of price of pesticides so that it may not affect in our agriculture output?

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

(b) Increase in whole-sale prices of pesticides during 1981 was 8.8 per cent over the whole-sale prices in 1980. Major reasons for increase in prices of pesticides are:

(i) increased cost of raw material used in the process of manufacture|formulation;

(ii) packaging cost; e

(iii) transport cost; and

(iv) establishment charges.

(c) Steps being taken to check the rise in the price of pesticides include:

(a) Pesticides have been placed under the Essential Commodities Act, 1977.

(b) Import policy relating to pesticides has been liberalised by placing them under Open General Licence.

(c) Government is encouraging indigenous production of pesticides to break the monopoly and bring healthy competition in the market.

(d) State Governments have been advised to maintain buffer stocks of commonly used pesticides and improving the distribution system by ensuring their timely availability.

Chemical Fertilizers imported from Abroad

2446. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the quantum of chemical fertilizers imported from abroad during last two years;

(b) State-wise number of sole agents who have been supplied these fertilizers for distribution; and

(c) whether Government propose to import it in greater quantity this year as compared to the quantity thereof imported last year and whether keeping in view the increasing demand therefor and difficulties in its distribution. Government propose to increase the number of sole agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The quantum of imports of chemical fertilizers during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 was as follows:—

(Quantity in lakhs tonnes of nutrients)

	1979-80	1980-81
N	12.95	15.10
P	2.37	4.52
K	4.73	7.97
Total	20.05	27.59

(b) Imported fertilizers are presently being handled and distributed by the following Agencies:—

- (1) Food Corporation of India
- (2) Indian Potash Limited.
- (3) Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation.
- (4) Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.
- (5) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.
- (6) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.

(c) The quantum of imports during the current year is estimated to be lower than that in the last year. The question of induction of more Agencies will be considered as and when the need arises.

Winding up of Central Fisheries Corporation and retrenchment of its employees

2447. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI R. P. DAS:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 2nd February, 1982 regarding winding up of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited and the resultant retrenchment of the employees of that organisation;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government to save these employees by absorbing them in other organisations; and

(d) if no steps taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, representations dated 3-2-82 from the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited Karmachari Union addressed to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister were received. Another representation dated 4-2-1982 from the same union addressed to the Minister for Agriculture has also been received.

(b) In the representations the Union has requested for:—

(i) issue of an order stopping winding up till all the employees are suitably absorbed;

(ii) creation of a special cell in the ministry for quick absorption of employees; and

(iii) issue of directive to different Undertakings for quick absorption of employees.

(c) Efforts are being made to provide alternative employment to the regular employees of the Corporation in the Public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry and in some other Organisations to the extent possible depending on the availability of vacancies in them and the qualifications, past experience etc. of the employees.

(d) does not arise.

Supply of drinking water

2448. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:

SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) the details of the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay for the problem villages to supply drinking water and the number of the villages identified as problem villages, State-wise, district-wise up to date with the number of villages in every district;

(b) details of the allocation made to the States for water supply programme during the last three years and number of villages benefited under this programme during the said period, year-wise district-wise with names of these villages in case of Orissa, West Bengal and States in North Eastern region; and

(c) the action being taken with the amount sanctioned to the States for the purpose during the next three years with the number of villages identified, action to be taken district-wise, particularly with the names of the villages in Orissa, West Bengal and North Eastern region States, States-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Statement showing the details of the Sixth Plan outlays to provide drinking water to problem villages in the State-Sector (Minimum Needs Programme) is attached (Annexure—I). The outlays in the State sector will be supplemented by the outlays of Rs. 600 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The number of problem villages remaining to be covered as on 1-4-80, State-wise, is attached (Annexure—II). As drinking water supply is a State subject, district-wise and village wise information will be readily available only with the State Governments.

(b) The grants released to State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last 3 years are given in the Statement attached (Annexure—III). The number of problem villages covered with State and Central funds during the last 3 years is given in the statement attached (Annexure—IV).

(c) The allocation funds under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme State-wise during the next three years

has not yet been determined. The Central assistance is intended to supplement the resources of the State Governments in providing safe drinking water to problem villages. Schemes are drawn up and implemented by the State Governments who also identify villages to be benefited from the Programme.

Statement-I

Sixth Five year plan (1980-85) - Agreed Outlays Water Supply Sector (M.N.P.)

(Rs. in Crores)

Andhra Pradesh	.	.	95.00
Assam	.	.	30.00
Bihar	.	.	75.00
Gujarat	.	.	65.00
Haryana	.	.	80.00
Himachal Pradesh	.	.	35.00
Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	45.00
Karnataka	.	.	19.00
Kerala	.	.	45.00
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	60.00
Maharashtra	.	.	230.00
Manipur	.	.	17.50
Meghalaya	.	.	19.50
Nagaland	.	.	11.75
Orissa	.	.	34.00
Punjab	.	.	68.00
Rajasthan	.	.	106.29
Sikkim	.	.	6.00
Tamil Nadu	.	.	50.00
Tripura	.	.	12.00
Uttar Pradesh	.	.	220.00
West Bengal	.	.	48.00
A & N Islands	.	.	4.05
Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	12.77
Chandigarh	.	.	..
D & N Haveli	.	.	0.60
Delhi	.	.	7.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	.	.	1.70
Lakshadweep	.	.	0.13
Mizoram	.	.	8.00
Pondicherry	.	.	0.82
TOTAL	.	.	1407.11

Statement-II

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

No. of identified problem villages remained to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-80.

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Nos. of Problem Villages
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,206
2	Assam	15,743
2	Bihar	15,194
4	Gujarat	5,319
5	Haryana	3,440
6	Himachal Pradesh	7,815
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4,698
8	Karnataka	15,456
9	Kerala	1,158
10	Madhya Pradesh	24,944
11	Maharashtra	12,935
12	Manipur	1,242
13	Meghalaya	2,927
14	Nagaland	649
15	Orissa	23,616
16	Punjab	1,767
17	Rajasthan	19,803
18	Sikkim	296
19	Tamil Nadu	6,649
20	Tripura	2,800
21	Uttar Pradesh	28,505
22	West Bengal	25,243
23	A N & Islands	173
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1,740
25	Chandigarh	NIL
26	Delhi	99
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..
28	Goa, Daman and Diu	66
29	Lakshadweep	..
30	Mizoram	214
31	Pondicherry	118
	TOTAL	2,30,784

Statement-III

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER GENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED
RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

(Rupees in lakhs)

State/U.T.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	351.00	215.60	436.23
Assam	149.57	323.15	427.11
Bihar	504.20	680.45	503.36
Gujarat	260.85	127.80	358.50
Haryana	200.79	260.19	357.09
Himachal Pradesh	425.12	392.86	561.77
Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	182.05	314.75
Karnataka	107.70	69.00	248.81
Kerala	278.00	282.35	330.08
Madhya Pradesh	290.00	357.15	690.00
Maharashtra	403.97	378.30	664.00
Manipur	53.57	53.55	106.03
Meghalaya	103.77	111.60	149.00
Nagaland	97.00	139.57	150.00
Orissa	218.00	209.00	307.00
Punjab	174.90	68.40	128.95
Rajasthan	353.27	205.00	559.10
Sikkim	43.13	26.00	19.50
Tamil Nadu	408.00	219.37	506.00
Tripura	113.50	97.15	112.44
Uttar Pradesh	617.50	709.55	951.95
West Bengal	535.01	672.72	443.50
Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	46.20	35.00
Gao, Damnn & Diu	9.50	11.95	11.46
Mizoram	18.50	19.05	26.25
Pondicherry	17.00	12.00	7.00
Andaman & Nicobar.	18.50	15.50	6.00
Delhi	14.00	13.10	13.50
Total	5998.46	5898.61	8424.98

NOTE : 1. Figures include funds released for Monitoring and Investigation Cells to the various States (Rs 97.02 lakhs in 1978-79, Rs. 78.31 lakhs in 1979-80 and Rs. 33.05 lakhs in 1980-81.)

2. In 1980-81, an additional expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores was incurred towards the cost and related expenses of drilling rigs obtained for drought affected States.

Statement- IV

NOS. OF PROBLEM VILLAGES COVERED DURING

		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	Andhra Pradesh	360	990	487
2	Assam	467	921	963
3	Bihar	3140	3319	2660
4	Gujarat	782	816	525
5	Haryana	123	182	240
6	Himachal Pradesh	1289	1140	1166
7	Jammu & Kashmir	216	191	321
8	Karnataka	3924	958	2063
9	Kerala	15	19	78*
10	Madhya Pradesh	1654	5289	7195
11	Maharashtra	2010	2618	2674
12	Manipur	29	26	34
13	Meghalaya	28	104	52
14	Nagaland	74	74	72
15	Orissa	2993*	2555	1630
16	Punjab	136	135	80
17	Rajasthan	353	1146	2402
18	Sikkim	119	4	21
19	Tamil Nadu	1485"	230	710
20	Tripura	300	513	579
21	Uttar Pradesh	891	1250	912
22	West Bengal	432	2167	874"
23	A & N Islands	4	18	18
24	Arunachal Pradesh	69	63	172
25	Chandigarh	..	..	..
26	Delhi	11	18	35
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
28	Gao, Daman & Diu	2	11	7
29	Lakshadweep	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	2	Nil	Nil
31	Pondicherry	12	9	8
TOTAL		20,920	22,822	25,978

* Includes partial coverage

J Includes hamlets also

" Report of spot sources not included.

Supply of drinking water in Delhi villages

2449. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has identified 148 villages out of 245 villages as problem villages;

(b) if so, the names of the problem villages in Delhi Municipal Corporation area and the action being taken with the amount sanctioned upto date to cover these villages with drinking water supply; and

(c) the details of the amount spent and number of the villages in this area benefited (with the names) during the last three years, year-wise?

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

अण्डमान और निकोबार में रबड़ के पेड़ लगाना

2450. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अण्डमान-निकोबार द्वीपों के रबड़ के पेड़ किस क्षेत्र में और कब लगाए गये थे और उनका प्रयोग किस कार्य के लिए किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर बाकी पेड़ों से रबड़ प्राप्त नहीं हो परहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० दी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) सरकार द्वारा रबड़ वृक्ष लगाए गए हैं : जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

अवधि स्थान

क्षेत्र हैक्टार में

1965-68 दक्षिणी अण्डमान द्वीप समूह 202.55

1968-79 निकोबार समूह का कच्छल द्वीप 598.41

इन बागानों में परिपक्व वृक्षों से लगातार रबड़ निकाला जा रहा है और उत्पादित रबड़ मंडी में भेजा जा रहा है। (ख) और (ग) : कच्छल के 100 हैक्टार के क्षेत्र

में परिपक्व वृक्षों से हाल ही में रबड़ निकाला जा रहा है। शेष क्षेत्र में यह कार्य निकट भविष्य में शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

News Item Captioned 'Implement land Reforms States Told'

2451. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to news-item under caption "Implement land reforms, States told" in Indian Express dated 3 February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has asked the States to complete the work of land ceiling laws as a time bound programme;

(c) if so, actual performance in regard to implementation of Land Ceiling Laws in each State and the leeway which each one has to make up;

(d) whether National Commission on Agriculture has suggested a major modification of the tenancy policy; if so, what is this "major modification" and Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) whether Government would ask the States to include the "major modification" in their tenancy laws to the extent that they are in agreement with the suggestion of National Commission on Agriculture; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a)

Yes. Sir.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to step up distribution of ceiling surplus land and, to this end, pay particular attention to quick disposal of cases pending in different courts.

(c) A statement indicating progress in implementation of revised ceiling laws is appended.

(d) and (e). The National Commission on Agriculture had suggested that leasing by marginal farmer should be permitted. The Government of India have sought the views of State Governments on some suggested changes in the tenancy policy.

Statement

(Area in acres)

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of	Area distributed	No. of beneficiaries		
					1	2
Andhra Pradesh	9,76,042	4,33,586	3,02,376	2,07,454		
Assam	5,80,140	5,03,161	3,16,784	2,54,333		
Bihar	2,33,205	1,44,008	1,37,658	1,52,725		
Gujarat	1,28,578	46,760	5,381	1,290		
Haryana	27,642	18,319	17,659	5,163		
Humachal Pradesh	1,36,109	1,35,293	3,654	4,825		
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—		
Karnataka	2,45,597	82,214	56,096	11,890		
Kerala	1,18,272	79,034	52,311	84,837		

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	2,55,946	1,41,970	79,803	31,775
Maharashtra	3,70,193	2,81,586	2,81,586	76,892
Manipur	1,029	36	—	—
Orissa	1,41,902	1,19,888	1,01,456	77,343
Punjab	49,597	15,731	12,407	12,939
Rajasthan	2,46,495	2,20,643	1,22,230	26,212
Tamil Nadu	79,292	75,840	58,257	38,360
Tripura	1,881	1,563	1,034	891
Uttar Pradesh	2,82,631	2,59,63	2,32,807	1,88,946
West Bengal	1,57,014	99,793	55,658	1,66,255
Dadra & N.H.	8,958	6,180	3,406	1,512
Delhi	780	413	—	—
Pondicherry	2,520	1,006	904	1,010
Total	40,43,823	26,66,654	18,40,667	13,34,652

News item captioned "Scientist warns against Soil degradation"

**2452. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
MISRA:
SHRI A. K. ROY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Scientist warns against soil degradation" published 'Times of India' dated 10 February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the Twelfth International Congress of Soil Science was held at New Delhi, in the month of February, 1982;

(c) if so, the suggestions formulated by the Congress, which are applicable to our country and the Government's reaction to each one of these suggestions;

(d) whether Dr. P. Buringha noted international soil scientist has suggested as follows:—

(i) most of the land being utilised for urbanisation was a very good agricultural land, as historically, most of the cities were established in fertile agricultural belts;

(ii) from the technical and agricultural point of view it was possible to produce 10 times as much food as were produced at present;

(iii) the world had about 17,000 million hectares of potentially arable land which was not being cultivated at present but its distribution varied from region to region; and

(e) how far the above mentioned opinions are relevant to India and the measures Government have already taken, or propose to take on each of these issues?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The deliberations of the Congress were held under seven approved Commissions of the International Society of Soil Science, namely; (i) Soil Physics; (ii) Soil Chemistry; (iii) Soil Biology (iv) Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition; (v) Soil Genesis, Classification and Cartography; (vi) Soil Technology; and (vii) Soil Mineralogy.

The highlights of this Congress were the Symposium on World Soils Policy and that on Desertification. The Congress concluded on 16th February, 1982. The proceedings and recommendations are yet to be received from the International Soil Science Society and when received these will be examined for suitable action.

However, some of the important recommendations which emerged during the deliberations are as follows:

(i) Establishment of an International Soil and Water Research Institute with a network of centres in the tropical regions;

(ii) Establishment of a new Sub-Commission on "Soil Conservation and Environment" under the International Society of Soil Science;

(iii) Intensification of both basic and applied research for increased fertilizer use efficiency and maintenance of soil productivity.

The Government is aware of soil problems in India and action has already been initiated as under:

(i) To strengthen the basic research in Soil Science, it has been decided in principle to set-up the Indian Institute of Soil Research;

(ii) The Research support in Soil, Water and Fertilizer use has been strengthened during Sixth Plan in 21 Research Institutes and 41 All India Coordinated Projection Crop Improvement and Soil Productivity;

(iii) To continuously monitor and coordinate the soil and land use policies in the States, the Government of India is establishing a Central Land Use Commission.

(d) (1) Yes, Sir. Dr. Buringh in his lecture at the plenary session on 'Potentials of World Soils for Agricultural Production' referred to losses of potentially productive cropland. According to him 200 million hectares estimated to be lost to non-agricultural uses in the world, during the period of 25 years from 1975 to 2000 A.D.

(ii) Yes, Sir. Dr. Buringh further stated that the potentials of world soils for agricultural production are high. According to him, it is possible to produce about ten times as much food as is produced at present.

(iii) This was also one of the observations made by Dr. Buringh who stated that the present area of crop land is 1500 million hectares, whereas the total area of potential crop land is approximately 3200 million hectares. Thus, the potentially arable land in the world is approximately 1700 million hectares which are mainly used as grassland and partly as forest.

(e) Government of India is conscious of the fact that due to the population pressure in urban areas some of the agricultural land adjoining the cities are being used for non-agricultural uses such as housing, industry, roads, recreational facilities etc.

As far as the production potential of India is concerned the experimental findings from Research Farms and National Demonstration provide evidence of a potentially achievable gap

of 200 to 300 per cent at the current level of available crop production technologies.

Regarding the potentially arable land which is not being cultivated at present, the scope is limited as far as India is concerned. Projection made by the National Commission on Agriculture (1976) showed that by 2000 AD it is possible to bring in another 10 million has under plough by reclaiming culturable waste, by providing new irrigation facilities and by reducing the amount of fallow land.

Sale of Vanaspati in Polypacks

2453. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Vanaspati in polypacks", as published in the Economic Times in its issue dated 11 February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether Government plan to market Vanaspati and edible oils in polythene packets which will reduce the consumer price since polypacks are considerably cheaper than the conventional tins; and

(c) whether the proposal of the Ministry for this scheme is pending with the Ministry of Health for clearance; if so, since when and the efforts that have been made or are proposed to be made to get the clearance as quickly as possible?

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

(b) and (c). The Government is examining the possibility of introducing marketing of vanaspati and edible oils

in flexible packs which may be made of Low Density Polythelene Extruded/ High Density Polythelene Extruded combination or any other suitable combination. In consultation with the Health Ministry, samples of packing materials have been sent to the Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore who have been asked to determine the suitability of such flexible packs for packaging vanaspati and edible oils and report the results to the Government.

Applications for registration under self financing scheme

2454. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. invited applications for registration under the third self financing scheme with a specific condition that no house in South Delhi will be allotted to any registered application of that scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that DDA have a proposal under consideration to invite applications very shortly for registration under the self financing scheme for the allotment of houses in South Delhi;

(d) if so, when and what are the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The DDA has reported that in the brochure of the Third Self Financing Scheme it was mentioned that the location of the colonies was likely to spread over to areas other than South Delhi. It has reported that subsequently some pockets in South Delhi were located and, therefore, some more flats in South Delhi were constructed and offered to the persons registered under

the first, second and third self financing schemes.

(c) The DDA has reported that no decision to open the next self financing registration has so far been taken.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Production and distribution of rice

2455. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the production of rice of each category during the years from 1979 to 1982;

(b) the distribution of rice for the same period to all the States and Union territories; and

(c) the demand of rice from all States and Union Territories for the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The available information is as under:

Crop Year	Production estimates in terms of rice
1979-80	42.33 Million Tonnes
1980-81	53.23

For the year 1981-82, as per advance estimates, the anticipated production of rice is about 54.5 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The total all-India demand, allotment and offtake of rice from the Central Pool for public Distribution System during the period is as under:—

(Qty. in '000 tonnes)

Year	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1979	6274.63	6254.63	2373.9
1980	9365.11	9666.80	4161.5
1981	11184.65	10136.84	5188.7
1982 (upto March)	2771.38	1957.32	447.7*

* for January, 1982 only.

Reports of Study Groups

2456. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group on:

(i) Constitutions, Powers and Laws of the local bodies;

(ii) Town Planning and Building Regulations;

(iii) Resources of Urban local bodies;

(iv) Strategy of Urban Development have submitted their reports; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Study Group on.

(i) Constitution, Powers and Laws of Local bodies

(ii) Resources of Urban Local bodies have submitted their interim reports whereas the Study Group on Town Planning and Building Regulations has submitted its final report. The Study Group on Strategy of Urban Development has yet to submit its report.

(b) The reports of the above mentioned three Study Groups were placed before the 19th meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and 8th Joint meeting of the Central Council of Local Government and Urban Development and Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors held on 4th and 5th February, 1982 and it was resolved that the State Governments may consider the recommendations made in the reports of the Study Groups a finalised and take appropriate action on them under intimation to the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Completion of irrigation projects cleared during 1971 to 1981

2457. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects that have been completed out of the 529 irrigation projects approved by the Technical Evaluation Cell of the Planning Commission during 1971 to 1981; and

(b) the number and names of such irrigation projects cleared during this period for Tamil Nadu and how many have been completed and how many still remain to be completed?

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

One-Room Tenaments at Turkman Gate Complex

2458. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

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

(a) when Government propose to allot the newly constructed one-room tenaments of the Turkman Gate complex since non-allotment for a considerable period is causing heavy loss to Government exchequer;

(b) who are the eligible persons considered for such allotment and what will be the terms and conditions;

(c) will the persons evacuated from Turkman Gate and rehabilitated in the Minto Road, New Delhi area be considered for such allotment; and

(d) whether Government are aware that some of the sealed quarters of Minto Road, New Delni area are being intruded if so, what action Government propose to take to stop such activities?

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

HUDCO Loans to States during Sixth Plan period

2459. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased lay a statement showing:

(a) State-wise loans sanctioned by HUDCO during the Sixth Plan period so far; and

(b) amount released so far by HUDCO to the different States with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise loan sanctioned and released by HUDCO during Sixth Plan period i.e. from 1st April 1980 to 31st January 1982.

State/U. T.	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Amount released against total cumulaitive sanctions	
		(Rs.	in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	35.24	14.47	
Assam	1.71	1.40	
Bihar	7.61	1.60	
Gujarat	33.03	19.69	
Haryana	12.86	5.69	
Himachal Pradesh	1.68	0.86	
Jammu & Kashmir	4.74	1.96	
Karnataka	20.39	12.81	
Kerala	17.23	14.81	
Madhya Pradesh	9.02	4.31	
Maharashtra	43.22	16.89	
Manipur	0.11	0.02	
Nagaland	1.57	—	
Orissa	10.67	2.31	
Punjab	20.27	2.77	
Rajasthan	21.21	11.48	
Tamil Nadu	23.41	17.31	
Uttar Pradesh	29.35	22.16	
West Bengal	12.44	8.98	
Chandigarh	6.55	6.36	
Delhi	0.94	0.60	
Pondicherry	1.24	0.13	
TOTAL	311.49	171.61	

Shortage of Rapeseed Oil, Palm Oil and Wheat at Ration Shops in Delhi

2460. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have acknowledged the shortage recently in the States as well as in the capital of rapeseed oil and RED palm oil at the ration shops;

(b) if so, whether in the case of wheat delay has been noticed at the time of its distribution by ration shops to the consumers; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to distribute the above items in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Taking the indigenous oils in the open market and imported edible oils supplied through public distribution system together, the overall availability of edible oils in the States as well as in the capital is, by and large, satisfactory. However, the possibility of temporary localised shortages cannot be ruled out

(b) and (c). Allotments of foodgrains including wheat for the public distribution system are made on monthly basis to the States and Union Territories including Delhi, keeping in view the overall availability of stocks, availability in the local markets, relatives needs of various States and such other relevant factors. While there is no delay in making these allotments, the possibility of occasional delay at the State level in actually reaching the supplies to different areas cannot be ruled out.

Production and Consumption of edible oil

2461. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have Government taken for enhancing production of oil seeds to meet the required demand of the country;

(b) the per capita consumption of edible oil in India;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is lowest in the world;

(d) the projects being implemented by Government for more production of oil from forest resources; and

(e) the States which have implemented these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The following steps have been taken for enhancing production of oilseeds:—

1. Intensive programme for development of oilseeds under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangements, expansion of plant protection measure and training for farmers and extension workers.

2. Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Increase in allocation for development of oilseeds during the Sixth Plan to Rs. 65 crores against Rs. 14 crores in Fifth Plan.
4. Extension of irrigated areas under oilseed crops from 8 lakh hectares in 1979-80 to 14 lakh hectares by 1984-85.
5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crops namely soyabean and sunflower.
6. Increase in area under short duration varieties oilseeds through catch cropping and inter-cropping.
7. Intensification of research efforts.
8. Fixation of minimum support price to ensure that the farmers receive adequate prices for their produce.

(b) and (c). The per capita consumption of edible oils, including vanaspati, as per the Report of Inter-Ministerial Study Group constituted by the Government to formulate Long Term Edible Oils Plan is of the order of 5.2 kg. per annum. This is one of the lowest in the world.

(d) and (e). A Scheme for development of oilseeds and oils of tree and oilseeds and oils of tree and development has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 2 crores. The project aims at maximum collection of sal-seeds and processing through development of infrastructural facilities like construction of storage godowns, laying of roads to inaccessible areas, purchase of vehicles, etc. To begin with, three States viz., Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh which have proliferation of salseeds, have been identified. The project submitted by the Orissa Government is under active consideration of the Government.

Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers

2463. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any schemes for assisting the small and marginal farmers have been submitted by Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementation during 1982-83;
- (b) if so, what are the details and cost thereof; and
- (c) whether the same have been approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The main programme of assistance to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers implemented by this Ministry is the Integrated Rural Development Programme. This is a sixth five year plan scheme being implemented in all State/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh and would continue during the year 1982-83. All the blocks in Madhya Pradesh are covered under IRD Programme for which an allocation of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per block will be available during 1982-83. This amount is to be shared between the Centre and State on 50 : 50 basis. Under the scheme assistance is provided to the target group to take up viable economic activities in order to improve their economic status. Subsidy is provided on the capital cost at the rate of 25 per cent to small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. For tribal participants, subsidy is 50 per cent. The target is to cover 600 families per annum per block.

No other scheme appears to have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Illegal Transfer of acquired Land in the Capital

2464. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving illegal sale, registration or transfer of acquired or notified land detected in the capital during this year (1981-82);

(b) the total area of land involved therein; and

(c) the number of persons apprehended in this context?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration 192 cases in 1981 and 37 cases upto 21st February (in 1982) had been registered on this account.

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

(c) The number of persons arrested is as follows:—

1981	670
1982	8
(upto 21.2.1982)	

Central aid to Cyclone hit States

2465. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Central aid given to different cyclone hit States for relief of victims of cyclones this year;

(b) how much of it has been utilised by each State and how many families have been benefited thereby; and

(c) what amount of funds mobilised by each State Government for the purpose from their own resources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The States of Orissa, West Bengal and Gujarat were hit by cyclone during 1981-82.

Orissa:—The State Government did not seek any Central assistance.

West Bengal:—On the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief based on the report of the Central team, the Government of India sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1817.87 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 757.50 lakhs during 1982-83.

Gujarat:—A Central Team visited Gujarat between the 3rd and 4th March, 1982 to make an on the spot assessment of the damage and the Central assistance required to meet the situation and its report is awaited. Pending this, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 5 crores as ways and means advance to the State.

The Prime Minister released Rs. 1 lakh to Orissa, Rs. 5 lakhs to West Bengal and Rs. 5 lakhs to Gujarat from the Prime Ministers' National Relief Fund for relief of people affected by cyclone.

(b) and (c). The information has been called for from the concerned State Government and on receipt, the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए पेय जल

2466. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री भीकू राम जैन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली के सभी गांवों को 1982-83 तक

पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक योजना बनाई है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस योजना को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए कोई प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए हैं; और

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

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

(क) और (ग), जी, हां।

(ख) और (घ) : दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि 1977-78 के अन्त तक केवल 61 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के गांवों में जल की व्यवस्था की गई थी अब 245 ग्रामों में से 168 में जल सप्लाई की व्यवस्था विद्यमान है। शेष ग्रामों को संस्थान द्वारा मार्च, 1983 तक जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है।

संस्थान ने बताया है कि छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभिन्न जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 8 करोड़ रुपये का है।

Proposal to amend Land Acquisition Act . . .

2467. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to amend the Land Acquisition Act; and

(b) if so, steps so far taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes Sir

(b) An amending bill is under operation.

People living roofless in Delhi

2468. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 2 lakh people in the Delhi Metropolitan area sleep without a roof over their head;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 2 million people live in sub-human conditions of which 13 million people live in declared slums; and

(c) if so, what steps have since been taken or proposed to be taken to improve the housing conditions in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that no such survey has been conducted.

(b) The DDA has further informed that the number of people living in the notified slum areas is about 15 lakhs but it is not correct to say that they live in sub-human conditions.

(c) In the field of public housing the Delhi Development Authority has been able to meet the growing

housing needs to a considerable extent through (a) disposal of developed plots, (b) allotment of land to cooperative societies and (c) construction of houses of different categories in various residential schemes developed by it. The DDA has so far provided 2,50,000 plots by allotment/auction and through cooperative societies over 60,000 dwelling units. At present 40,000 houses are under construction by the DDA and work of preparation of estimates, feasibility check-ups and preparation of notices inviting tenders have been taken up for approximately 32,000 houses. The DDA has also taken steps to allot land to the cooperative group housing societies registered in 1979. These steps are expected to promote house construction activities and also result in appreciable reduction in the backlog of houses in the next five years.

Besides, the Government also build houses for their employees in Delhi.

Grant for N.R.E.P. 1981-82

2469. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have withheld Rs. 90 crores grant for NREP sanctioned for the second half of the year 1981-82; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir. Out of a total provision of Rs. 180 crores made in the central budget for NREP during the current year, funds amounting to Rs. 144.57 crores have already been released. Releases of the balance amount are under process.

(b) Question does not arise.

Amount for cooperative spinning mills in Sixth plan

2470. SHRI A. NEELAOTHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be spent in the co-operative Spinning Mills in the Sixth Plan Period;

(b) what is the respective amount to be spent in Kerala;

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, has a central sector scheme for share capital contribution to the growers cooperative spinning mills for which there is a plan outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores for the 6th Plan. The Ministry of Commerce, Department of Textiles has also a central sector scheme for participation in the share capital of weavers cooperative spinning mills for which there is an approved outlay of Rs. 32.00 crores for the 6th Plan period. Both these schemes are being implemented through the National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.)

(b) and (c). During the 6th Five Year Plan period so far, no proposal for sanction of funds for share capital contribution to the cooperative spinning mills has been received by the N.C.D.C. from the Government of Kerala. It is, however, understood that the Government of Kerala are likely to approach the N.C.D.C. for sanction of financial assistance for share capital participation in 2 weavers Cooperative spinning mills at Alleppey and Trichur during the remaining period of the 6th Five Year Plan. The proposal will be considered by the N.C.D.C. when it is received from the State Government.

Assistance for development of National parks and sanctuaries in Sixth plan

2471. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance expected to be given for development of National Parks and sanctuaries in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) what is the respective amount, proposed to be given to Kerala for the Development of National Parks and sanctuaries; and

(c) the amount of assistance proposed to be given for the Development of Silent Valley as a National Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total outlay in the Sixth Plan period for providing assistance to the States for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries is Rs. 499.00 lakhs.

b and (c). Central assistance to be given to Kerala for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries will be decided on the quantum of central assistance sought by them in the developmental scheme which the State Government will submit. This would include assistance for the development of Silent Valley National Park as well.

Hindrance of forest conservation act, 1980 to hydro-electric projects

2472. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is affecting

adversely the execution and investigation of the Hydro-Electric Projects;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to exempt all the Hydro-Electric Projects including transmission lines, from the purview of the Forest Conservation Act 1980; and

(c) whether Government of Kerala has placed this request before the Central Government and if so, the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Cases of Hydro-Electric Projects involving forest areas require clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act. 1980 and these are being dealt with expeditiously. There is no provision for exemption under the existing law.

(c) The Kerala State Electricity Board had represented to the Central Government for exemption of Hydro-Electric Projects including laying of transmission lines from the purview of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. It has been clarified in this connection that no such general exemption can be given and that each case where use of forest land is required for Hydro-Electric Projects etc. would have to be examined on merits in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned Act.

Supervision of fishery project at Vizhinjam base

2473. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) who is supervising the work of the Vizhinjam Base of the exploratory fisheries project;

(b) the details of the survey of the fishery resources at Vizhinjam; and

(c) the details of the time in which the ship was engaged in fishing in the months of November and December, 1981 and January, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Exploratory Fisheries Project has only a temporary operational unit of its Cochin base at Vizhinjam. The Deputy Director, Cochin base of Exploratory Fisheries Project is responsible for supervising Survey programme of Vizhinjam unit. However, an Assistant Engineer assisted by an Assistant Director, looks after the Vizhinjam unit as local officer incharge.

(b) The Wadge Bank fishing ground is situated about 40 miles south West of Vizhinjam. This area is being surveyed by the survey vessel Matsyanirekshani (40.55M) from Vizhinjam and the survey vessel Matsyasugandhi (31.5 M) from Cochin. The survey vessel Matsyanirekshani surveyed about 2500 sq. km of area in the depth range 30 to 200 Metre for demersal fishery resources. During survey rich grounds of high quality fishes like perches, carangids, squids and cuttlefish were found. The high quality fish account for 30—40 per cent of the catch. The catch from this vessel varied from 100 to 200 Kgs per hour of trawling. The survey vessel Matsyasugandhi has surveyed pelagic resources by tuna longline method. The catch included 85 per cent shark, 7.5 per cent billfish and 7.5 per cent other varieties. Rich fishing grounds of sharks were located during December, 1981.

(c) The survey vessel Matsyanirekshani spent 40 hours in 16 days in November, 1981, 89 hrs. in 22 days during December, 1981 and 64 hours in 20 days during January, 1982. The survey vessel Matsyasugandhi spent

42 hours in 14 days in November, 1981, 81 hours in 24 days during December, 1981 and 69 hours in 19 days during January, 1982.

【हवाई अड्डों और बन्दरगाहों पर पौधों की बीमारी】

2474. श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हवाई अड्डों और बन्दरगाहों पर उचित जांच व्यवस्था न होने के कारण कृषि वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए आयात किए गये पौधों और बीजों में बीमारियां बढ़ रही हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वे हमारी खेती के लिए खतरनाक सिद्ध हो रही हैं; और

(ख) भारतीय कृषि को हानिकारक कीटाणुओं से बचाने की दृष्टि से आयातित बीजों और पौधों की जांच व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी कौन से प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) विनाशकारी कीट एवं कृषि कूमि अधिनियम, 1914 के अन्तर्गत समस्त पौध तथा बीज सामग्री को, प्रमुख हवाई अड्डों, बन्दरगाहों और सीमान्त चौकियों से देश में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति देने से पहले धूमित किया जाता है। अनुसंधान उद्देश्यों के लिए आयातित पौध तथा बीज सामग्री की राष्ट्रीय पौध अनुबंधिक संसाधन व्यूह, नई दिल्ली में आगे विस्तृत जांच व उपचार की व्यवस्था की जाती है। यदि विशिष्ट बीज से पैदा होने वाले कीट/ रोग को पूरी तौर पर दूर करने के लिए

उपचार उपलब्ध नहीं होता है, तो उस सामग्री को नष्ट कर दिया जाता है।

इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीय पौध आनुवंशिक संसाधन ब्यूरो द्वारा अनुसंधान प्रयोजनों के लिए वैज्ञानिकों को निर्मुक्त किए गए आयातित बीज व सामग्री से किसी विदेशी कीट/रोग की शुरुआत हुई है।

Advertisements to Souvenirs published by Consumers Organisations

2475. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated any steps to advise the Nationalised Banks and Public Sector Organisations and Government Undertakings to give advertisements to the souvenirs published by consumers organisation who are helping to curb the price rise; and

(b) if so, whether any assurance has been given by these organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bio Gas from Grass

2476. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the possibilities of Bio-gas coming from grass rather than cow-dung (Hindustan Times of 8 January, 1982);

(b) whether the scientist of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have come up with any new suggestion in bio-gas production; and

(c) if not, whether Government will appoint a separate National

Committee Board to look into the production of Bio-gas which is renewable source of energy?

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

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already undertaken an All-India Coordinated Research Project on Bio-gas Technology *inter alia* to study utilisation of cellulosic materials including grass. The work is reported to be at an experimental stage.

(c) A National Project for Bio-gas Development has been launched and the Ministry of Agriculture has already set up a High Level Standing Committee on Bio-gas Development.

Foreign aid for irrigation Projects

2477. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the irrigation projects that are helped or aided by the foreign countries or institutions and the amount spent on these projects; and

(b) have Government approached for fresh aid or help from any other external source for irrigation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) A list of Irrigation Projects receiving assistance from various external agencies with details of credit assistance is attached.

(b) A number of projects have been posed to various external lending agencies like, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, USAID, EEC, UNDP, FRG and Saudi Fund for Development etc., and the Government keeps a dialogue with such lending agencies for fresh assistance which is negotiated as and when situation warrants keeping in view the requirements and suitability of the assistance available from a particular source for a particular project.

(b) A number of projects have been posed to various external lending agencies like IBRD, IDA, IFAD, USAID, EEC UNDP FRG and Saudi Fund for Development etc. and the Government keeps a dialogue with

such lending agencies for fresh assistance which is negotiated as and when situation warrants keeping in view the requirements and suitability of the assistance available from a particular source for a particular project.

Statement

Projects receiving credit Assistance from External Agencies

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project cost (\$ Mil)	Loan amount (\$ Mil)	Effective Date of Agreement	Date of closing of Agreement
I. World Bank Assistance					
1	Chambal CAD Rajasthan . . .	91.5	52.0	Dec. 74	June 1982
2	Rajasthan Canal CAD Phase-I	174.0	83.0	Dec. 74	June 1982
3	Nagar Junasagar Project(A.P.) . .	279.0	145.0	Sept. 76	June 1985
4	Periyar Vaigai Project (Tamil Nadu)	45.6	23.0	Sept. 77	March 1983
5	Jayakwadi Project (Maharashtra)	140.0	70.0	Jan. 78	March 1983
6	Orissa Medium Project	116.0	58.0	Jan. 78	March 1983
7	Karanatak (Upper Krishna) Irrigation Project	258.4	117.0	Aug. 78	March 1984
8	Gujarat Medium Irrigation Project	215.0	85.0	Oct. 78	June 1984
9	Haryana Irrigation Project . . .	222.0	111.0	Dec. 78	Aug. 1983
10	Punjab Irrigation Project . . .	257.0	129.0	June 79	June 1985
11	Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells Project	37.7	18.0	May 80	March 1983
12	Ma harashtra Composite Irrigation Project	455.0	210.0	June 80	Sept. 1984
13	Gujarat Composite Irrigation Project	350.0	175.0	June 80	April 1986
14	Mahanandi Birupa Barrages Project (Orissa)	110.3	83.0	March 81	March 1987
15	Madhya Pradesh medium	232.1	140.0	May 81	March 1987
16	Karnataka Tanks Project	111.6	54.0	May 81	March 1986
17	Madhya Pradesh Major Irrigation Project	439.2	220.0	Agreement signed on 24-2-1982	

S. I. No.	Name of Project	Project cost (\$ Mil)	Loan amount (\$ Mil)	Effective Date of Agreement	Date of closing of Agreement
1	Bhima Irrigation Project	100.0	50.00	Dec. 79	Dec. 1986
2	Rajasthan Cannal Stage-I (Phase-II)	110.0	55.00	March 80	March 1986
3	Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Project (Co-financing with IDA)	232.10	25.00	June 81	June 1987

II. I.F.A.D. Assistance

1	Bhima Irrigation Project	100.0	50.00	Dec. 79	Dec. 1986
2	Rajasthan Cannal Stage-I (Phase-II)	110.0	55.00	March 80	March 1986
3	Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Project (Co-financing with IDA)	232.10	25.00	June 81	June 1987

III. U.S. A. I. D. Assistance

1	Gujarat Medium Irrigation Project (Co-financing with IDA)	215.50	30.00	Oct. 78	June 1984
2	Rajasthan Medium Irrigation Project	58.00	35.00	Sept. 80	June 1985

Revision of Master Plan for Delhi

2478. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) the steps being taken to revise the Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) whether there is any involvement of representatives of people in regard to the same; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority are in the process of formulating the Perspective Plan for Delhi for 1981-2001. The DDA have already set up a Perspective Planning Wing to undertake this work.

(b) and (c). The Advisory Council of the DDA under the chairmanship of Lt. Governor of Delhi which ad-

vises the Authority on matters relating planning and development of Delhi and preparation of the perspective plan, comprises besides official members, members of Parliament and non-officials. The DDA has also been conducting seminars on major issues involving experts, representatives of Government organisations and the public.

National Capital Region

2479. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to implement the objectives of the National Capital Region?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The National Capital Region Plan which was approved in September, 1973 by a High Powered Board envisages the orderly development of Delhi and the surrounding areas in the States of Rajasthan, U.P., and Haryana within the delineated region and the development of identified ring

towns in these states. The Plan envisages the balanced development of region and dispersal of economic activities in self-contained regional towns restructuring of the regional transport network and the integrated development of land and infrastructure. 18 towns situated in the corridors of the States of U.P./Haryana & Rajasthan have been identified as ring towns in this scheme. At present, out of these 18 ring towns only 5 towns viz: Meerut and Hapur (in U.P.) Gurgaon & Panipat (in Haryana) and Alwar (in Rajasthan); are being developed under a Central sector scheme. The Central loan assistance is restricted to 50 per cent of the cost of the approved projects subject to the provision of matching funds by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 7.13 crores has been disbursed till the end of March, 1981. The scheme has been continued during the Sixth Plan period and a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been provided in the Plan budget under the central sector. Measures are under consideration to revitalise the plan for the region and provide for an effective coordination machinery.

Norms for Allocating Imported Edible Oil to Vanaspati Industries

2480. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's criteria and norms for allocating imported edible oil to vanaspati industries;

(b) the list of vanaspati industries who are going to be allocated imported edible oil this year; and

(c) a list of the black listed vanaspati industries, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) At present 60 per cent of the requirements of oil needed for manufacture of va-

naspati are being allotted from the stock of imported oil to each vanaspati unit on the basis of its average monthly production during the Oil Year 1980-81, i.e. November, 1980—October, 1981.

(b) of the 90 installed units, about 81 are at present being allotted imported oil. The rest either have suspended production or are in the process of installation or manufacturing only industrial hard oil for manufacture of soap. A list of the units is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No. Name of the factory

Punjab

- 1 Amrit Banaspati Co., Rajpura
- 2 Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar
- 3 Kishen Chand, Ludhiana
- 4 Markfed Vanaspati, Khana
- 5 Nav Bharat Vanaspati, Doraha
- 6 Oswal Vanaspati & Allied Ind., Ludhiana
- 7 Oswal Vanaspati & Gen. Ind., Ludhiana
- 8 Mahavir Vanaspati Co., Kharar (Ranbir Chemicals, Kharar)
- 9 Sangrur Vanaspati Mills, Sangrur

J. & K.

- 10 K.C. Vanaspati, Jammu
- 11 Kashmir Vanaspati, Jammu
- 12 S.G. Veg. Prod., Yamunanagar
- 13 Haryana Vanaspati, Kundli
- 14 Keeran Vegetable Prod., Bhiwani
- 15 Markanda Vanaspati, Shahabad

Delhi

- 16 D.C.M. Chem. Works, Delhi
- 17 Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi

U.P.

- 18 Amrit Banaspati, Ghaziabad
- 19 Hindustan Lever Ltd., Ghaziabad
- 20 Jain Shudh Vanaspati, Ghaziabad
- 21 Modi Vanaspati, Modinagar
- 22 Prag Vanaspati Prod., Aligarh

Sl. No. Name of factory

23 Tata Oil Mills, Ghaziabad
 24 Balaji Veg. Prod., Sitapur
 25 Ganesh Flour Mills, Kanpur
 26 Bhagwati Vanaspati, Lucknow
 27 Motilal Padamapat Udyog, Kanpur
 28 Swarup Veg. Prod., Mansurpur

Rajasthan

29 Hemraj Udyog, Jaipur
 30 Mehta Veg. Prod., Chittorgarh
 31 R.C.S. Jaipur
 33 Rohtas Industries, Jaipur
 33 Premier Vig. Prod., Jaipur
 34 Rajasthan Van. Prod Bilwara

Tamil Nadu

35 Madras Vanaspati Ltd., Villupuram,
 36 Mattur Chem., Matturdam
 37 Oswal Oils & Van., Madras
 38 Tata Oil Mills Co., Madras
 39 Hindustan Leaver Ltd., Trichy,

Karnataka

40 Balaji Oil traders, Bangalore
 41 B.I. (P) Ltd., Davangera
 42 Ravi Veg. Oil. Ind., Davangere
 43 The Modern Mills Ltd., Hubli
 44 Margerina & Refined Oil, Bangalore.
 45 Raichur Agri. Produce Marketing & processing coop. Society, Raichur.
 46 Tata Oil Mills, Ernakulam
 47 Kerala Soap Ltd., Calicut.

Andhra Pradesh

48 Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Secundarabad
 49 B. Rajendra Oil, Mills & Refinery, Hyderabad
 50 Tungabhadra Industries, (Leesee Hyderabad Van.) Hyderabad
 51 Radhakrishna Vegetable Prod., Kollura
 52 T.G.L. Puspak Corporation Adoni.
 53 Thungabhadra Industries, Kurnool

Sl. No. Name of the factory

West Bengal

54 Hindustan Lever Ltd., Shamangar
 55 Kusum Products, Rishra
 56 Rasoi Vanaspati & Ind., Calcutta
 57 Swaika Vanaspati, Liliah
 58 Unite Veg. Mfr., Rishra
 59 Vegetable Prod., Belgharia

Bihar

60 Chhabirani Agro Ind., Dargavati
 61 Rohtas Industries, Dalmianagar
 62 Hatwa Vanaspati, Hathwa

Maharashtra

63 Ahmed Oomarbhoy, Bombay
 64 Hindustan Leaver Ltd., Bombay
 65 I.V.P., Bombay.
 66 Jai Hini Oil Mills, Bombay
 67 Liberty Oil Mills, Bombay
 68 Tata Oil Mills, Bombay
 69 Vegetable Vitamin Foods, Bombay
 70 Veg. Oils Ltd., Bombay
 71 Berar Oil Ind. Bombay
 72 Maharashtra Veg. projects, Bhulia
 73 WIPRO, Amalner
 74 Cooperative Oil Ind., Latur
 75 Purohit & Co., Nagpur
 76 Mahsingka Industries, Paghora

Gujarat

77 Ashwin Vanaspati (P) Ltd., Snhamlya
 78 Madhusudan Veg. Prod., Pakhial
 79 National Dairy Development Board Bhavnagar
 80 Dipak Veg. Oil Indus. Manavdar
 81 Jayant Extn. Jamnagar
 82 Kothari Oil Prod. Gondal
 83 Morvi Veg. Prod. Morvi
 84 Prabhat Sol. Ext., Manavdar
 85 Shree Jagdish Oil Ind. Porbander
 86 Bhavnagar Elec. Comp., Bhavnagar
 87 Mansingka Oil Mills, Khandawa
 88 Malwa Ven. & Chem. Co., Indore
 89 S.S. Ltd., Dewas,
 90 Rajadhira Industries, Seoni

Demands of Tribals Living in Singhbhum Forest

2481. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's thickest forest in Singhbhum is popularly known as the Tribals area;

(b) whether any demand has been made by the Tribals to provide some means for livelihood in that area;

(c) whether some disputes have been brought to Government's notice; and

(d) if so, what are their demands and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Western Kosi Canal

2482. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23rd November, 1981 to USQ No. 211

regarding Western Kosi canal and state:

(a) whether realignment of the Western Kosi between R.D. 131 and 249.70 has since, been finalised by shifting the cross drainage structure site over river Kamia further north to bring in more land under irrigation by doing away with the unnatural curve;

(b) if so, details thereabout and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether designs of the structures for self ejector as the source of this canal and over river Balan have not yet been finalised; if so, their impact on completion time schedule; and

(d) what are the details about the reconstituted Kosi Control Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The alignment of the Western Kosi Canal between RD 139 and 249.70 is under examination in the Central Design Organisation of Bihar.

(c) No, Sir. The impact of non-finalisation of the design of the silt ejector on completion schedule cannot be ascertained in the present position.

(d) The Kosi Control Board has been reconstituted in August 1981 as under:

Chairman : Chief Minister, Bihar.

Members : (i) Minister Irrigation, Bihar/Minister of State Irrigation, Bihar.

(ii) Development Commissioner, Bihar.

(iii) Finance Commissioner, Bihar.

(iv) Chairman, Central Water Commission or his Representative.

(v) Financial Adviser-cum-Joint Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation or his representative.

(vi) Engineer-in-Chief-cum-Additional Commissioner cum-Spl. Secretary Irrigation Department Bihar.

(vii) Irrigation Commissioner Bihar.

Member Secretary : (viii) Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Purnea, Chief Engineer (I) Darbhanga, Chief Engineer (Planning & Monitoring) Irrigation Department, Bihar Patna.

Dam Over River Bagmati at Nunthar

2483. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 December, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 2351 regarding construction of Dam on Nunthar and state:

(a) whether any specific proposal has ever been made to H.M.G. Nepal for multi-purpose Dam over river Bagmati at Nunthar or any proposal to that effect considered to solve the problems of drought floods power etc., if so, details thereabout, if not, reasons for the same; and

(b) whether Dhons Bagmati and Khirori form integral part of the Adhwara group of rivers if so, specific projects for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) During the recent official level meeting held at New Delhi in February, 1982, the question of building a multipurpose reservoir on River Bagmati in Nepal was raised by Indian side. It was informed by the Nepalese delegation that the study of a high dam on River Bagmati had not yet been completed by H.M.G. Nepal

(b) Yes, Sir. Bihar Government, in their Action Programme (6-7 years) for Flood Control and Drainage in the Bagmati-Adhwara basin have included the following schemes:

- (1) Adhwara Group Flood Control Scheme.
- (2) Embankment on Darbhanga Bagmati from Sauli Ghat to Nabbi and embankment on Bachraja Kamla from Carseum to Paseutn.
- (3) Channelisation of river Lakhanihi.
- (4) Raising, widening and providing anti-erosion works for 44 miles of Adhwara embankment, and providing pucca service road on the top.

(5) Raising and widening of 59 miles at Khirohi embankment and providing protection works.

Potential Arable land under Pulses and Oil Seeds in Gujarat

2484. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Research Project on dryland agriculture has identified certain areas which offered Potential for additional production of Pulses and oil seeds;

(b) if so, the details of that area State-wise and particularly in Gujarat State; and

(c) how Government propose to develop them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) and (b). According to the research information available with the All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture introduction of pulses and oilseeds in non-traditional areas in the country offer potential for additional production. The exact extent of such new areas in different states has, however, not yet been assessed. The different regions where new areas offer such potential to introduce pulses and oilseeds, are given below:

(i) Groundnut can be introduced in high rainfall areas of Chotanagpur region and Santhal paraganas in Bihar Purulia and Bankura districts in West Bengal, uplands of Bhubaneswar region, uplands of Coastal Alluvial and coastal Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Yellow soyabean has been introduced medium black soils of Maiwa Plateau and medium deep black soils of Narmada Valley western and north-western parts of Vidarbha region.

(iii) Double crop system of green gram and safflower can be popularised in medium to deep black soils of eastern and central Vidarbha region. Sunflower and red gram inter-crop system could be introduced also in this region.

(iv) Safflower can be taken up instead of rainfed wheat in black soils of Malwa Plateau and Vidarbha and Marathawada regions of Maharashtra.

(v) Red gram as a pure crop can be taken in the districts of Bangalore, Mandy, Mysore, Tunkur and Kolar in Karnataka and as an intercrop in (a) North and north eastern parts of Telengana, (b) Vidarbha region, (c) western parts of Marathawada region and (d) north western parts of Madhya Pradesh

(c) The dryland technology for suitable crops and crop sequences including cereals, pulses, oilseeds etc., has been published as a technical guide for extension work. The same was supplied to State officials who attended the recent National Workshop on Agricultural Development held in New Delhi on 26th & 27th February, 1982.

Boosting Paddy Production

2485. SHR G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with almost equal size of land under cultivation, China is producing 3 tonnes of Paddy per hectare whereas the pro-

duction per hectare in our country is only 1.9 tonnes;

(b) whether ICAR has been constantly trying to improve the quantity and yield of Paddy in the country and if so, to what extent their efforts have borne the fruit; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to bring the production rate of Paddy at par with China if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The average productivity of paddy in India is lower as compared to that of China. For example in 1980-81 the average yield per hectare of paddy in India was 2049 kgs as compared to 4163 kgs of China. The high yield in China is due to larger area (80-90 per cent) being under irrigation as compared to only 38 per cent in India. The average application of fertilizer in China is estimated at 129 kgs/ha of NPK as compared to only 29.6 kgs in India. Besides, large areas of rice in India are under flood prone-deep water low lands, rainfed uplands and saline-alkaline soils. However, under good management and irrigated conditions, the yields in Punjab, Haryana and the delta areas of the South and North are comparable to those of China.

(b) Yes, Sir. As a result of the R&D efforts there has been tangible improvement in rice productivity and production as evidenced from the following statistics:

	1950-51	1965-66	1978-79
Area (Million hectare)	30.8	35.4	40.2
Production (Million tonnes)	20.5	30.5	53.8
Yield (Kg/ha)	668	862	1339

(c) The Government is taking necessary steps to increase rice productivity to bring it on par with some of the World's high rice producing countries like Japan and China. Some of the improved varieties of rice tested in Farmers' field have given 7 tonnes and more in National demonstrations under irrigated conditions. Research and developmental efforts are underway to develop and adopt improved varieties and production technology not only for the well managed lands but also for the problem areas which pose the major constraint. These efforts are expected to produce more and more rice in future.

Imported refined Oil for Delhi

2486. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to cater in Delhi imported refined oil is a supplement to Vanaspati;

(b) what is the base for production for this oil and whether this is already in use in West and if so, the countries where it is in vogue;

(c) whether in addition to imports Government have taken step to augment production of oil seed within the country; and

(d) what quality control methods will be used to ensure that utiliser are not able to adulterate it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). 2 Kg and 4 Kg. consumer packs of RBM palmolein and refined rapeseed.

oil are being sold by M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills a company taken over by Government for management under the Industries (Development and Regulation Act) through the Super Bazar and cooperative societies in Delhi. These oils are based respectively on palm fruit and rapeseed. They are used in many countries including the western countries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Adulteration of any oil with vanaspati is an offence under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Consumption of Fertilizers

2487. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of fertilizers in the country has declined considerably during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) if not, what was the consumption of fertilizer in 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(d) the percentage of increase or decline in the use of fertilizers both in 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The consumption of fertilizers in 1977-78 and 1978-79 was 42.85 lakh tonnes and 51.16 lakh tonnes of nutrients respectively.

(d) The percentage increase in fertiliser consumption in 1979-80 and 1980-81 was 2.7 and 4.9 per cent respectively over the relevant previous year.

Checking of Fair Price Shops, Kerosene Oil Depots and Licencing of Vanaspati Oil Depots in Delhi

2488. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that huge irregularities have been found during surprise checks of Fair Price Shops, Kerosene Oil Depots and licencing of Vanaspati Oil Depots in Delhi recently by enforcement wing of Food and Civil Supplies Department;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) action proposed against the defaulters and fair distribution of essential commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). During the months of November and December, 1981 and January, 1982, out of 412 fair-price shops, 128 kerosene oil depots and 36 vanaspati dealers which were checked, irregularities were noticed in 347 fair price shops, 77 kerosene oil depots and 15 vanaspati dealers. Irregularities in 36 fair-price shops, 28 kerosene oil depots and 5 vanaspati dealers were of serious nature and criminal cases have been registered under section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 against them. In the remaining cases, the irregularities were of a minor nature warranting departmental action only. In the case of dealers where criminal cases were registered, departmental proceedings were also initiated, as a result of which authorisation of 11 fair price shops and 6 kerosene oil depots were cancelled. The departmental proceedings in the remaining cases are in progress.

Constant vigilance is being maintained by Delhi Administration to ensure fair distribution of essential commodities.

Expenditure on Refugee Colonies

2489. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government are spending 7 to 10 times more than what it actually intends to recover by way of ground rent and other charges from 31 rehabilitated refugee colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if not, what is the factual position thereof reasons for overspending?

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

(b) During 1980-81, the recoveries on account of ground rent damages, misuse, unearned increase, etc. from rehabilitation leases was about Rs. 40 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred on the administration of rehabilitation as well as non-rehabilitation leases during the same period was Rs. 28 lakhs. The break-up of expenditure on administration of rehabilitation properties only is not available. However the revenue from rehabilitation leases alone is about 1-1/2 times the expenditure incurred by L & DO on administration of both rehabilitation and non-rehabilitation leases.

गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारण

2490. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विचार किसानों से गन्ना खरीदने के लिए न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारण और सल्फर संयंत्रों और गन्ना पेरने के संयंत्रों आदि में सल्फर और खण्डसारी के मूल्यों के निर्धारण के लिए और सल्फर खण्डसारी आदि के उत्पादन, नियन्त्रण,

बिक्री और निपटान आदि के लिए कोई नीति बनाने का है जिससे कि किसानों को अपने गन्ने का इन उद्योगों से उचित मूल्य मिल सके और सल्फर खण्डसारी की काला बाजारी और तस्करी भी रोकी जा सके; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं?

कुछ तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उष मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) और (ख). खण्डसारी चीनी के उत्पादकों द्वारा देय गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्यों को निर्धारित करने के लिए गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 में पहले से ही व्यवस्था है जिनके द्वारा राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त किन्हीं भी अनुरोधों पर विचार किया जाता है। जहां तक सल्फी-टेशन और गर्सल्फी-टेशन प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा उत्पादित खण्डसारी के मूल्य-निर्धारित करने और इसकी बिक्री और निपटान पर नियंत्रण लगाने का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि खण्डसारी यूनिट असंगठित थेवें में आने हैं और अधिकांशतः दूरवर्ती धन्दों में स्थित हैं।

20-सूक्ती कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण के लिए कार्यक्रम

2491. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 20-सूक्ती कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण के लिए कोई नीति अथवा कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है और वह उसे लागू करेगी; और

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

कुछ और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलेश्वर राम) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और भूमि सुधारों के कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिन्हें नये 20-सूक्ती कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। इन कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा नीचे दिया जा रहा है : —

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम 1978-79 में आरम्भ किया गया था। प्रारम्भ में, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास जैसे विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत लाए गए 3000 खण्डों में से 2000 खण्ड चुने गए थे। यह निर्णय भी लिया गया था कि इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत न लाए गए क्षेत्रों में प्रति वर्ष 300 खण्डों की दर से एक चरण-बद्ध तरीके से किया जाए। तथापि, यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि कार्यक्रम का विस्तार 2 अक्टूबर, 1980 से देश के सभी खण्डों में कर दिया जाए। इस प्रकार, देश के सभी 5011 खण्डों को समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ले लिया गया है।

2. समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य लक्षित वर्गों, जिनमें छोटे किसान, सीमान्त किसान, कृषि मजदूर और ग्रामीण कारीगर शामिल हैं, को पारिवारिक मर्देक्षणों पर अधिकृत सूक्ष्म स्तरीय खण्ड आयोजना के माध्यम से गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाना है। प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक खण्ड में औसतन 600

परिवारों को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने का लक्ष्य है। इस प्रकार, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में 150 लाख परिवारों को कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है। छठी योजना के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया गया है जिसमें से 50 प्रतिशत भारत सरकार द्वारा तथा 50 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। यह धनराशि मुद्यतया उपदानों के रूप में है। इसके अलावा, 3,000 करोड़ रुपये संस्थागत ऋण के रूप में जुटाये जाएंगे। इस प्रकार, छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान कुल मिलाकर 4500 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रत्येक खण्ड को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में 5 लाख रुपये वार्षिक, दूसरे वर्ष में 6 लाख रुपये वार्षिक तथा अन्तिम तीन वर्षों में 8 लाख रुपये वार्षिक का आवंटन किया जाना है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्षित वर्गों से मन्बन्धित छोटे किसानों को 25 प्रतिशत की दर से, सीमान्त किसानों, कृषि मजदूरों तथा ग्रामीण कारीगरों को 33½ प्रतिशत और जनजाति के भागीदारों को 50 प्रतिशत की दर से उपदान सुलभ किया जाता है। यह प्राप्त्यान किया गया है कि कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत लाभभोगी अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति से सम्बन्धित होने चाहिए। दिए गए उपदानों तथा जुटाए गए ऋणों का 30 प्रतिशत भी अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लाभभोगियों को मिलना चाहिए।

3. कार्यक्रम के कार्यक्षेत्र को बढ़ाने तथा भौतिक और सही ढंग में इसके कार्यान्वयन को तेज करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य, जिला और खण्ड स्तरों पर प्रशासनिक तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने तथा कार्यक्रम के

प्रभाव का निकट से प्रवोधन करने के लिए भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम :

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम जो नये 20-सूती कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है, ने अक्टूबर, 1980 में काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम का स्थान लिया था। इस कार्यक्रम को 31-3-1981 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतया वित्तपोषित किया जाता था। अब यह छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का एक नियमित भाग बन गया है और अब इसे केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच वरावर-वरावर व्यवहन करने के आधार पर एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य को खोज में नगे लोगों को रोजगार के पूरक अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है। इसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए टिकाऊ सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का सृजन करना भी है जिससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का तीव्र विकास होगा तथा निर्धन ग्रामीणों के आय स्तर में क्रमिक रूप से वृद्धि होगी।

2. चालू वर्ष के 360.00 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन, जिसमें चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए राज्य अंश भी शामिल है, के मुकाबले में 1982-83 के लिए आवंटन बढ़ा कर 380 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है जिसमें राज्य का अंश भी शामिल है। कुछ केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों, जो अब तक राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहे थे, को भी 1-4-1982 से इसके अन्तर्गत लाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रति वर्ष 300 मिलियन से 400 मिलियन श्रम दिनों की रोजगार संभाव्यता सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव

है। यह भी अनिवार्य बनाया जा रहा है कि इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चल रहे निर्माण कार्यों पर लगाए गए मजदूरों को प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति 1 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न दिया जाएगा। इस कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए इसके कार्यान्वयन की सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों को सौंप दी गई है।

भूमि सुधार :

नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन और भूमि अभिलेखों के संकलन से सम्बन्धित निर्देश का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों, जिनके पास प्रशासनिक क्षेत्राधिकार है, द्वारा किया जाएगा। तथापि, भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में सभी राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है तथा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के इस पहलू के सही कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाने के लिए अनुरोध किया है। भारत सरकार की राय में अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि के वितरण में अवरोध डालने वाला एक-मात्र अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण घटक यह है कि न्यायालयों में बड़ी मात्रा में मुकदमे लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं। राज्य सरकारों से लंबित पड़े हुए मामलों की पुनरीक्षा करने और उनके शीघ्र निपटान के लिए कदम उठाने का अनुरोध किया गया है। उन्हें यह भी कहा गया है कि वें कानून में उन कमियों का पता लगायें जिनके कारण मुकदमे होते हैं और उनके संशोधन के लिए प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करें। जहां तक भूमि अभिलेखों को संकलित करने का सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें उन क्षत्रों का पता लगाने के लिए सलाह दी गई है, जहां भूमि अभिलेखों को तैयार करने की गति में तेजी लाना अत्यधिक भूमि अभिलेखों का कार्य शुरू करना अनिवार्य है और यह भी सुनिश्चित

करने के लिए कहा गया है कि आवश्यक कदम तत्काल उठाये जाएं।

Production vis-a-vis Price of Food-grain

2492. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food prices are expected to be stable in 1982;

(b) if so, to what extent the food production is expected to be achieved in 1982;

(c) whether it will be comparatively higher in 1982;

(d) if so, whether the prospects of good rains have also further improved this prospect;

(e) whether Food Corporation of India has enough grains to meet any situation that will arise during 1982; and

(f) if so, what were the total foodgrains in the possession of Food Corporation of India up till February, 1982?

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

(b) to (d). The prospects of food production during 1981-82 are good. If the rainfall and weather conditions during the rest of the current crop season are favourable, our foodgrains production is likely to exceed the previous record level of 131.9 million tonnes and may even be 134 million tonnes.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The stocks of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India on

Central Government account amounted to 8.57 million tonnes as on 1st February, 1982.

National Grid of Rural Godowns

2493. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously concerned over the lukewarm response of States to the scheme setting up of a National grid of Rural godowns;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that only few states have actually begun construction of rural godowns;

(c) whether reports have reached the Centre to indicate that most of State Governments have not even set up State level coordination Committee for this purpose;

(d) whether none of the States has so far made any survey to assess the exact requirement of these godowns in rural areas;

(e) what were the total projects received from the State government during 1980-81; and

(f) how many were sanctioned for construction of godowns in the States and what are the total sanctions being considered for construction of godowns in the various states during 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The total projects received from the State Governments during 1980-81 were for construction of 1467 godowns.

(f) During the year 1980-81, 1308 godowns having storage capacity of 514985 metric tonnes with total Central subsidy of Rs. 444.406 lakhs were approved. During the year 1981-82 the budget provision is Rs. 300 lakhs and it is proposed to give Central assistance for the creation of storage capacity of 5 lakhs metric tonnes. So far proposals for construction of 245 godowns having storage capacity of 2,45,000 metric tonnes with total Central subsidy of Rs. 252.01 lakhs have been approved. For the year 1982-83, the proposed budget provision is Rs. 300 lakhs for Central assistance for the creation of storage capacity of 5 lakhs metric tonnes.

Rural Godowns

2494. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-tier national grain storage system has been suggested in the Sixth Plan to eliminate exploitation of farmers by middle men;

(b) whether the rural godowns project, to be adopted as grain storage system through district rural development agencies, would also help avoid distress sale by farmers; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and the progress made in this direction?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the scheme for establishing a national grid of rural godowns is not to be executed through the district rural develop-

ment agencies. The implementing agencies are State Warehousing Corporations, Market Committees or co-operatives, as may be decided by the State Governments.

(c) The salient features of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) The capacity of each godown may be from 200 tonnes to 1000 tonnes.
- (ii) Wherever necessary, a godown may have a cold storage wing for perishable commodities.
- (iii) The godowns built under the scheme should conform to the norms and standards acceptable to the State Warehousing Corporations. These godowns are to be affiliated to the State Warehousing Corporations.
- (iv) The godowns are to be looked after by Managers' who are to be trained by attaching them to the nearest warehouse of State/Central Warehousing Corporation. Preference is to be given to women for appointment as Managers.
- (v) The land will be provided free of cost by the State Governments.
- (vi) The godown receipt will be a negotiable instrument.
- (vii) The cost of construction of godowns is to be met 50 per cent by subsidy and 50 per cent by loans. The amount of subsidy is to be shared equally between the Central and the State Governments. The loans component is to be met by the banks.

So far proposals for setting up 1689 godowns having a storage capacity of 806985 Metric tonnes with Central assistance of Rs. 728.406 lakhs have been approved.

Seminar on strategies of Pest Management

2495. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a national seminar on "Strategies of Pests Management" was held in Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the recommendations made at the seminar;
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A three day National Seminar from December, 21-23, 1981 on Strategies of Pests Management was organised by the Entomological Society of India in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The venue of the Seminar was the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(b) The recommendations made in the Seminar are enclosed.

(c) and (d). The Entomological Society is expected to submit these recommendations formally to the Government for consideration. When the recommendations are received, they will be examined and further necessary action will be taken thereafter.

Statement

SEMINAR ON STRATEGIES OF PEST MANAGEMENT

Recommendations

The Seminar based on the existing information formulated viable strategies for management of key pests in integrated system. Management techniques were defined for easy and quick adoption by farmers, such as:

1. Manipulation in date of sowing to get the crop escaped from the

attack of the pest at the vulnerable stage.

2. Use of resistant varieties which are least preferred by the pest.

3. Intercropping with plant types having non-overlapping pest sensitivity should be practiced in order to bring about a change in the crop canopy and the resultant change in the micro-climate responsible for the pest population build up.

4 Application of irrigation at the seedling stage to minimise the infestation of soil insect pests like termites, gujhia weevil, cutworms, sawfly etc.

5. Basal application of systemic insecticides to reduce the incidence of pests and disease like viruses and also to minimise the application hazards.

6. Application of synthetic insecticides of higher efficacy and low mammalian toxicity like synthetic pyrethroids.

7. Adoption of other cultural practices like hot weather cultivation, earthing trap cropping, destruction of stubbles, field sanitation etc.

The following approaches needing research priorities were recommended.

1. Succession and population build up studies including determination of economic threshold levels and life tables of key pests.

2. Non-monetary inputs like cultural control measures and pest resistant varieties.

3. Non insecticidal control measures using attractants, antifeedants, hormones etc.

4. Development and formulation of synthetic and plant origin insecticides which are safe to natural enemies of pests and human beings.

5. For pest population monitoring and timing of various pest regulatory approaches like light traps and

sex pheromones etc. should be investigated.

6. The policy planning body should be strengthened by having a Senior Scientist incharge of Plant Protection activities in the country so that efforts at national level be made for intensification of research in several areas where gaps still exist.

Threat to Mullaperiyar Dam

2496. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mullaperiyar dam across the Periyar river in Idukki district faces the treat of of possible disaster unless preventive steps are taken expeditiously;

(b) whether experts headed by the Chairman, of the Central Water Power Commission suggested emergency steps in 1979; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking any action so far and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter to avoid any mishap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. There does not appear to be any imminent danger to the safety of the dam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Necessary emergency measures have already been taken by the State Government.

Action on long-term measures like strengthening the existing dam with concrete backing has been initiated.

Pilot project for integrated development

2497. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under a pilot project jointly undertaken by India and West Germany, an integrated development scheme is being taken up in 102 vil-

lages in the catchment area of the Binwa river with the aim of changing the living standards of the poverty-striken inhabitants of the area;

(b) whether the forestry plan has now been made multi-purpose, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how far it will go in improving the living standards of the inhabitants of the area and to remove poverty among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The project is named "Indo-German Dhauladhar Farm Forestry Project—Palampur" and covers 12 villages in the catchment area of Binwa river under the orientation phase of two years.

(b) and (c). It is an integrated programme aiming at development of forestry practices such as tree plantation, improvement of grassland, planting of bamboos and willow, distribution of seedlings among the farmers, vegetative control of slips, development of nurseries etc., evolving and making of improved chulhas to reduce consumption of fuelwood, improvement of eroded areas by undertaking soil conservation measures, minor irrigation and civil works, promoting animal husbandry and intensive agriculture by adopting improved agricultural practices, distribution of improved varieties of seeds, development of horticulture and creating employment facilities by inducing the entrepreneurs to establish their units in the proposed area. These developmental activities will considerably improve the living standards of the people of the area.

I. R. D. P.

2498. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of development blocks in the country;

(b) the number of blocks covered under Integrated Rural Development

Programmes and the period for which it is implemented in each block;

(c) the annual outlay fixed for the blocks under this programme;

(d) the criteria for selection of the blocks under this programme; and

(e) the time by which all the blocks in the country will be brought under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) 5011.

(b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to all the blocks in the country w.e.f. 2-10-80.

(c) During the 6th Plan, each block will have Rs. 5 lakhs in the first year Rs. 6 lakhs in the 2nd year, and Rs. 8 lakhs per year during last three years (from 1982-83 onwards).

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Setting up of separate dairy equipment factory

2499. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of imported and indigenous dairy equipment on Government account, year-wise since 1975 under all the Dairy projects;

(b) whether Government will reconsider setting up of a separate dairy equipment factory in the light of needs and in the light of unauthorised closure by the Dairy Board without Government approval in advance;

(c) whether Government will ensure strict scrutiny to see that items like stainless steel imported from New Zealand earlier by the Dairy Board are not surreptitiously imported at the cost of indigenous manufacturers; and

(d) whether the Dairy Board is following Government instructions to

obtain Government clearance before placing orders abroad and if any deviation has been detected by Government and if so, the corrective action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The value of imported and indigenous equipment under Operation Flood I, Operation Flood II and by the Delhi Milk Scheme is given below:

	Imported	Indigenous	
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Operation Flood I	842	4214	
Operation Flood II (up to Feb. 82)	909	3114	
Delhi Milk Scheme 1974 to 1981	34 40	239 14	

(b) The proposed unit of IDC for production of dairy equipment was dropped in favour of the HMT, a public sector unit, who have since established a dairy equipment manufacturing factory at Aurangabad. Besides, Indo-Burma Petroleum and Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessel, both public sector units have also undertaken manufacture of dairy equipment. There is, therefore, no need to set up another dairy equipment factory in public sector at present.

(c) Scrutiny of all import proposals is carried out by Government.

(d) In 1979, 4 stainless steel inner shells for rail milk tankers arrived from New Zealand when the application of IDC for import licence was under consideration and for which the import licence was issued subsequently. After this, the IDC has been following prescribed procedures for obtaining Government clearances before placing firm orders.

Payment of instalments in respect of DDA Flats got-on hire purchase basis

2500. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons registered with the DDA are re-

quired to pay monthly instalment as high as Rs. 900 for MIG flat even after having paid 50 per cent of the total cost of the flat and without having a flat allotted to them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor stating the basis on which the amount of instalment is fixed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that under the General Registration Scheme, those who opt for allotment of MIG flats on hire-purchase basis are required to pay about 50 per cent cost of the flat as initial deposit and the balance amount in equated monthly instalments over a period of 7 years. It has also reported that payment of initial deposit and monthly instalment is related to the cost of the flat allotted to an individual and that the monthly instalment is not necessarily Rs. 900 in year case. The DDA has further reported that in case it is unable to give possession of the flat due to non-completion of the flat etc., the schedule of payment is deferred.

Continuance of import of milk products

2501. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of milk products which was virtually to end in 1975 at the original date of closure of the project is still continuing on a bigger scale leading to start of Operation Flood II with heavier imports;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Dairy Experts had warned of this possibility as happened in case of wheat imports under P.L. 480;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remedy this situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The commercial import of skim milk powder was discontinued from 1975-76 in order to help indigenous production. The Operation Flood I Project which was launched in 1970 terminated on 31st March, 1981. The funds generated through sale of gift commodities received from European Economic Community for Operation Floor II Project launched in 1978 are being utilised as resources for implementation of the project. Any reduction in the quantum of gift commodities will affect implementation of the project.

(b) Since the gift commodities are being received from abroad on a regulated basis for implementation of specified dairy development programmes, it will not be proper to compare the gift imports of dairy commodities with wheat imports under P.L. 480.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Unauthorised issue of gift milk products

2502. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the issues of gift milk powder and butteroil year-wise under Operation Flood I to 4 metro dairies and other feeder balancing dairies individually since 1970 to date;

(b) whether Government are aware that as per Plan of Operations milk products were to be supplied only to 4 metro dairies for converting into 3 per cent milkfat milk;

(c) whether the gift commodities were used by some of the dairies in Gujarat for making baby food, butter, ghee etc. making huge profits and if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter;

(d) whether Government are aware that such unauthorised issues were limited to Gujarat Dairies only and requests from Punjab and Rajasthan

for such issues for conversion into fluid milk for Jaipur and Chandigarh were turned down and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether in the light of such serious activities Government will forthwith reorganise Dairy Board and take action against erring officers of the Ministry and Dairy Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The year-wise and dairy-wise issues of World Food Programme gift commodities received under Operation Flood I Project to 4 metro dairies and other feeder balancing dairies is furnished in the enclosed statements.

(b) According to the Plan of Operations agreed upon between the Government of India and the United Nations/FAO and World Food Programme for Operation Flood I, the commodities were to be given as follows:

(i) to milk processing plants in the four metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

(ii) if deemed appropriate, to the feeder balancing plants connected with and supplying milk to the milk plants in the four metro cities.

(iii) It was also an obligation of the Government that as part of the project, the Government will undertake the production of low cost protein milk substitute during the period of the project.

The commodities were issued by the Indian Dairy Corporation in accordance with the above three provisions made in the agreement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The dairies at Jaipur and Chandigarh were not feeder dairies to the metro cities as participants of Operation Flood I Project.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Year-wise and Dairywise Issue of World Food Program: Donated Commodities since inception

(Figures in M.T.)

I. Metropolitan City Dairies

S. No.	Year	Greater Bombay Milk Scheme			Greater Calcutta Milk Scheme			Delhi Milk Scheme			Mother Dairy Delhi			Madras Milk Scheme			Dankuni Mother Dairy			Total		
		SMP	BO	SmP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	BO		
1. 1970-71	.	.	.	986	295	150	199	2260	461	.	.	.	.	425	102	.	.	.	.	3821	1057	
2. 1971-72	.	.	.	2086	264	1414	893	2877	830	.	.	.	.	755	70	.	.	.	.	7132	2057	
3. 1972-73	.	.	.	2015	295	2350	984	2455	1399	.	.	.	.	1155	239	.	.	.	.	7975	2917	
4. 1973-74	.	.	.	3529	755	1991	1023	4391	2049	.	.	.	.	1486	299	.	.	.	.	11397	4126	
5. 1974-75	.	.	.	1976	907	4090	1107	3506	1375	100	30	1914	246	.	.	.	.	11586	3665			
6. 1975-76	.	.	.	973	53	4027	211	4324	667	480	89	2620	269	.	.	.	.	12424	1289			
7. 1976-77	.	.	.	2570	457	2497	367	3214	350	2099	1113	2964	790	.	.	.	.	13374	3077			
8. 1977-78	.	.	.	2317	1788	4357	1303	5419	1417	3021	1193	3032	730	.	.	.	.	18146	6431			
9. 1978-79	.	.	.	1753	1180	2715	1799	3218	389	2986	1715	1531	752	61	22	12264	5857					
10. 1979-80	.	.	.	2211	214	3016	100	3236	.	3103	131	1642	.	700	82	13938	527					
11. 1980-81	.	.	.	100	..	500	..	600	..	600	..	438	..	711	..	2949	..					
12. 1981-82 (+)	.	.	.	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	437	..					
Total	.	.	.	20946	6208	27107	7986	35530	8937	12389	4271	17999	3497	1472	104	115443	31003					

(+) Provisional upto December, 1981.

Statement

(Figures in M.T.)

S. No.	Year	Kurna Dis. Coop. Milk Producers' Union			M. Jharia Distt. Coop. Milk Producers' Union			Buroda Distt. Coop. Milk Producers' Union			Himalayan Coop. Milk Producers' Union			Madurai Dairy Producers' Union			Total		
		SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO	SMP	BO		
1.	1970-71	.	.	698	235	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	698	235
2.	1971-72	.	.	930	236	50	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	980	253
3.	1972-73	.	.	600	200	108	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	708	200
4.	1973-74	.	.	557	170	40	46	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	600	218
5.	1974-75	.	.	.	.	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	98
6.	1975-76	.	.	750	250	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	759	256
7.	1976-77	.	.	892	549	88	.	13	1	40	.	.	112	38	1145	588			
8.	1977-78	.	.	458	91	1	.	.	.	4	34	.	.	.	493	95			
9.	1978-79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	..	..
10.	1979-80	.	.	.	.	.	.	398	.	.	.	.	.	.	398	..	
11.	1980-81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	8	
12.	1981-82 (Till 31-12-81)	.	.	.	.	.	.	149	.	.	.	.	.	.	149	..	
	TOTAL	4885	1829	296	69	563	15	74	.	112	38	5930	1951						

Arrears due to sugarcane growers from Sugar Mills of Uttar Pradesh

2503. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount due to the sugarcane growers from the Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh as on 31 January, 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that sugarcane growers do not get their dues from the mills in time resulting in great hardship; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government in regard to the payment of dues to the canegrowers from the mills in time and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) As on 31st January, 1982, a total amount of Rs. 41.54 crores was due to the sugarcane growers from the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Complaints have been received, from time to time, that the cane growers do not get their dues from the sugar mills in time. Liquidation of cane arrears is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the cane arrears position is periodically reviewed and the State Governments are advised to have the arrears cleared. Under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, payment of interest at the rate of 15 per cent on payments of cane price delayed beyond 14 days is obligatory. In special and exceptional cases, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, provides for the take-over of the management of sugar factories for not making timely payments of the cane growers dues.

Lack of basic amenities in Tri Nagar, Delhi

2504. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a lack of basic civic amenities like Sewer and roads in Tri Nagar, Delhi and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to give these basic civic amenities to this colony and if so, whether any funds have been allocated for the purpose and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that Tri Nagar Group of Colonies were unauthorised colonies. These colonies were regularised in the year 1962 and have been provided with basic amenities like brick pavement, drains and roads, in most of the portions. However, at some places; it requires improvement.

As far as sewerage is concerned, the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed that these amenities do not exist in part of Tri Nagar Group of colonies. The reasons for non-provision of sewerage in these areas is that the resident's have not paid the development charges required to start the work.

(b) The MCD has informed that the Corporation is providing basic amenities such as roads, etc. in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government. Estimates amounting to Rs. 8.34 lakhs have been sanctioned for provision of these amenities in these colonies.

The sewerage facilities can be provided if the beneficiaries pay the development charges.

Sugar factories

2505. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the particulars of Sugar Industries in the country in the Public and Private Sectors separately;

(b) the production capacity of each plant;

(c) the actual production of sugar in each industry during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the particulars of firms/individuals to whom licences were issued to set up New Sugar Industries during the last three years in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). Statement-I giving the names of installed sugar factories in the Public and Private Sectors, their annual sugar production capacity and the actual production of sugar during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3504/82).

(d) Statement-II giving the particulars of sugar factories in each State to whom licences/letters of intent were issued to set up new sugar factories during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3504/82). U

क्षिर पर मैला ढोया जाना

2506. श्री मूल चन्द डाः: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्यों को निर्देश दिये हैं, कि नगरपालिका में सिर पर मैला ढोने वाले अथवा हाथ से साफ भरने की प्रक्रिया को बन्द करने

हेतु कानन में संशोधन करे तथा सूखे शौचालयों को फ्लश शौचालयों में परिवर्तित करने का एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार करे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये निदेश कब तथा किन किन राज्यों को जारी किये गये तथा इस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या सफाई कर्मचारियों को सिर पर उठकर या हाथ से मैला साफ करने के कार्य से मुक्त करने हेतु 30 अक्टूबर, 1969 को गांधी शताब्दी के अवसर पर एक योजना तैयार की गई थी ?

संसदीय कार्यक्रम निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) यह विषय राज्य क्षेत्र में है तथा इस प्रयोजन की योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई तथा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। मई, 1980 में सभी राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि व उपलब्ध संसाधनों के भीतर ही झाड़ूवरदारी के उन्मूलन की योजना को उच्चतम संभव प्राथमिकता देने तथा नए शौचालयों जिनमें से मल हाथ से उठाना पड़ता है, के निर्माण को रोकने के लिए पालिका अधिनियमों को संशोधित करें। जहां तक विद्यमान शौचालयों का संबंध है, राज्य राज्य सरकारों से इन्हें जलवाही शौचालयों में बदलने के लिए एक चरणवधि कार्यक्रम अपनाने का अनुरोध किया गया था।

(ख) नई दिल्ली में 4 या 5 फरवरी 1982 को हुए राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के सम्मेलन में यह संकलप किया गया था कि :—

नगरीय क्षेत्रों में शुष्क शौचालयों को बदलने तथा मानव उपशिष्ट को मानव

द्वारा दोने की अगमानजनक प्रथा के उन्मूलन हेतु प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम अपनाया जाए। इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया जाना चाहिए तथा इस कार्यक्रम को यथा संभव शीघ्रता से पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। जिन तर्वरालयों में मानव अवशिष्ट को भिर में दोना पड़ता हो उन के निर्माण को रोकने के लिए जहां आवश्यक हो पालिका अधिनियमों को संशोधित करना चाहिए। इस क्षेत्र में जिन स्वतंत्र सेवी अभिकरणों ने प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है उन की इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में सहायता की जानी चाहिए।

(ग) इस निमित्त एक विशिष्ट अभियान के लिए जून, 1968 में सभी पालिका परिषदों बोदों को मार्ग निर्देशन जारी किए गए थे।

आवश्यक वस्तु के वितरण के लिए राज्यों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत

2507. श्री मूल बन्द डागा :

श्री राम लाल राही :

श्री हरीश रावत :

श्री जोह नरसिंहा रेडी :

श्री भीखू राम जैन :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी ;:

क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के आवश्यक वस्तुओं के विवरण के संबंध में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षत्रों के लिए कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किए हैं; यदि हां, तो उनको मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दूर-दराज गांव में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने

वाले लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तुएं उचित मूल्य पर नहीं मिल रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उन्ह आवश्यक वस्तुएं उचित मूल्य पर निज जाने हैं, 20-सूक्ती कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सरकार ने क्या ठोस उपाय किए हैं?

कृषि राज्य नागरिक पूति मंत्रालयों भे उप मंत्री (श्री भोहम्मद उसमान अरिफ) :

(क) 24-11-1981 को सभी मुख्य मंत्रीयों को भेजे एक पत्र में, कृषि ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूति मंत्री ने उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए सहृद कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है।

इस संबंध में उन्होंने नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय के सचिव द्वारा सभी मुख्य सचिवों को 15 अप्रैल, 1981 को भेजे गये पत्र में दिये गये कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत तथा सुझाओं का हवाला देते हुए, निम्नांकित बातों पर ओर बल दिया है :—

(1) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की वसूली, ढुलाई, भग्दारण तथा वितरण के बीच अधिक समन्वय हो, यह आवश्यक है कि राज्य नागरिक पूति निगम अथवा राज्य स्तरीय सहकारी संगठन अथवा दोनों, जहां नहीं हैं, गठित किये जायें और जहां वे पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं वहां उन्हें उपयुक्त रूप से मजबूत किया जाये;

(2) दूरस्थ तथा दुर्गम इलाकों में खुदरा बिक्री के केन्द्रों के माध्यम से आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उचित तथा पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये स्थिति का पूर्ण मूल्यांकन किया जाए;

(3) छठी योजना में की गई परिकल्पना के अनुसार सहकारी समितियों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में बहुत अधिक भूमिका अदा करनी चाहिये, ताकि कुछ समय के बाद सम्पूर्ण खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र उन्हीं के द्वारा चलाये जा सकें;

(4) राज्य, जिला, ब्लाक तथा तालुक स्तरों पर उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समितियां, गठित की जायें, जिनमें विधायक, पंचायतों के प्रतिनिधि तथा महिला मंडलों आदि के प्रतिनिधि हों;

(5) जिला प्रशासन तन्त्र को मजबूत किया जाये और इन तथा इनसे सम्बन्धित गतिविधियों का प्रभार केवल उन्हीं अधिकारियों को सौंपा जाये जिन्हें इस कार्य में आवश्यक अभिरुचि तथा अनुभव है। आपूर्ति व्यवस्था को भी मजबूत किया जाये ताकि जिला स्तर पर खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों का पर्याप्त विकेशन तथा निरीक्षण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके; और

(6) इस प्रणाली के कार्यकरण की कारगर तथा समय से परिवीक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाये और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इससे समय-समय पर अवगत कराया जाता रहे।

(ख) और (ग). सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत ग्रामीण क्षत्रों में फिर उचित मूल्य की दूकानें खोली गई हैं। फिर पोने नये बीस सूती कार्यक्रम, जिसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, के एक अंग के रूप में दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में और अधिक उचित दर की दुकानें जिनमें चलती-फिरती दुकानें भी शामिल हैं, खोलकर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार किया जाना है। इस योजना के विस्तार का उद्देश्य यह है कि देश की सारी आवादी विशेषकर समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत ला दिया जाये। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षत्रों का ध्यान इस कार्यक्रम को तेजी से कार्यान्वित करने की ओर पहले ही दिलाया जा चुका है।

Working Group on Housing

2508. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Working Group on Housing and Renting appointed in May, 1981 has submitted its report and recommendations to the Government;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made and the broad details thereof;

(c) which of the suggestions have been accepted by Government for immediate action;

(d) whether Government are preparing amendments to Rent Control Act to attract more investment for reconstruction and better maintenance of properties; and

(e) whether Government are considering the extension of Apartment Ownership Act to all metropolitan cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Working Group on Private Housing has submitted its report.

(b) The Working Group has, inter alia, recommended setting up of a specialised financial institution with a 3-tier set up for housing finance; provision of fiscal incentives for promotion of investment in housing; setting up of a Mortgage Insurance Corporation; liberalisation of Acts relating to rent control and more emphasis on land development and Sites and Services schemes.

(c) Recommendations of the Working Group concerning Central Government have been circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments for obtaining their views for taking a final decision on the Working Group's report. Recommendations concerning the State Governments have been sent to them for taking appropriate action.

(d) and (e) Action for amendment to the Rent Control Act and the extension of Apartment Ownership Act to metropolitan cities is to be initiated by the concerned State Governments. With regard to Delhi both these matters are under consideration.

Availability of ground water for irrigation in M.P.

2509. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated availability potential of ground water for irrigation in M.P. and what has been the estimated utilisation till end of 1979.

(b) what are the physical targets fixed in each year of the Sixth Plan for (1) utilisation (2) Plan outlay including State outlay and Institutional Finance and (3) achievements made in 1980 and 1981;

(c) how much additional irrigational facility has been made available during the last two years for drought-prone, scarcity, under-developed and backward Districts of M.P. like Rajgarh Vidish, Guna and Shahjahanpur; and

(d) whether Government will send a High Power Technical Study team to M.P. to survey, assess and intensify the work towards fuller utilisation of water potential for irrigation in M.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Estimated available potential of ground water in Madhya Pradesh for irrigation purposes in terms of irrigation potential is 30 lakh ha. The utilisation upto the end of 1979-80 is 9.82 lakh ha.

(b) The estimated financial and physical targets for Sixth Plan (1980-85) and achievements during 1980-81 and 1981-82 for ground water development, are as under:—

	Financial (Rs. in crore) State sector outlays	Approved outlay	Institutional Outlay		*Physical (lakh ha.)	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	72.0	..	220	..	4.0	..
During 1980-81)	14.40	12.0	35	32	0.50	0.47
During 1981-82 (Likely)	15.0	15.0	45	45	0.80	0.80

*Physical outlays and physical target for the remaining years of Sixth Plan have not yet been finalised.

(c) The drought prone areas programme is being implemented in 42 blocks of six districts of Madhya Pradesh viz. Jhabua, Dhar, Betul, Shahdol, Sidhi and Khargone. The Central assistance @ Rs. 7.5 lakhs per block per annum is available and an equal amount is provided by the State Government.

The financial and physical targets under this programme are shown in

the attached statement:

(d) Under the Constitution water is a State subject. However the Central Government is already aware of the problem of fuller utilisation of water potential for irrigation in the State. Maximum possible efforts are being made in this direction subject to availability if resources and other constraints from time to time. As such, the need for sending of a Central Team to the State is not felt.

Statement

District	Finance (Rs. in Lakhs)			Physical (in ha.)		
	1980-81		1981-82	1980-81		1981-82
	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure (Till Sept., 1981)	Targets	Achievements
Statement						
1. Jhabua.	60.65	58.05	59.00	27.61	2304	1698
2. Dhar	53.00	27.53	38.90	6.16	4270	812
3. Betul	49.64	44.76	52.70	22.64	4000	1665
4. Sidhi	47.35	31.00	32.05	1.38	500	303
5. Khar gone	12.70	2.83	21.00	1.22	41	41
6. Shahdol	15.00	14.03	10.26	3.87	345	337
	238.34		178.20		213.91	62.88

Cotton prices

2510. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in the fixation of Remunerative prices for cotton in Maharashtra and other cotton growing States;

(b) the estimated crop of cotton for 1981-82 (Season), the target of procurement and the actual procurement upto 31 January, 1982 State-wise; and

(c) whether the delay in announcing cotton rates has grossly affected the monopoly cotton procurement scheme in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India considered the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on cotton policy for 1981-82 season and decided that under the prevailing circumstances there was no need to announce the minimum support prices of raw cotton for 1981-82 season.

In so far as Maharashtra is concerned, fixation of guaranteed prices under Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme is the responsibility of the State Government of Maharashtra. The State Government fixes the guaranteed price of raw cotton on the basis of the recommendations of the Cotton Coordination Committee set up by them under the Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Act, 1971 as attached.

(b) Production estimates of cotton for the year 1981-82 would become available after the close of the current agricultural year. However, according to preliminary assessment, the production of cotton for 1981-82 is tentatively estimated at about 80 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

With regard to the procurement target, it may be mentioned that the

Government of India do not fix any State-wise procurement targets for cotton. Purchases made by the Cotton Corporation of India State-wise upto 31-1-1982 and Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation upto 19th February, 1982 are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) According to the available information, purchases of cotton in Maharashtra by the State Cooperative Marketing Federation started from September, 81 and by 19th February, 82 the Corporation has purchased about 10.14 lakh bales.

Statement

Statement purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India during 1981-82 Cotton Season upto 31-1-1982

(Figures in bales of 170 kgs. each)

State	Purchase
Punjab	1,32,076
Haryana	56,758
Rajasthan	97,105
Gujarat	18,729
Madhya Pradesh	106,131
Andhra Pradesh	28,860
Tamil Nadu	4,763
Karnataka	4,813
Uttar Pradesh	247
Total	4,49,482

Purchases of cotton made by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation during 1981-82 cotton season (upto 19-2-82)

10.14 lakh bales

**Instructions regarding Supply of
Vanaspati to Bulk Consumers**

2511. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-GWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner Food and Supplies, Delhi ordered in mid-December, 1981 that Vanaspati Ghee in packs of 16.5 kg. will not be sold to Bulk Consumers in excess of the quantity supplied to them during the corresponding period last year and that a bulk consumer who had not maintained any account may be supplied one tin of 16.5 kg. every week after opening the lid;

(b) if so, what has been the impact of this order, was the response poor from the bulk consumers for fear of their exposition of evading the payment of sales-tax;

(c) wherefrom are these bulk consumers getting rapeseed and palm oil which are being used in place of Ghee —has any survey been carried out; and

(d) should the supplies to retailers be not opened with such restrictions as may be considered appropriate and justifiable for the easy and smooth availability of this essential consumer item?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The supply of vanaspati to bulk consumers was restricted on the basis of recorded purchases in the corresponding month of the previous year. It has had a salutary effect of checking sales-tax evasion.

(c) Rapeseed oil and RBD palm oil are issued to the Delhi Administration for the public distribution system. Every card holder is supplied 4 kg. of oil for a month. These oils are not supplied to the bulk consumers. The Delhi Administration has made checking of bulk consumers from time to time; but no rapeseed oil or palm oil has been found in their premises.

(d) The sale of vanaspati is being regulated. Sale by licensed retailers only is allowed by the Delhi Administration.

Properties changing hands in Delhi

2512. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ 2512 on 7 December 1981 regarding registration of sold property and state:

(a) how many properties/land changed hands during the course of the last five years together with the amount of net loss to the State in the form of Estate duty, Court fee etc.;

(b) will a survey of the Union Territory of Delhi be undertaken of all the houses/flats/land in conjunction with the records of the Government and MCD House tax department to arrive at a conclusion of the cheating of Government by unscrupulous people by changing property into different hands bringing in high rate of inflation and cost of land with the help of inducting black money in the trade and jeopardising the economy of the country as a whole; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

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

National Capital region

2513. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 213, Unstarred Questions 47 and 158 on 31 August, 1981, 23rd November,

1981 and 7 December, 1981 regarding population growth in cities; national capital region and congestion in big cities and state:

(a) whether views of the State Governments of UP, Haryana, Rajasthan and Lieutenant Governor Delhi have since been obtained;

(b) progress made for the planning and development of the National Capital Region to reduce pressure on Delhi and satellite towns within or near the metropolitan cities;

(c) steps taken to deconcentrate the wholesale markets of Delhi to improve the chaotic conditions prevailing there; and

(d) details of the action taken to decentralise the industrial, commercial and administrative activities from industrial areas of large cities together with the scheme for the integrated rural development and bringing more items under village and cottage industries, banning their production in the large industrial houses, with demand thereof?

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

(b) The National Capital Region Plan which was approved in September 1973 by a High Powered Board, envisages the orderly development of Delhi and the surrounding areas in the States of Rajasthan, U.P. and Haryana within the delineated region and the development of identified ring towns in these States. The central loan assistance under this scheme is provided for the integrated urban development of selected ring towns under a Central sector scheme. The loan assistance is restricted to 50 per cent of the cost of the approved project subject to the provision of matching funds by the State Government. At present 5 towns viz. Meerut and Hapur (in U.P.) Gurgaon & Panipat (in Haryana) and Alwar (in Rajasthan) are being de-

veloped under the Central sector scheme for the region. The scheme has been continued during the Sixth Plan period and a provision of Rs. 10 crores is provided in the Plan budget under central sector for giving central assistance during the Plan.

(c) This is provided in the Master Plan of Delhi.

(d) (i) As reported by the Department of Industrial Development, under the existing policy for location of industries, no new licences for further industrial activity within the standard urban area of metropolitan cities with a population of over 10 lakhs and within municipal limits of cities with a population of over 5 lakhs as per the 1971 Census are to be issued.

(ii) The Sixth Plan document suggests positive inducements for setting up industrial, commercial and professional establishments in small, medium and intermediate towns.

(iii) About 1000 items are exclusively reserved for production in the small scale sector. Medium scale and large scale units are prohibited from producing these items reserved for small scale sector.

(iv) According to the Sixth Plan document, the integrated rural development project will be operative in all the blocks under a centrally sponsored scheme.

हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों हेतु भर्ती
नियमों में असंगति

2514. श्रो राम विलास पाहवान :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय और संबंधित तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के वित्तने पद हैं और इन पदों के वेतनमान तथा भर्ती नियम क्या हैं;

(ख) यद्यपि इन पदों की जिम्मेदारियां समान हैं तदापि इनके भर्ती नियमों में असंगतियां और भेदभाव हैं;

(ग) इन असंगतियों के निरन्तर बने रहने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) इन भर्ती नियमों में एकरूपता लाने के लिये कब तक कार्यवाही पूरी की जायेगी?

सिंचाई मंवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त हो जाने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पदम नगर में डी०डी०ए० द्वारा मार्किट को स्थापना करना

2515. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारियों ने पदम नगर में एक मार्किट बनाने की योजना तैयार की है और इसके लिये फ्लैटों की नीलामी की है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत एक मुख्य डाकघर के लिये स्थान निर्धारित किया गया है, यदि हां, तो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली प्रशासन में से कौन सा संगठन प्रस्तावित मार्किट को

दिल्ली प्रशासन की गुलाबी बाग कालोनी और अन्धा मुगल के साथ जोड़ती हुई ग्रोवर इंग नॉ 40 का निर्माण कार्य हाथ में लेगा?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्र (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Visit of World Bank team regarding loan for Subernarekha Project

2516. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the World Bank visited India recently to discuss with the Central Government Regarding payment of loan for the construction of multi-purpose Subernarekha river project flowing through the three States;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, at what stage the payment of loan from the World Bank is there and the amount of the loan and terms of repayment etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A World Bank Appraisal Mission visited India in November-December, 1981 and had discussions with the officers of the State Governments of Bihar and Orissa and the Central Government on Subernarekha (Bihar and Orissa) Project

(b) and (c). Their Appraisal report is awaited. Details regarding size of project, quantum and terms of assistance etc. are still at discussion stage.

Urban Land Prices

2517. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fiscal and regulatory measures to control the rapid increase in the price of urban land has been commended to the State Governments and if so, what are those measures; and

(b) whether any positive policy and programme for increasing the availability of urban land has been formulated?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Following the coming into force of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 the State Governments were requested to take the following measures:

(i) Imposition of urban land tax on vacant land;

(ii) Imposition of urban land tax on land with buildings where such land is in excess of the specified limits;

(iii) Imposition of tax on built-up area in excess of the specified limits;

(iv) Imposition of development charge on lands when they are developed;

(v) Imposition of conversion charge where the land is proposed to be used for a purpose different from that it is being used;

(vi) Imposition of restriction on transfer of agricultural land with the urban agglomerations without restriction; and

(vii) Removal of certain types of restrictions imposed by master plans/zoning regulations/municipal bye-laws which militate against the concept of urban ceiling.

(b) Steps have been taken by State

Governments to increase the supply of developed urban land through investments by the Housing Boards and Urban Development Authorities in the urban areas. Land acquisition and development has been taken up in a big way by most urban authorities, housing boards and State Governments. The 6th plan provides for Rs. 485 crores in the state sector for the development of 16.2 lakhs sites for economically weaker sections. Group housing schemes are sought to be encouraged. Residential schemes in small and medium towns have been taken up through loans released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. The financial agencies, like HUDCO, LIC, GIC and commercial banks are assisting the development of land and construction of houses by private and public agencies.

Central assistance to cyclone affected people in West Bengal

2518. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of Government of India in response to the request of the State Government of West Bengal made on 22 January, 1982 for Central assistance to the cyclone hit peoples and areas of 24 Parganas and Midnapore districts; and

(b) details of the request of the State Government and the central assistance given to the State for the cyclone-hit people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal through its Memorandum sought assistance of

Rs. 4688 lakhs. During the visit of the Central Team the State Government requested for additional funds

for relief measures. Thus, the total demand of the State Government was Rs. 5906.92 lakhs for the following:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i) Health and Family Welfare	1288.28
ii) Gratuitous relief and ex-gratia assistance	1599.84
iii) Repair and Restoration of irrigation and water ways..	2176.00
iv) Repairs & Restoration of properties damaged in various Sectors—Cottage & Small Scale Industries, Fisheries, Panchayats, Public Works (roads), Animal Husbandry, Education and Forests.	842.80
TOTAL:—	5906.92

On the basis of the report of the Central Team which visited West Bengal between 6th and 8th January, 1982, and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1817.87 lakhs during 1981-82

and Rs. 757.50 lakhs during 1982-83 for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected and for repair and restoration of the public properties damaged by the cyclone. The details of the central assistance extended to the State Government are as under:—

1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

A: RELIEF:

i) Public Health measures in the cyclone affected areas	80.00
ii) Emergency nutrition programme for children, pregnant/lactating women etc. or 45 days in the effected areas.	50.00
iii) Ex-gratia payment @ Rs. 1000/- per family to the families of dead and missing people	4.17
iv) Supply of fodder and veterinary care of cattle belonging to the small/marginal farmers, landless labourers and other weaker Sections of the society.	28.17

B: REHABILITATION:

i) Assistance for repair and reconstruction of the houses damaged.	70.00
ii) Subsidy to small and marginal/landless farmers for purchase of cattle to replace the cattle killed in cyclone @ 25% and 33 1/3% of the cost respectively.	54.00
iii) Subsidy to owners of cottage industries:	
a) Handloom weaving units and SSI Units for replacement/repair looms/tools and equipments, purchase of yarn and other raw material.	63.20
iv) Assistance to fishermen for purchase of boats and nets for repair/renovation of fish ponds and for purchase of subsidized fingerlings	35.85

(Rs. in lakhs)

C. REPAIR/RESTORATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTIES DAMAGED BY CYCLONE:

(i) Repairs and restoration of embankments and drainage services damaged in 24-Parganas/Midnapur.	799.00
(ii) Restoration of Health Centres/Panchayat buildings/School buildings/properties of Forest Development/PWB	58.55
T RESTORATION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY BY SINKING OF HAND-OPERATED TUBEWELLS AND BY OTHER MEASURES IN AREAS AFFECTED BY CYCLONE.	222.00

E AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS:

(i) Setting up of additional mobile Soil Testing laboratories.	1.28
(ii) Supply of minikits saltresistant paddy seeds green manures seeds, organic manure to small and marginal farmers for raising short term crops in the cyclone affected areas.	101.65

F EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

Acceleration of works on the ongoing plan schemes or new schemes fitting in the plant properties and eligible for inclusion in the plan to provide additional gainful employment to the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers in the areas affected by cyclone on the following schemes

250.00

Total ceiling of expenditure approved during 1981-82 1817.87

1982-83

(i) Repairs to the embankments damaged by cyclone.	250.00
(ii) Restoration of drinking water supply by sinking hand-operated tubewells etc.	196.00
(iii) Assistance to small and marginal farmers in areas affected by cyclone.	61.50
(iv) Employment Generation:	

Acceleration of ongoing plant works to generate additional employment in the cyclone affected areas.

250.00

Ceiling of expenditure approved during 1982-83 757.50

Grand Total for 1981-82 and 1982-83 2575.37

Rise in prices of Urea

2519. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price of Urea (per Kilogram) on 1st January, 1980;

- (b) the price at present;
- (c) the reasons for the rise of the price which is so essential for the cultivators of our country;
- (d) whether Government are ready to pay subsidy to the cultivators for purchasing Urea; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Rs. 1.45 per kilogram.

(b) Rs. 2.35 per kilogram.

(c) The retail prices were increased mainly because of steep increase in the cost of raw materials (largely petroleum based) and imported fertilizers and the need for containing the burden of subsidy borne by Government on fertilizers.

(d) and (e). The price of Urea is already subsidised.

Damage of Property, Human Lives and Cattle by Cyclone in Orissa and West Bengal

2520. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by his Ministry or reported to be made by the State Governments about the damage caused by the recent Cyclone (December, 1981) which swept over Orissa and Bengal coast;

(b) if so, what were the total damage of property, human lives and cattle wealth caused by the Cyclone in both States; and

(c) the details about the relief and rehabilitation measures taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). According to the memorandum/report received from the Governments of West Bengal and Orissa, the extent of damage state-wise is indicated below:—

West Bengal

Population affected	37 lakhs
No. of persons dead	198
No. of persons missing	219
Loss of Cattle heads/buffaloes	37,407
Loss of property like damage to protective embankments, public roads, Fisheries properties panchayat properties/School buildings.	Rs. 43.44 crores in terms of repairs and restoration

Orissa

Population affected	12.57 lakhs
No. of persons dead	2
No. of persons missing	40
Livestock loss x.	417
Loss of property	Rs. 223 lakhs

West Bengal

(c) On the basis of the visit of Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1817.87 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 757.50 lakhs during 1982-83 for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected and for repair and restoration of the properties damaged. This includes provision for ex-gratia payment to the families of dead and missing people, emergency nutrition programme for being taken up in the affected areas, assistance for repair and restoration of the houses/huts damaged, subsidy to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers for rehabilitation and to the fishermen and owners of cottage industries for replacement/repair of boats, nets, looms, tools etc.

Orissa

The State Governments did not seek any Central assistance. However, the State Government have an annual margin money of Rs. 871 lakhs from which the emergent relief expenditure is being met. The State Government reported that relief materials like food and clothes were

distributed among the affected families. The State Government also sanctioned house building grants for repair of the houses damaged. Also ex-gratia grant upto a maximum of Rs. 1500 has been sanctioned to the bereaved families. The State Government have taken steps for conversion and rescheduling of the cooperative loans outstanding against the persons affected.

Transfer of Rights Through Power of Attorney

2521. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that allottees of plots are transferring their rights in violation of the terms of the lease by execution of irrevocable power of Attorney in favour of the purchasers for a very high price; and

(b) whether representations have been received by the Delhi Administration/DDA for checking this illegal transaction, if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

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

News captioned "Development of New Strains of Cattle"

2522. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR developed new strains of cattle of higher milk production and also new strains of Sheep for higher and better wool production and poultry if so, the details thereof (Time of India): 2 January, 1982; and

(b) the total number of cattle, sheep and birds of the new breeds which has been released in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Two strains of cattle namely, Karan Swiss and Karan Fries. have been evolved at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Karan Swiss and Karan Fries are the result of inter-breeding of half-breds. of local Sahiwal cows and American Brown Swiss bulls and local Tharparkar cows with Friesian bulls.. Karan Swiss yields, on an average, 3077 litres of milk in 305 days. Karan Fries yields 3600 litres in 305 days.

Two strains of sheep namely, Avivastra and Avikalin have been developed at the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar. Avivastra and Avikalin are the result of inter-breeding of half-breds of local Chokla ewes and Rambouillet rams and local Malpura ewes and Rambouillet rams respectively. Avivastra and Avikalin yield, on an average 2.3 and 1.9 kg. of apparel and superior carpet wools, respectively.

Regarding poultry, the Strain Release Committee has recommended this year for the release of two strains namely, a layer strain, ILI 80, from the Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar and a broiler strain, IBL 80, from the All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Centre at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. The strain ILI 80 produces, on an average, 260 and 265 eggs on hen house and hen day basis, respectively, upto 500 days of age. The strain IBL 80 attains a body weight of over 1-1/2 kg. in 8 weeks. The strains have been developed under All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding through intra-population selection of a number of strains followed by their crossing.

(b) The number of Karan Swiss cattle released through sale upto September, 1981 are as under:

Bulls/bull calves	204
Cows	716
Heifers	31
Male calves	1229

The number of semen doses of bulls of Karan Swiss and Karan Fries supplied to Extension Centres, Operational Research Project and Key Village areas for insemination from 1977 to February 1982 are as under:

Karan Swiss	27,854 doses
Karan Fries	13,220 doses

The number of Avivastra and Avikalin sheep supplied to Operational Research Project and State Departments of Sheep and Wool/Animal Husbandry are as under:

Avivastra Rams	574
Avikalin Rams	148

Poultry strains ILI 80 and IBL 80 have been recommended on 30th January, 1982 for release and, therefore, the number supplied is nil.

Encouraging Cultivation of Wheat in Rice-belt of Orissa

2523. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat has become popular among the farmers;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of wheat in the rice growing state;

(c) the strategy adopted so far for the expansion of wheat cultivation in Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The steps being taken to increase the production of wheat in paddy growing States including Orissa are: (1) exploitation of ground water potential; (ii) timely provision of inputs, particularly seeds of high yielding varieties and fertilisers in adequate quantities; and (iii) implementation of the Central Sector Scheme of Establishment of Community Nurseries of Rice to ensure timely sowing of both paddy and wheat crops.

Soil Erosion in Catchments of Inter-State Rivers

2524. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the seriousness of the problem of soil erosion in the catchments of inter-state rivers and that the State Governments are not asking adequate measures as the scheme is not fully funded by Central Government;

(b) whether Government would consider earmarking of funds for the catchments in the respective States so that the programme is not neglected; and

(c) the expenditure during the last three years by Government of Madhya Pradesh and Government of Orissa on protection of catchment of river Mahanadi, whether this expenditure by each State is proportionate to the area of catchment in the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River

Valley Projects and Integrated Water-shed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers of the Indo-Gangetic Basin cover only 37 catchments. A statement giving list of these catchments is attached. The schemes at present are being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between Government of India and States and

the States are providing matching contribution. As most of these catchments are of inter-State nature, the Government of India is considering to provide 100 per cent. assistance.

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

Statement

Statement showing names of the Catchments Scheme-wise and State-wise

Sl.No.	Catchment	State
I. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.		
1.	Beas	(i) Himachal Pradesh
2.	Chambal	(i) Madhya Pradesh (ii) Rajasthan
3.	Damanganga	(i) Gujarat (ii) Rajasthan
4.	Dhantiwada	(i) Gujarat (ii) Rajasthan
5.	Ghed	(i) Maharashtra
6.	Giribata	(i) Himachal Pradesh
7.	Gumti	(i) Tripura
8.	Hirakud	(i) Madhya Pradesh (ii) Orissa.
9.	Kangsabati	(i) West Bengal
10.	Kundah	(i) Kerala (ii) Tamilnadu
11.	Lower Bhawani	(i) Tamilnadu
12.	Machkund	(i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Orissa.
13.	Mahi	(i) Gujarat (ii) Rajasthan
14.	Matatila	(i) Madhya Pradesh (ii) Uttar Pradesh
15.	Mayurakshi	(i) Bihar
16.	Nagarjunasagar	(i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Karnataka (iii) Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Catchment	State
17.	Nizamsagar	(i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Karnataka (iii) Maharashtra
18.	Pagladia	(i) Assam
19.	Pochampad	(i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Maharashtra
20.	Pohru	(i) Jammu & Kashmir
21.	Ramganga	(i) Uttar Pradesh
22.	Rengali Mandira	(i) Bihar (ii) Madhya Pradesh (iii) Orissa
23.	Sukhna Lakh	(i) Chandigarh
24.	Sutlej	(i) Himachal Pradesh (ii) Punjab
25.	Tawa	(i) Madhya Pradesh
26.	Teesta	(i) Sikkim (ii) West Bengal
27.	Tungabhadra	(i) Karnataka
28.	Ukai	(i) Gujarat (ii) Madhya Pradesh (iii) Maharashtra
29.	Damodar-Barakar	(i) D. V. C.

IV Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood prone rivers of the Indo-Gangetic Basin.

1.	Yamuna (above Tajewala)	(i) Himachal Pradesh (ii) Uttar Pradesh
2.	Upper Ganga	(ii) Uttar Pradesh
3.	Sahibi	(i) Haryana (ii) Rajasthan (iii) Delhi
4.	Gomti	(i) Uttar Pradesh
5.	Sone	(i) Uttar Pradesh (ii) Madhya Pradesh
6.	Punpun	(iii) Bihar (i) Bihar
7.	Ajoy	(i) Bihar (ii) West Bengal
8.	Rupnarayan	(i) West Bengal

News Item Captioned 'Delhi seen as City of Slums'

2525. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item "Delhi Seen as City of Slums" appearing in the *Indian Express* of 4th February, 1982 highlighting—(i) DDA's failure to develop areas, district centres, building sufficient houses, increased migration main reason for the spurt in the unauthorised constructions, spiralling rents and property values; (ii) making construction of illegal structures and encroachment upon Government land and cognizable offence; and (iii) planning satellite or ring towns, stopping setting up of industrial units in Delhi;

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) action taken to cleanse Delhi; bring amendments in the laws of construction to make the same cognizable offence; construct more houses and associate other bodies to tackle the long standing issue?

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

सुपर बाजार के भंडार को जांच

2526. श्रो टो० एस० ने भी क्या ना। अरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में उठाईगिरी की घटनओं में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो

30 जून, 1981 की जांच के दौरान 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 की जांच की तुलना में कितने मूल्य का कितना स्टाक कम पाया गया;

(ख) क्या 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 30 जून, 1981 तक सुपर बाजार ने कुछ लाभ कमाया और क्या यह लाभ 1 जुलाई, 1980 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 में कमाये गये लाभ से काफी कम है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है; और

(ग) 1 मई, 1981 से आज तक सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली की प्रबन्ध समिति की कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं और यदि कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उसमान अरिक) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1980 और जून, 1981 को समाप्त होने वाली छमाहियों में स्टाक में पायी गयी कमी का मूल्य और उसका प्रतिशत नीच दिया गया है:—

31-12-1980 30-6-
को समाप्त 1981 को
छमाही समाप्त
छमाही

मूल्य	3.14	4.09
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लाख रुपये	लाख रुपये
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कुल बिक्री का प्रतिशत	0.31%	0.40%
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तथापि, कुल बिक्री के अनुपात में स्टाक में पाई जाने वाली कमी के प्रतिशत में, कुल मिलाकर, पिछले तीन वर्षों से कमी होती जा रही है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के लेखाओं की अभी लेखा-परीक्षा की जानी है। इसलिये, लेखा-परीक्षा के पूरा होने के बाद ही स्पष्ट स्थिति उपलब्ध होगी।

(ग) कुछ सदस्यों की पूर्व-व्यस्तता के कारण पहली मई, 1981 से प्रबन्ध समिति की कोई बैठक नहीं हो सकी है।

Waiting List for Government Accommodation

2527. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of various categories of Central Government Employees working in various Ministries and other Government organisations in New Delhi who are on the waiting list for getting Government accommodation as on 31st December, 1981;

(b) their category-wise number and the type of quarters they are entitled;

(c) whether it is a fact that large number of Central Government Employees entitled to Type IV quarters are placed in the waiting list for last many years as construction of Type IV quarter has not been taken up since long;

(d) if so, steps Government proposed to take to expedite the construction and release of Type IV quarters; and

(e) the details about the total number of quarters in different categories going to be released in 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 43,811 eligible Central Government Employees are on the

waiting list for general pool accommodation in Delhi on 31-12-81.

(b) Type of accommodation No. of accommodation

A	5570
B	22776
C	4360
D (ad hoc)	4400
D (regular)	2839
E	1680
E-I	956
E-II	126
E-III	104
TOTAL	43,811

(c) and (d). 56 Type IV quarters at Minto Road have already been constructed and added to the General Pool in October, 1981. Further 16 Type IV Quarters in R. K. PURAM are under construction. The construction of these 16 quarters have, however, been held up on account of a Court case.

(e) Type 'A'	160
Type 'B'	1480
Type 'C'	2345
TOTAL	3985

These quarters are being constructed under the Crash Programme.

Reasons for Shortage of Vanaspati

2528. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realises that temporary shortage in Vanaspati

has led to its blackmarketing in some parts of the Capital as well as in other cities;

(b) if so, whether Government has arrested some vanaspati dealers in this regard during last six months;

(c) whether the shortage of Vanaspati came into light due to the mismanagement or through some other reasons; and

(d) whether Government have revised its existing policy while distributing the Vanaspati to the ration-card holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The availability of vanaspati has, by and large, been satisfactory. However, temporary shortage of a localised nature cannot be ruled out. Five cases of black-marketing of vanaspati have been registered by the Delhi Administration during the last three months.

(c) and (d). The production of vanaspati during the oil Year 1980-81 was of the order of 8.27 lakh tonnes against the estimated demand of 7.17 lakh tonnes. During the year, the production rose by about 20 per cent over the previous year's production. The prices of vanaspati being considerably lower than those of indigenous oils for direct consumption, the demand for vanaspati tends to increase particularly during the festival seasons. But on the whole, there is no shortage of vanaspati and its availability, by and large, has been satisfactory. In order to regulate the availability of vanaspati among consumers, the Delhi Administration has directed the licensed retailers to supply vanaspati to consumers at a rate not exceeding 5 kg. per card holder for a fortnight. For sale of vanaspati upto 1 kg. no ration card is necessary.

Ownership Rights of D.D.A. Flats

2529. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government is considering conferring of ownership rights to the allottees of D.D.A. flats in Delhi; and

(b) what benefits will accrue to the allottees by the said decision?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in completion of Irrigation Projects in Karnataka

2530. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of Government that the completion of Major irrigation Projects in Karnataka are far behind schedule;

(b) the names of projects and when they had to be completed; and

(c) steps proposed to complete the projects early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the on-going major projects of Karnataka have not been completed as per original schedule.

(b) There are five major projects which come under this category and

are in advanced stage of construction in Karnataka. The required informa-

mation regarding original and revised dates of completion are as below:

S.No.	Name of Project	Original date of completion	Revised date of completion
1	Thngabhadra High Level Canal	1979-80	1982-83
2	Andra Project	VI Plan	1984-85
3	Chataprabha Stage-III	1984-85	VII Plan
4	Mnaprabha	1983-84	VJ Plan
5	Uper Krishna Stage-I	1986-87	1990*

* Phase-I of Stage I is likely to be completed by 1985.

(c) The State Government have taken steps to provide adequate outlays and other inputs like cement, steel and coal to complete these projects as early as possible.

Agricultural University in Rajasthan

2531. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in establishing agricultural university in Rajasthan; and

(b) the reasons for not finalising this proposal up till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN): (a) and (b). Proposals for establishing a separate Agricultural University were included in the draft Sixth Plan of Rajasthan State with a provision of Rs. 2.70 crores during 1980-85. But during the working group discussions held at the Planning Commission, it was decided that the proposal for establishing a separate Agricultural University required further examination in con-

sultation with the I.C.A.R. and other organisations. The financial allocation for the draft Sixth Plan for the State were reduced by the Planning Commission and the proposal for establishing a separate Agricultural University was consequently dropped.

Subsequently the Chief Minister of Rajasthan wrote to the Union Minister for Planning, requesting for inclusion of the proposal for a separate Agricultural University in the Sixth Plan of the State; suggesting that in case the Planning Commission found it difficult to raise the Plan ceiling to accommodate the provision for the establishment of the agricultural university the State would adjust the allocation for the separate agricultural university within the approved Sixth Plan ceiling, by reducing allocation on other items of lesser priority.

The Union Minister for Planning suggested that the existing University of Udaipur may be renamed as an Agricultural University and the non-agricultural colleges may be separated from the existing Udaipur University and affiliated to some other University in Rajasthan. Subsequently, a meeting was held at

Delhi with the officials of the Government of Rajasthan and Udaipur University under the Chairmanship of Director-General, I.C.A.R. In that meeting, the Agricultural Production Commissioner, Government of Rajasthan, informed that the State Government had taken a decision in principle to have a separate Agricultural University. However, certain details like the location of the headquarters of the separate agricultural university and the future status of the existing non-agricultural constituent colleges after separation were yet to be worked out. Subsequently, the Agricultural Production Commissioner, Rajasthan informed the Council that a draft cabinet memo for implementation of the above decision had been prepared. No change in the situation has been communicated to the Council by the State Government thereafter.

Workload on Food Corporation of India

2532. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to reduce the heavy workload on the Food Corporation of India about which the Minister of Agriculture has spoken on January 17, 1981 in Madras while laying the foundation stone of the Zonal office building of Food Corporation of India; and

(b) the names of States and other organisations which have been entrusted by the Government to handle sugar and fertilisers on behalf of the F.C.I.?

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

(a) Union Minister of Agriculture while laying the foundation stone of the Zonal Office building of Food Corporation of India on 17th January 1982 referred to the heavy workload

on the Food Corporation of India but no reduction in workload has since been made.

(b) The Corporation was specifically directed to handle imported non-pottasic fertilizers and distribution of levy sugar. There is at present no question of States or other organisations being asked to handle this work on behalf of the Food Corporation.

Allotment of "Kiosks" By N.D.M.C.

2533. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

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

(a) whether three "KIOSKS" have recently been allotted by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to ineligible people;

(b) whether one KIOSK has been allotted to a minor, ignoring the claims of 104 people;

(c) if so, the details of the location of these KIOSKS and the names of allottees; and

(d) the action taken on those irresponsible officers for such mismanagement?

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

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

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

2534. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

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

(a) the States which have not provided adequate funds for slums clearance, as per the recommendations of

the 18th meeting of the Central Council of Local Government and Urban Development held in December 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that there will be no Centrally sponsored slum clearance scheme since the Planning Commission has vetoed the Resolution of the 18th Meeting of the Council; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) With effect from 1-4-74, the Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas is being operated in the State Sector as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. The state governments have been requested to provide necessary funds in their plans for the provision of basic services to the Slum dwellers. The required plan provision is being made by the state governments in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). At the time of formulation of the Five Year Plan (1980—85), the National Development Council transferred a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States along with resources. There was no scope for the Centre to introduce any new centrally sponsored scheme, and hence the proposal of introducing a centrally sponsored scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slums could not be accommodated.

News item "Hindustan Lever Cheats Consumer"

2535. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry has been conducted by Government in the matter of an article in "New Age" weekly dated 3rd May, 1981 under the heading "Hindustan Lever Cheats the Consumer" with particular reference to

misuse of the licence for dehydration of canned agricultural products; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The mis-use mentioned in the article in respect of the licence for dehydration and canning of agricultural items is that the company has claimed agricultural development allowance under Section 35-c of the Income-tax Act upto the assessment year 1980-81, although it has not been producing them for several years. This has been looked into and the position is that the company has not claimed such allowance for the items covered under the licence in question. The allowance claimed by it is for the services provided to growers of certain agricultural crops like sun-flower, pulses, paddy, wheat, maize, tulsi, patchouli, mentha and citronella, and dairy development.

Approach roads between Baird Lane and Raja Bazar, New Delhi

2536. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that the approach roads to Union Academy School and quarters in Baird Lane and Raja Bazar, New Delhi—1 are in dilapidated conditions because of construction of quarters in that area;

(b) whether it has also come to his notice that the contractors are misusing the roads by keeping bricks and building material;

(c) what action Government propose to take to rectify the things and make roads in orderly conditions; and

(d) under what law contractors have been allowed to block the road by keeping building material?

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

(b) to (d). The contractors, engaged on construction of quarters, are required not to stack the bricks and other building materials on road itself. Temporary blockade of a road may, however, occur due to drainage works, construction of culverts etc. CPWD has been asked to ensure that its contractors, engaged in construction of Govt. quarters, do not stack bricks and other building materials on the roads in the area.

Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in States Excluding West Bengal

2537. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the HUDCO has sanctioned 80 schemes in 12 States excluding West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for exclusion of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) At its 67th Board Meeting, HUDCO has sanctioned 80 schemes spread over 12 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland;

(b) HUDCO sanctions scheme from the States/Union Territories, as and when received, as per its guidelines. This is a continuous process. The information given at (a) above relates to the Schemes cleared in the 67th Board meeting held on 29-12-1981. As on 31-1-1982, HUDCO has however sanctioned 39 schemes for various agencies in the State of West Bengal. These schemes have a project cost of 43.6 crores with HUDCO's loan commitment of Rs. 31.63 crores.

Sale of Ghee through Milk Stalls

2538. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Dairy of the Delhi Milk Scheme sells ghee through Milk Stalls in the city, if so at what price;

(b) the total quantity of ghee produced by DMS and the total quantity sold through its various stalls and Booths in Delhi from April 1981 to January 1982 monthwise;

(c) the quantity of ghee sold from the Milk Stalls in the Parliament House premises during each of the above months; and

(d) whether some basis is fixed for equitable distribution from each stall, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The present sale prices of Ghee marketed by Delhi Milk Scheme are as below:

Packing	Selling Price (inclusive all taxes) (in Rs.)
1 Kg. Tin . . .	Rs. 40/-
2 Kgs. Tin . . .	Rs. 78/-

(b) and (c) A statement indicating total quantities of Ghee produced and sold by Delhi Milk Scheme through various Milk Stalls and booths including Parliament premises from January 1981 to January, 1982 (Monthwise) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3505/82]

(d) The sale of ghee from various All Day Milk Stalls of the Delhi Milk Scheme depends upon the demand from these stalls for the period during which adequate quantities of ghee are available with Delhi Milk Scheme. However, whenever adequate quantities of ghee are not available with DMS, sale is normally restricted to All Day Milk Stalls in the Parliament House, DMS and Krishi Bhawan.

Strength of establishment of the controller of Stationery

2539. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4726 on 21st December, 1981 and to state the progress made regarding updating the rules for use of stationery?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The work of updating the rules for use of Stationery has been taken in hand. In view of the complicated nature of work, it may take some time to complete it.

Allotment of Shops at Asian Games Village

2540. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allotment of coffee shops and tower restaurant at Asian Games Village, Siri Fort, New Delhi, was made on the basis of licence for a period of 5 years;

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

(c) the reasons, why allotment was not made under the cooperative societies system?

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

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

Enhancement in Incomes of Farmers

2541. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently spelt out certain new strategies in the agricultural sector for the enhancement of agricultural incomes of the farmers;

(b) if so, the fresh incentives extended or proposed to be extended to the farmers of different States under the new strategies adopted by Government; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Recently, after announcement by the Prime Minister of 1982 to be observed as the Productivity Year and the New 20-Point Programme, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture drew up a concrete Action Programme containing identified programmes for increasing agricultural production and productivity. The measures for increasing agricultural production include expansion of the community nurseries and minikit demonstration programmes, increased use of high yielding seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, popularisation and distribution of improved farm implements, larger supply of agricultural credit through Cooperatives and Commercial Banks, including Regional Rural Banks, strengthening of the infrastructure for storage, processing and marketing of agricultural produce etc.

The programmes will help not only in increasing the agricultural production but also the incomes of farmers. Farmers will be given extended benefits through adoption of villages for intensive agricultural development efforts, larger programme of minikits distribution, promotion of fertilizer

consumption in selected potential districts, bio-gas development, provision of inputs for dryland farming, reclamation of saline and alkaline lands and similar other programmes.

Acreage of Fallow Land in States

2542. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the acreage of fallow land at present in each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring this land under cultivation?

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

(a) and (b). The data on fallow lands are collected as a part of land utilisation statistics every year. These data become available with some time-lag. A statement giving the latest State-wise details of fallow lands is enclosed.

(c) In the National Workshop on Agricultural Development held in New Delhi on 26th and 27th February, 1982, the State Governments agreed to bring 3 to 5 lakh hectares of old fallows under cultivation during the productivity year 1982. They will work out suitable programmes for this purpose.

Statement

Area under Fallow Land other than Current Fallows—Statewise—1978-79

(Provisional)

(Thousands hectares)

1. Andhra Pradesh	1053
2. Assam	122*
3. Bihar	924

(Thousands hectares)

4. Gujarat	414*
5. Haryana . . . . .	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8
8. Karnataka	625
9. Kerala	27
10. Madhya Pradesh	933
11. Maharashtra	843*
12. Manipur	A
13. Meghalaya	261
14. Nagaland	426
15. Orissa	138
16. Punjab . . . . .	..
17. Rajasthan	2118
18. Sikkim	1*
19. Tamil Nadu	448
20. Tripura	617*
21. Uttar Pradesh	607
22. West Bengal	212*
Union Territories	381

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*In the absence of data for the year 1978-79, latest available information has been utilised.

N.A. Not Available.

Consumption of Fertilizers

2543. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the consumption of Chemical fertilizers during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the cost of fertilisers has substantially gone up every year;

(c) if so, the likely additional burden on the agriculturists due to this increase; and

(d) the estimated consumption for 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The consumption of fertilizers during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 State-wise is indicated in the Annexure. The consumption and supply of fertilizers are monitored by the Government regularly.

(b) Prior to June, 1980 there were seven successive price reductions. However, the prices had to be increased, in June 1980 and July 1981 mainly because of the steep increase in the cost of raw-materials and imported fertilizers and the need for containing the burden of subsidy borne by the Government on fertilizers.

(c) The prices of fertilizers have, on an average, been increased by about 62 per cent as compared to the prices prevailing prior to 8.6.1980.

(d) The consumption of fertilizers during the year 1981-82 is estimated to be 61.30 lakh tonnes of Nutrients.

Statement

Consumption of fertilisers during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(In '000 tonnes of N+P+K)

S.No.	States/Union Territories	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Estimated)
1	Andhra Pradesh	534.82	575.59	655.74
2	Karnataka	366.41	343.87	384.06
3	Kerala	105.61	97.53	96.23
4	Tamil Nadu	537.94	491.30	518.45
5	Pondicherry	9.71	12.06	12.97
6	Gujarat	377.54	356.87	388.68
7	Madhya Pradesh	159.64	196.85	263.19
8	Maharashtra	421.12	420.99	560.59
9	Rajasthan	147.25	135.10	163.20
10	Goa, Daman & Diu	4.61	4.10	4.57
11	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.22	0.23	0.25
12	Haryana	215.45	230.82	259.01
13	Punjab	682.15	753.60	802.25
14	Uttar Pradesh	1009.12	1150.59	1219.06
15	Himachal Pradesh	13.95	16.19	18.81
16	Jammu & Kashmir	20.93	20.70	25.02

S.No.	States/Union Territories	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
			(Estimated)	
17	Delhi	5.68	4.78	8.46
18	Chandigarh	2.42	2.20	0.82
19	Bihar	184.40	204.54	226.73
20	Assam	6.76	9.31	11.29
21	Orissa	67.38	76.36	87.38
22	West Bengal	240.72	282.83	258.46
23	Manipur	3.02	3.00	3.57
24	Meghalaya	1.85	2.56	2.39
25	Nagaland	0.09	0.07	0.44
26	Tripura	2.13	1.98	3.45
27	Arunachal Pradesh	0.08	0.06	0.12
28	Mizoram	0.06	0.07	0.05
29	Sikkim	0.72	0.42	0.79
30	A. & N Island	0.02	0.14	0.05
31	Commodity Boards	133.71	120.85	154.24
All India:		5255.51	5515.56	6130.32

Dismissal of Civic Boards

2544. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many civic bodies have been dismissed by Government during the last three years; and

(b) what steps are now proposed to be taken to order fresh elections for them with the clear understanding that in future no civic body will be bowed out of office by executive stroke of pen?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Local Government is a State Subject and as such this Ministry does not have information about the dismissal of civic bodies during the last three years. However,

as per information received in this Ministry during the period September, 81 to Feb. 82 about 2250 local bodies were without elected representatives.

(b) The holding of elections to civic bodies is within the competence of State Governments and this Ministry has no information on the subject. This was discussed in the 18th meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and 7th Joint Meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors held in December, 180 resolved that election should be held as early as possible in the case of local bodies which are under supersession. The resolution was forwarded to all the State Govts./Union Territories for necessary action.

Rise in cost of Irrigation Projects

2545. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR

YADAV:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI B. R. NAHATA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of major and medium irrigation projects in the country has gone up by about Rs. 4000 crores in just 10 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reasons for such a large delay in the implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). There has been an escalation of Rs. 4157 crores in the costs of major and medium projects sanctioned in the last ten years from 1.4.1971 to 31.3.1981. A Statewise break-up of the escalation is enclosed.

(c) Major irrigation projects normally take 8 to 10 years and medium projects 3 to 5 years for completion. Some of the reasons for delay in the implementation of the projects are:

(i) Proliferation of projects under construction by the State Governments resulting in thin spreading of financial, managerial and technical resources;

(ii) Difficulties in land acquisition;

(iii) Change in scope of projects during implementation;

(iv) Lack of thorough investigations;

(v) Lack of construction, planning and monitoring organisation;

(vi) Non-availability of scarce material like cement, steel etc.

Statement

Escalation in the cost of major & medium Irrigation Project.

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl.No.	State	Escalation in Cost
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.95
2.	Assam	30.32
3.	Bihar	213.63
4.	Gujarat	378.75
5.	Haryana	75.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.16
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	56.05
8.	Karnataka	133.67
9.	Kerala	141.15
10.	Madhya Pradesh	488.69
11.	Maharashtra	528.58
12.	Manipur	29.30
13.	Meghalaya	..
14.	Nagaland	..
15.	Orissa	427.15
16.	Punjab	80.94
17.	Rajasthan	331.91
18.	Sikkim	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	36.82
20.	Tripura	4.35
21.	Uttar Pradesh	848.12
22.	West Bengal	154.46
Sub-Total States		4125.46
Union Territories		31.55
GRAND TOTAL:		4157.01

12.00 hrs.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I had drawn attention to a very serious issue. Even you should feel concerned. There is a deliberate delay in reconstituting the Press Council because the Government is afraid that certain vigilant journalists will be there. Therefore, there is a deliberate delay in setting up the Council. How will you be able to act? Will you please allow some discussion on this?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a very, very important issue.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली मेट्रो-पोलिटन कौसिल इस पार्लमेंट के एक कानून के अनुसार बनाई गई है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your observation, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस कौसिल के निर्माण में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Make some observation on this. It is such an important issue.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजी-पुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मसले की तरफ आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। पिछले सप्ताह भी मैंने इस मसले को उठाया था लेकिन आप ने एलाऊ नहीं किया था। पिछले 22 फरवरी से बिहार में जुड़िशियर से सम्बन्धित जितने भी लोग हैं—सेशन्स जज अथवा अन्य—सभी हड़ताल पर हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन बिहार में न्यायालयों का काम पूरी तरह से बन्द है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

श्री अर्पण राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा में गढ़वाल की सीट भरी नहीं जा रही है। इसके लिए मेरा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में यहां कई बार डिस्क्शन हो चुका है।

Twice I have allowed a discussion here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Garhwal has become a political slum.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The constitutional obligations towards the Election Commission are not being properly discharged. That is why elections are being delayed. The Government are not going to hold elections before November. Please direct the Government to extend all co-operation to the Election Commission.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): Bomb was thrown on the Delhi Rajdhani Express. Fish-plates were removed....

MR. SPEAKER: I have got some other things.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: There is no security of passengers of even the Rajdhani Express. The Railway Minister should make a statement.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला):
अध्यक्ष जी, क्या गढ़वाल में चुनाव नहीं
कराए जाएंगे? ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed only Shri Ram Nagina Mishra.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय होली का पर्व एक
राष्ट्रीय पर्व है जिस के लिए इस सदन में
केवल एक दिन की छुट्टी है। मेरा सुझाव
है कि 9, 10 और 11 मार्च को तीन
दिन के लिए छुट्टी होनी चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)...

12.03 hrs. !i

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) THIRD AMENDMENT RULES, 1981

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Third Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 7(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3490/82]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN SUBMITTING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6)

of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. 38(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1982 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 627 (E) dated the 16th November, 1979.

(ii) The Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 79(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1982. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3491/82]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3492/82].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF ANNUAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1978-79, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF KARNATAKA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. BANRALFRE FOR 1977-78 AND RAJASTHAN STATE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. JAIPUR FOR 178-79 AND THE STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1978-79 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, (Administration) Rules, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3493/82]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under section 619A of the Companies
Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government
on the working of the Karnataka
Dairy Development Corporation
Limited, Bangalore, for the year
1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kar-
nataka Dairy Development Cor-
poration Limited, Bangalore, for
the year 1977-78 along with the
Audited Accounts and the com-
ments of the Comptroller and Au-
ditor General thereon, [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-3494/82.]

(b) (i) Review by the Govern-
ment on the working of the Raj-
asthan State Dairy Development
Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the
year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajas-
asthan State Dairy Development
Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for
the year 1978-79 along with the
Audited Accounts and the com-
ments of the Comptroller and Au-
ditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and
English versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the papers mentioned
at (a) and (b) of item (2) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3495/
82].

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Minutes

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJ-
PAI (Sitapur): I beg to lay on the
Table Minutes (Hindi and English
versions) of the sittings of the Com-
mittee on Papers laid on the Table
relating to their Tenth Report.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TENTH REPORT

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJ-
PAI (Sitapur): I beg to present the
Tenth Report (Hindi and English
versions) of the Committee on Papers
laid on the Table.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to pre-
sent a statement (Hindi and English
versions) showing Supplementary De-
mands for Grants in respect of the
Budget (Railways) for 1981-82.

12.06 hrs.

CALL ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

Reported malpractices in admission examinations to MBBS & MD courses.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East
Delhi): I beg to call the attention of
the Minister of Education and Social
Welfare to the following matter of
urgent public importance and request
that the may make a statement there-
on:

Reported malpractices in ex-
aminations conducted for admission
to M.B.B.S. and M.D. courses in
Medical institutions in Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRRIES OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): The
University of Delhi Conducts En-
trance Examinations for admissions to
its MBBS Course and Screening Tests
for Post-Graduate Degree and Diplo-
ma Courses. MBBS Courses of the
Delhi University are conducted by

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

three Colleges. The Post-Graduate Courses of the University are held in these three Colleges as also in some of the recognised institutions in the Capital. The Entrance Examination for MBBS Course is conducted generally in June every year and the screening test for post-Graduate Courses in February. The Screening Tests for admission to the Post-Graduate Courses during the current year were held on February 28, 1982.

On February 26, 1982, a newspaper published from New Delhi carried a report containing allegations to the effect that some questions in Orthopaedics for the test due on February 28, 1982, leaked. The report also suggested that the University had not taken any effective steps to curb Malpractices in the examinations and that some University officials were involved manipulations of the results of the entrance test.

Immediately after the report had appeared in the Press, the Controller of Examinations, University of Delhi, had written to the Editor of the Newspaper seeking further information in regard to the allegations made in the newspaper.

According to the reports received from the University some representations were received by them from some candidates who appeared in the screening test as also from the Junior Doctors Association in Delhi. It was pointed out in these representations that in the previous tests unfair means were adopted in the examination halls, arrangements for invigilation were inadequate and that some ghost candidates had gained entry into the examination hall, etc. These points were considered by the concerned authorities of the University and they had taken steps to eliminate the possibility of these malpractices occurring in the subsequent examination.

The Screening Test held on 28th February, 1982, was in fact held as scheduled and according to reports that I have received, the arrangements made for the February, 1982 test had effectively plugged the loopholes noticed in the earlier tests.

The University of Delhi is concerned that the credibility of its academic standards and examinations is maintained. While the University is anxious to consider any improvement that can be brought about for holding examinations, I would like to assure the Honourable Members that if any specific instances of involvement of University officials in the reported malpractices in the examinations conducted by the University are brought to the notice of the Government, they will be looked into and appropriate action will be taken against those found guilty.

(Interruptions)

... व्यवधान ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को थोड़ा सा तो ख्याल करना चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सदन में डिस्कशन हो सकता है। यदि कोई और प्वाइंट लगाना चाहे, और लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन इस तरीके से आप रोज करते हैं, इस से सदन की गरिमा घटती है और सारा कुछ करते हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करते रहिए, एसा करने से कोई वात बनती हो। आप तो इस को अच्छा समझते हैं। ऊपर और सारी तरफ लोग देखते हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गढ़वाल पर दो दफा बहस हो चुकी है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रजातन्त्र है। It is not my dictatorship.

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I am glad that the Minister has given a fairly detailed statement. I particularly welcome the assurance given by her that action would be taken if specific cases of irregularities are brought to her notice. All the same this report appeared in the Hindustan Times in which specific charges were made. The Paper also said that they have enough evidence at their disposal for this. May I know whether they wrote to them asking for whatever evidence they have in their possession? May I know whether any evidence or any information was supplied to them, because they said that they have evidence? I also want a assurance whether specific charges will be enquired into. I want to know the action taken further in this regard. I want to know what steps the Government are taking to ensure that examinations are conducted in a better way. If any loopholes are there in regard to the examination system, may I know whether these will be plugged? I would like to know from the hon. Minister about these two things: May I know whether they made enquiries from the Hindustan Times or not? May I know whether they have provided any evidence or not? What action did they take? What steps have they taken to avoid chances of recurrence of any such incidents in furture? These are my questions, Sir.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has asked for the specific steps which have been taken. I would like to inform the House of the specific steps which have been taken by the University: These steps are:

- (1) To hold the examination in the U.P.S.C. Hall.
- (2) The restriction of entry into the examination halls of candidates only.
- (3) The increase in the number of questions from 180 to 240.

- (4) Increase in the number of invigilators.
- (5) Appointment of experienced and neutral personnel as invigilators.
- (6) Segregation of candidates who are already enrolled in one or the other Post-Graduate courses from the remaining candidates in the Examination Halls.
- (7) Serial Numbering of Answer Sheets.
- (8) Allotment of fictitious roll numbers during evaluation.
- (9) Printing of Question Papers in 4 different sequences for distribution in the halls to prevent the possibility of copying or consultation.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow only one question..

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (Rajapur): Therefore, Sir, if the Election Commission has also asked 'whether elections can be held', you should use your good offices to say whether elections can be held..

MR. SPEAKER: No. I cannot. I am just your may here regulating the Business. I conduct the Business. I allow discussion. I have not barred anything. I don't want to bar anything. I am not going to bar anything. This is what I van do. (Interruptions) You have not vested in me the powers of a Dictator to order anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE: Not at all, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You should sit in my chair and decide! What can I do?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I agree, Sir. When we could not vest the powers of 'Dictatorship' in the Prime Minister, how shall we do it in your case, Sir? (Interruptions) All that I say is: We are also interested in the issue that is going on and therefore, my request to you is..

MR. SPEAKER: You just conduct the Business by sitting in the Chair and then you will see what I can do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My only request is this: You call the leaders in the House, to your Chamber and try to find out what way can be found out.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my job. I will call you only for discussion for the Business. I have asked you to come. In respect of whatever discussion you need in the House, I have allowed you; and I am again going to allow.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): There can be discussion on the question of delay in holding election.

MR. SPEAKER: It has to be what the rules command, not outside, only within the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, we agree; it will be within the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. I am not going to budge an inch this way or that way.

(Interruptions) ***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You need not.

(Interruptions) ***

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): We are going to compel the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You can compel. That is what democracy is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We accept the suggestion. In the Business Advisory Committee, within the framework of the rules, let us see how it can be done.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say anything. I am open to suggestions. I am trying to conduct the business in the best interests of the people—we have representatives of the entire people. If you go on interrupting what can I do?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: LET it be put in the Business Advisory Committee..

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever discussion can be held under the rules, that can be there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We will take it up in the B.A.C. All right. We will take that issue, Sir.

अध्यक्षमहोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने किसी सबजैक्ट को दबाया नहीं है। किसी का मुंह बन्द नहीं किया है। मुंह बन्द आप करना चाहते हैं। मेरा मुंह बन्द करना चाहते हैं, यह काम न करें। यह रोज-रोज शोभा नहीं देता है।

यह हाउस आप का है और मेरी तरफ से आप भी हाउस को चलाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं लेकिन इस तरह से व्यवधान कर के कैसे हाउस चल सकता है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: (गोरखपुर) : मेम्बरों के हितों की रक्षा करना आप का काम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह तो म कर रहा हूँ।
व्यवधान

MR. SPEAKER: You can't accuse me on that score. It is most irrelevant on your part.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: No, Sir, it is not.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my job. It is the job of the Election Commission.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, you can, to the extent possible, ask the Government to help the Election Commission. But you are not doing this.

MR. SPEAKER: I can't. You don't, You don't put words into my mouth.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would request my colleagues to take up the matter in the Business Advisory Committee and settle it there. That is always open.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजी-पुर) : हरियाणा में वही हो रहा है पश्चिम बंगाल में वही होने जा रहा है...

व्यवधान....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि. पासवान, आप यही सारा काम करते हैं, और दूसरा काम नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम तो बैठे हुए थे, लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सरकार को और विपक्ष को यहां सिर्फ मैम्बर मान कर चलता हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सरकार इस्लैक्षण कमीशन को कोआपरेशन नहीं दे रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं क्या करूँ। मैं तो इस में कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की आवाज यहां पैदा कर सकता हूँ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, you can at least say this thing to the

Government. It is a genuine thing. It is the demand of the people. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: As Speaker of the House, are you not shocked to find Garwal seat vacant?

There are so many seats vacant.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर कुछ माननीय सदस्य एक रेखा को पार कर जाते हैं।

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions) ***

12.18 hrs.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagat, I think that you have already spoken.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I want some clarifications from the Hon. Minister. I am glad that the hon. Minister has made the statement to this effect. I welcome the assurances given by her that if any specific instances of involvement by the University authorities in the reported malpractices in the examinations conducted, action would be taken. A report appeared in the Hindustan Times on the front page stating that they had enough evidence at their disposal regarding the leakage of question paper, malpractices in the conduct of the examination and corruption and other things. These are very serious charges. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the authorities

[Shri H. K. L. Bagat]

concerned had made any enquiries from the Hindustan Times and whether they had requested the newspaper authority to let them know the evidence or not. If they have made enquiries, I would like to know what the result was and whether the authorities concerned had taken any steps to ensure that such irregularities would not take place in future. I do not say that they have not taken any steps. But what I mean to say is to improve the situation in regard to the conduct of the MBBS entrance examination they should have taken steps. The newspaper says that there are enough evidence to this effect.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, there was a report in the local newspapers about the malpractices adopted and corruption practised in the conduct of the Entrance Examinations for admissions to the MBBS course and Screening Tests for the Post Graduate Degree and Diploma courses.

(Interruptions)

As soon as this report appeared in the newspaper, the Controller of Examinations, wrote to the editor asking for further details in regard to the allegations made in the newspapers, but no reply was given to his letter. He had also issued a clarification in the newspaper the following day. But, as I said, no reply was received about the information asked for.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in such cases we canot expect a direct evidence for the simple reason that the man who receives the benefit does not want to disclose it. Secondly, the man who works as a contactman will not give out secret for the simple reason that next time he may lose change of getting some money. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if she is prepared to accept the circumstantial evidence which has been given in the newspaper dated 26th February, 1982. Further, when did the University authorities receive representation

from different organisations about the malpractices in these examinations and when they decided to plug the loopholes? Were these things brought before the Academic Council which happens to be the top authority to control the examinations? The news item in the newspaper dated 26th February, also stated that the orthopaedics test paper was leaked out. There was a specific charge about the leakage of this test paper. I would like to know, if this test paper was changed. If not, did they satisfy themselves that the paper had not leaked out? A paper which is leaked out cannot be given in the press. Only, one or two, or ten to fifteen persons would know of it. Did the hon. Minister enquire about this, that is, whether after the publication of this report on 26th February, the question paper was changed and if not, why was it not changed?

There was one more allegation that the students who were among the first ten in the M.B.B.S. examination, never got such a high position in the examination for admission to the Post-Graduate courses. How could this happen?

Lastly, there is a specific charge about the ghost candidates. I would like to know what sort of arrangements the University has made for non-admission of these ghost candidates.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: As I said before, we wanted the circumstantial evidence to be given to us to enable us make enquiries into the allegations, but nobody came forward with that. The hon. Member has said that if somebody had come forward, he would not have been able to make money in future. But how can you make any enquiry into a matter, if there is nothing before you? Something should be there before us. They should have sent to us. The University authorities asked the newspaper also, but nobody came forward to tell them what the irregularities were and what the circumstantial evidence was.

That was the trouble. . . (Interruptions). As I said in answer to Shri Bhagat, steps have been taken by the University authorities to plug the loopholes so that the irregularities do not occur in future.

Then, I would be happy to know from the hon. Member, if any student who came first and was not considered. I can make enquiries, if the names are given to us. I do not know the name... (Interruptions).

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, there are specific charges in the papers that the first ten boys in these examinations never topped the list of M.B.B.S. Examination. So, what I want to ask is whether the Government is going to institute a suo-motu inquiry, may be by the Academic Council?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, the Academic Council of the University is going to meet shortly and whatever will be brought out in the House, they will make inquiries.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, with your permission a serious subject has been raised on the basis of the Press Reports. Sir, let us for a moment not rely upon the Press reports fully. But in this connection, I would like to quote a statement made by the Prime Minister on 4th March while addressing the B. C. Roy Centenary celebrations at Delhi. There she categorically stated that the dignity and the quality of medical courses and subjects should not be allowed to decline, otherwise there will be serious problems for the country. So, taking into consideration her statement, we would like to say that an organised effort has been made in various universities and much more in the Delhi University, where not only such mal-practices have been going on, but by the interference of the contact people and in connivance with the officials of the University, even the sanctity attached to the University is being polluted. It is a fact that a sort of pollution has been injected into the sanctity attached to these seats of learning. It

has recently been reported in Bombay also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about Karnataka?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will tell you what has happened during that period also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In Karnataka.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In Karnataka it is not there. But, Sir, they have got an alliance in Kerala and I will tell you that the biggest racket the University in Kerala itself is engineering that it is sending moderates with high marks to get seats everywhere. They have also been getting in Karnataka. That is what is manipulated by the people who run the Governments in other States, may be in Kerala. It has been reported so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the subject proper.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But, Sir, I don't want to make any allegation against anybody. But Sir, it is a very serious subject.

Sir, the University is an autonomous body and its operations are not controlled by the Government. And the Government of India every time cannot interfere in their administration. But still, the quality of education and the people who take fake degrees of M.B.B.S. and M.D. is on the increase and the *modus operandi* in mal-practices is really shocking the country and it is most disgracing that such mal-practices have been going on in the Universities. If it goes on, what would be our country's fate? When such students who have obtained such fake degrees, practice outside, what can you expect from them? This is going on in a large-scale, but one mal-practice incident in Delhi or a few incidents of this type in various parts of the Delhi University might have been reported. This is a very serious matter. Government of India cannot sleep over it. The

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

exercise of their powers, by the Universities, to conduct examinations and courses, has to be done in a proper manner. Guidelines have to be issued in this regard.

My friends have reported malpractices like paying money and even tampering with papers, leaking out the entire answers in the toilets and doing these entire operations with the connivance of officers in the University, in the examination hall. They use muscle power also. Fake persons are writing examinations. They are using threats and weapons in the examination hall. They are threatening the invigilators and writing all sorts of answers. Answer papers written by a qualified student have been replaced by a person who cannot even write. Still he has got the highest marks. The existence of such mark cards have also been reported. So, these things are happening, on a large and an organized scale. We should go into this matter also.

The hon. Minister has categorically stated that there is no direct evidence. Reports have already been made, and various organizers have also been reported upon. It has also been reported to us that two groups have been formed in universities. People who tried to become vice-chancellors but have been denied such posts, are also injecting confusion in these methods and arranging for all sorts of write-ups in the newspapers. So, anything can be played up in these organizations.

The university should not be a forum for organized malpractices like fake degrees. They are seats of learning. So, I request the hon. Minister of Education to tell us whether any university has sought guidelines from the Education Ministry to bring about an end to all malpractices. To suppress this kind of activities, is there any machinery internally within the universities, to find out these things and also to stop all sorts of malpractices?

If not, what are the guidelines proposed to be given, taking into consideration the existence of these activities? Have they been brought to the notice of the Education Ministry? Will they consider making stringent laws and rules on the basis of certain guidelines and establish a machinery to ensure that the sanctity of the seats of learning is fully protected, that the university degrees do not become fake ones, that the examinations are not taken by ghost-candidates, and that the declining standards in the quality of education in this country are arrested?

Has the Education Minister taken steps or evolved any guidelines for establishing a machinery to unearth these things to bring about discipline and to ensure quality of education and of degrees in so far as medical education is concerned?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has just mentioned about the guidelines and asked what action Government is taking in that direction. I would like to say that the function of a university is to hold examinations, to hold them in an objective manner and to ensure reliability, so that people have faith in the universities. This is what is expected of the university, according to us. For the proper conducting of examinations, it is the university management which is responsible. Teachers are responsible—and so do the students themselves. I would like to say that the society has to be involved when the examinations take place. My only hope and earnest hope is that these three major sections get together to find out some method by which this is conducted in an honest manner. I would like to appeal to the people in the country that they would address themselves to the total eradication of this kind of mal-practices from our examination system. As I said earlier, the students, the teachers, the University management and the society have to get together to eradicate this system of irregularity that takes place wherever they can do. I would be

happy to inform you that we have received a letter from the Junior Doctors' Association, New Delhi, saying that they were deeply concerned about it, but, now they are happy about the arrangements that are there for the present year. This is what they have said themselves. The hon. Member has mentioned about the reports which appear in the papers saying that there are people who are dealing with money and money bags are exchanged and all that. It has nothing to do with the University. There might be two persons—Bijlee and Johny. They have no connection with the University, whatsoever. They are not on the staff of the University; they have nothing to do with the University; they may be on the staff of the coaching institution. As you know, these coaching institutions print guess papers; and in these guess papers perhaps some questions may be telling with those questions which came in the examination, but it cannot be the whole. I hope so. I expect that it cannot be the whole, because this is the coaching academy. The guidelines are that we have to be together to work out a method, a system by which we can stop these things. You have also to be involved in this. I have also to be involved in this. Everybody has to be involved in this and see that we get rid of this system that is prevailing or we think it is prevailing.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the objective system of examination was introduced replacing five questions in three hours, we expected complete justice to students. But now we can find from our experience that any examination system is not to be blamed but the institution which is kept incharge to implement the system has to be blamed. The hon. Minister has clearly stated about satisfaction of the Junior Doctors' Association of LNJP Hospital and I am happy that the Junior Doctor's Association has also agreed to the effectiveness of the steps which have been taken after receiving com-

plaints and they are quite happy about these steps.

I am coming to a specific matter. In the Minister's statement in which it has been clearly stated that if any specific instance of the involvement of the University officials in the reported mal-practice in the examination conducted by the University is brought to the notice of the Government, they would like to take prompt and serious action. Confining myself to a couple of specific instances, without repeating what my hon. friends have already said, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has received any representation from the same Junior Doctors' Association, about a Bank draft which was received by the Deputy Registrar in respect of Faculty of Medical Sciences, Delhi University, in 1981, in regard to a medical seat, because they made strong allegations that seats were sold at high prices—if any such representation has been received by the Government what kind of steps they have taken? And secondly about the destruction of answer papers, the Controller of Examinations has stated through his letter published in *The Hindustan Times*, dated 27th February, 1982 is as follows:

According to the University Rules, the answer scripts of all the examinations are to be preserved for three months from the date of the publication of the results. In each case or cases where the candidates apply for checking and when re-checking is done only the concerned scripts are to be preserved even after three months. But actually the rule says—I am quoting from the University Calender 1967-68, only from which he has quoted as follows:

"The answer books shall be preserved and be in the custody of the Registrar till the expiry of three months from the publication of the results."

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

But actually the latest University Calender 1979 has clearly stated that—I quote—

'the use of dishonest or unfair means by any candidate can be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examinations within four months'.

That means, it is not three months from the publication of the results. And it is further stated in the Weeding Rules about the destruction of old records, it is clearly stated that—I quote—

'checking of the results, correspondence, application and examination scripts are all to be preserved for three years, and not only those papers',

which have been re-checked. I am quoting from the Weeding Rules. In the light of the existing rules, I want to know whether the Government will take proper steps to see that these scripts can be preserved for three years. I have a personal experience. When I wrote the examination for my graduation I received zero marks in one answer paper but when I sought re-verification I have got 48 per cent but zero. It was not done with any intention, but it happened in the process of renumbering the answer scripts.

Therefore, if you preserve these answer scripts without destroying in a hurry, we can give the students always the benefit of doubt whenever any allegation is made it can be rechecked to satisfy the students.

In the light of these observations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether corrective steps would be taken to see these malpractices are eliminated and clear out the misgivings in the minds of the students.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Minister may reply.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has enquired of the representation that was sent. There was a representation which was sent to the Deputy Registrar. The draft was sent. The Government has not received any draft sent by the Registrar but it is a fact that such a draft was received by the Deputy-Registrar which was brought to the notice of the Board of Research Studies. That is a fact. The hon. Member has also asked about the weeding of the papers. There are certain rules. The rules have been there for a very long time. The previous rules were existing, for the last 32 or 31 years. They were there. Some new ones were made. The rule is that a question paper is there for three months, but if there is some rechecking in any of the answer paper then that answer paper has to be there for three years and the rest of the papers, after the expiry of three months, they are to be finished off. This is the rule according to the old regulation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morinugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as you are aware, academic educational system in this country is highly subsidised and it is much more subsidised when it comes to higher institutions of learning, of technical nature or professional nature like the medical education. The students are, therefore, one of the privileged classes in this country getting the money, the limited resources of this country which is taken away from the large majority of our people who undergo tremendous suffering so that they may be of use and they may contribute to the progress and development of this great nation. It is not only the students. It is the academic community as a whole including the teachers also, they are a privileged community. So, the fundamental question that arises is whether all the sacrifices that the nation makes for the students in particular and for the academic community in general,

whether they are yielding results. It is unfortunate; it is something to which Government must apply its mind. In the socialist countries, the commitment of the people at large is so great. We may not agree with their ideology—I do not agree with most of their ideology—but the commitment is so great and the students are dedicated and the teaching community is so dedicated and devoted. Even in the capitalist affluent countries where resources are abundant like United States and Canada, the students study. They may get aware and involved in politics, but they will never go to the point of destroying the institution's building or transport or the precious assets of the country.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to your question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am coming. This is the fundamental question. In a calling attention when a man's name comes last in the list, he can hardly raise anything more than fundamental questions. The fundamental question is whether the Government will apply its mind and see that these limited resources are used for the purposes for which they are meant, that the institutions of learning turn out to be what they are intended to be and only academic excellence is cultivated within the portals of the university and those who are devoted to some other pursuits are shown the door.

As far as the Delhi University is concerned, one must admit that it is definitely not among the worst. It is among the best. The case of Kerala University and Bombay University has been mentioned. Comparatively, Delhi University is not among the worst, but there is no room at all for complacency.

The Minister has mentioned the statement which has been made by the Junior Doctors' Association commanding the steps taken recently by the University at the said examination. I would like to refer to another state-

ment which is also quoted in the *Hindustan Times*, the same paper that brought this thing into focus. The *Hindustan Times* quotes this statement:

"A group of doctors from Lady Hardinge Medical College today"—that is, perhaps 27th February, 1982—"maintain that by far the standard of conducting the examination was far superior to last year's. But now it was to be seen how the checking, storing and tabulation of the scripts would take place."

So, some steps have been taken this year at the time of the examination which are very good, steps which have been commended by the whole student body. One would like that these steps continue to be taken that they are not just for this year, but they continue in the years to come. The question at this time of the year is one of seeing that no malpractice at all arises and there is no room to doubt or even suspect the ~~existence~~ of malpractices at the forthcoming stage, which is the stage of the evaluation of papers. For this, I have a few questions to ask the Minister, whether they will take the steps which I am mentioning for the purpose of ensuring that the credibility of the evaluation system is assured and there is no room for doubt at all in the minds of anybody that the evaluation has not been done in the fairest manner. The first question which will arise is whether, to avoid this human error at the best and human favouritism, nepotism and corruption at the worst, the checking of answers will be done by the university by a computer, so that this human interference does not come in, whether the checking will be computerised now or henceforth, whether the Government will assure us on this point as to what the Government intends the university to do in this regard, i.e. use of the computer and computerisation of the evaluation of papers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Once we found that a

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

computer awarded 856 marks out of 100.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Once a professor, always a professor I suppose in some other calling attention, I would be able to take this up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He wants to keep this under his hold as Professor!

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have not been away from the University for so many years to forget the respect that I owe to a professor

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Make a distinction. You want computerisation for evaluation or for tabulation? These are two different things.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: At both the stages because these are objective test papers. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to reply and not for him.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What the students of Maulana Azad Medical College have asked for through this memorandum is that checking of answers be done by computer. So, will the checking of answers be done by the University with the computer without reference to what the students have asked, in the interest of fairness, objectivity and seeing that there is no room for doubt, will the Government computerise the stage of checking? Will the Government also see that this exercise of evaluation is not done by the University authorities themselves but is done by some outside expert agency like UPSC or NCERT? Having it evaluated, in order to remove any suspicion or doubt, instead of following the procedure which they have followed so far, namely, showing, only the names of the candidates who have passed, will they show in

the results which are to be declared, not only those who have passed but also those who have failed, with marks obtained and the percentage of marks that each student has got? This is important in order to find out whether the benefit of 5 per cent marks which go to the Scheduled Castes candidates and the benefit of 2 per cent which goes to those who have done a diploma in a particular subject, goes to the really deserving persons and not to those who have produced fake certificates. Will the Government take specific measures on these specific points?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I wish to clarify about the draft about which the previous hon. Member has asked. The draft was of Rs. 300\$. On making a little enquiry about it, it was found that the draft was sent by the candidate who was already on the list. So, perhaps, somebody who did not want him to be on the list of successful candidates, sent this draft in order to put him in trouble.

The hon. Member Mr. Faleiro has enquired whether we would like to continue with the system that we are adopting now. Since we find that this system is a successful one, we will continue with it but will like to improve upon it.

About the possibility whether we could have computerisation for the process of evaluation and tabulation, when we have objective questions saying yes or no, then we can have it. But for other questions, it is difficult. As Prof. Dandavate has also mentioned, for objective questions, computerisation is quite okey; otherwise, it is not feasible.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: These tests are objective tests. It is only a question of ticking it and not even writing yes or no.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: But there are certain written questions

whose reply needs three or four sentences. They may not be included in that.

About evaluation, we are conscious of this. The University has made arrangements with independent agencies which will look after the question papers and giving of marks. The University will not be giving it, the outside agency will do it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am not clear about it. Will they consider computerisation of evaluation? Secondly, if outside agencies are there, they must be an outside expert agency like UPSC or NCERT, not any outside agency. I want to know about UPSC and computerisation.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am sorry, I would not like to tell you about it, because there are irregularities there also. So, I would like to be quite on that. Of course, every possibility will be explored. As regards the use of computers, what you have mentioned just now, we will try to find it as soon as possible.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What about showing the marks?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is a very good suggestion. We hope to do it. This time we will ask University to show the marks of the students who have passed as well as of those who have failed. That will be to the satisfaction of the students, parents and others.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **FACILITIES FOR TSE PILGRIMAGE TO KAILASH-MANSAROVAR.**
13.00 hrs.

श्री हरीश रावत (प्रलमोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत-चीन सम्बन्धों के सामान्यीकरण की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं। चीन के तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री की भारत यात्रा

के दौरान जहां चीन में स्थित कैलाश-मानसरोवर नामक पवित्र तीर्थ स्थान की यात्रा प्रारम्भ किए जाने के सन्दर्भ में समझौता हुआ, वहां व्यापार सम्बन्धों को प्रारम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में भी परस्पर सहमति प्रकट की गई। मैं इन दोनों विन्दुओं पर निम्न बातें विदेश मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ:—

1. कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा को इस वर्ष अप्रैल के अन्तिम सप्ताह या मई के प्रथम सप्ताह में प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

2. इस यात्रा हेतु बीता माईग्रेशन कार्यालय पिथौरागढ़ में खोता जाना चाहिए।

3. कम से कम पांच हजार तीर्थ यात्रियों को इस वर्ष इन स्थानों में भेजे जाने की अनुमति हेतु चीन सरकार से वार्ता की जानी चाहिए।

4. इस परम्परागत यात्रा मार्ग को और अधिक सुविधाजनक तथा सुगम बनाने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से वार्ता करनी चाहिए तथा और अधिक आर्थिक मदद इस हेतु प्रदेश सरकार को दी जानी चाहिए। इस यात्रा मार्ग में टूरिस्ट हट्ट्स, डिस्ट्रेंस रीज सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें तथा टेलीफोन केन्द्र आदि शीघ्र खोले जाने चाहिए।

5. इस यात्रा मार्ग की यात्रा प्रशंसित को घटाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि गुंजी-कालापानी तक मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण द्रुत गति से करावाया जाए। इस स्थिति में नेपाल व अन्य देशों में हिन्दू तीर्थ यात्री भी इस स्थान की यात्रा करना चाहेंगे।

[श्री हरीश रावतं]

6. स्थान पिथौरागढ़, जोकि इस यात्रा मार्ग का महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र स्थान है वहां एक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करने तथा इसे वायूद्रूत सेवाओं से शीघ्र सम्बद्ध किए जाने हेतु नागरिक उड़ायन विभाग से वार्ता की जानी चाहिए।

7. इस यात्रा मार्ग के धारचूल मुन्सियारी क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को जिन्हें तिब्बत के क्षेत्र का व्यापक अनुभव है उन्हें टूरिस्ट गाइड की ट्रेनिंग देकर इन यात्रा ट्रॉप्स के मार्गदर्शन का दायित्व सौंपा जाना चाहिए।

8. इस यात्रा को सामान्य व्यक्ति के लिए सुलभ बनाने हेतु सामान्य यात्रा गाड़ियों तथा जनता भोजनालयों की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

9. तिब्बत क्षेत्र में यात्रा के संयोजन हेतु तकलाकोट में कंसुलेट कार्यालय खोले जाने हेतु चीन सरकार से वार्ता की जानी चाहिए।

10. चीन क्षेत्र में यात्रा को अधिक सुगम व उपयुक्त बनाने हेतु ताकि यात्रियों को सामान्य भारतीय भोजन आदि प्राप्त हो सके इस सन्दर्भ में चीन सरकार से वार्ता की जानी चाहिए।

11. निषिद्ध क्षेत्र, जौलजीबी के बजाए गुन्जी से आगे के क्षेत्र को घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

12. अधिक उपयुक्त होगा इस यात्रा की व्यवस्था एवं संचालन आदि हेतु एक समिति जिनमें जनप्रतिनिधि यात्रा लाइन क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधि, सरकारी प्रतिनिधि आदि सम्मिलित हों, बनाई जानी चाहिए।

13. स्वामी परमानन्द जी जिन्हें इन पुष्य स्थानों की यात्रा का व्यापक अनुभव है तथा जिन्होंने इस सन्दर्भ में पुस्तक

लिखी उस पुस्तक को सरकार को चाहिए कि अधिक मात्रा में छपवाने की व्यवस्था करे ताकि यात्री इस पुस्तक के माध्यम से यात्रा का पूर्वानुमान कर सकें।

अतः विदेश मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त क्रम में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करें।

13.00 hrs

(ii) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO HIMACHAL PRADESH FOR RELIEF MEASURES IN AREA AFFECTED BY HAILSTONE AND HEAVY RAINS.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलता नपूरी (शिमला) : हाल ही में हिमाचल में भीषण ग्रोलावृष्टि तथां हिमपात हुए हैं, जिनके कारण काफी नुकसान हुआ है। खड़ी फसलें नष्ट हुई हैं तथा मकानों, सड़कों आदि को भी भारी हानि पहुंची है। इसके अतिरिक्त समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचारों के अनुसार अति शीत आदि के कारण कई व्यक्तियों की भी मृत्यु हुई है। हिमपात के कारण सारी यातायात एवं संचार की व्यवस्था ठप्प हो गई है, जिसके कारण वहां की जनता को अधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अतः इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या को लोक सभा में उठाकर सदन एवं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया जाना उचित है।

इसके अलावा जिला सिरमोर में बता नदी गिरि जमुना, लालागढ़ में सरका नदी तथा छोटी-छोटी नदियों में बहुत ज्यादा पानी आने के कारण बहुत से लोगों की जमीन इससे खराब हो गई है। जिला शिमला में सेब के वृक्ष नष्ट हो चुके हैं। सरकारी जंगलों में जो बन विभाग द्वारा वृक्षारोपण हुआ था वह भी नष्ट हो गए हैं। जिन भूमिहीन लोगों को 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम में भूमि दी गई थी उनकी भुमि भी उससे नष्ट हो गई है, जिसकी पूर्ति

कराना राज्य सरकार के बस की बात नहीं रही है। मैं भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय से जोरदार मांग करूँगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को अधिक रूप से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता प्रदान की जाए ताकि राज्य सरकार जो यह नष्ट हुई फसलें, वृक्ष और गरीब लोगों की भूमि, मकान, सड़कें इत्यादि जो भी खराब हुई हैं, उनकी पूर्ति कर सके।

(iii) **ALLEGED EXPLOITATION OF LABOURERS ENGAGED IN STONE QUACIES AND CRUSHERS BY CONTRACTORS**

श्री दौसत राम सारण (चुरू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन खान मजदूर भयंकर शोषण के शिकार के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

मैवला महाराजपुर जिसे गधा-खोर भी कहते हैं, गुरुकुल इन्द्रप्रस्थ लकड़पुर, अनंगपुर, सराय कटन क्षेत्र की पत्थर की खानों और वहां लगे क्रेशरों पर दस हजार से भी अधिक खान मजदूर काम करते हैं। इन खान मजदूरों का ठकेदार बुरी तरह से शोषण कर रहे हैं।

ये खान मजदूर मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल और ठकेदारों द्वारा हरियाणा के हैं। इन हजारों मजदूरों को ठकेदार द्वारा कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता। इनमें से अधिकांश स्थानीय भाषा हिन्दी नहीं समझते। इन्हें न्यूनतम मजदूरी भी नहीं दी जाती। आवास, चिकित्सा, बच्चों की शिक्षा, शुद्ध पानी की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बरसात का इकट्ठा हुआ गन्दा पानी पीते हैं, जिससे गंभीर मलेरिया आदि से बीमार हैं। इन्हें सस्ते भाव पर अनाज आदि जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुएं देने की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

अन्तर्राज्यीय विस्थापित मजदूर अधिनियम, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम आदि श्रमिकों के लाभ और उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए बनाए गए किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत इन्हें कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है और न ही कोई व्यवस्था है। इन हजारों मजदूरों का भयंकर शोषण और उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। ये मजदूर केवल ठकेदारों के रहम पर जी रहे हैं।

इन हजारों मजदूरों की चिन्ताजनक स्थिति से इनकी रक्षा की जाए। इनका शोषण उत्पीड़न समाप्त किया जाए। ये खाने, मजदूरों को सहकारी समितियां बना कर उन्हें पट्टे पर दी जायें, उन्हें ही कैशर लगवा कर दिए जायें और ठकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त करके इनका शोषण समाप्त किया जाए।

आशा है सरकार का श्रम विभाग इस ओर ध्यान दे कर इन्हें राहत दिलाएगा।

(iv) **ESTABLISHMENTS OF TWO MORE ATOMIC POWER UNITS TO SOLVE POWER CRISES IN RAJASTHAN**

श्री निर्मला कुमारी शहतावत (चितोड़-गढ़) : भारत में विजली का संकट और अधिक बढ़ता जा रहा है इस से कृषि तथा लघु उद्योग बहुत अधिक प्रभावित हुए हैं। राजस्थान की स्थिति और भी अधिक दयनीय है। राष्ट्र के गौरव का प्रतीक राजस्थान परमाणु विजली धर 8 वर्ष से लगातार बीमार चल रहे हैं। वर्तमान में राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेश के बीच चार विजली परियोजनाओं में साझेदारी है। गांधी सागर और सतमुड़ा से मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान को बिजली नहीं दे रहा है। इधर रावतमाटा परमाणु विजली धर का यह रिकार्ड है कि नियमित रूप से 8 दिन भी लगातार यह नहीं चला। बार-बार इसके बन्द होने से कृषि तथा उद्योगों को भारी झंति हुई है।

हमें स्वदेशी इंधन तथा भारी पानी का उपयोग इस में हो सके ऐसी व्यवस्था

[प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

करनी होगी। एक जांच कमेटी बनानी होगी तथा उन खराबियों को दूर करना होगा जिस से यह आठ दिन भी लगातार नहीं चल पाता।

थोरियम को यूरेनियम में बदलने के परीक्षण करने होंगे क्योंकि ऐसा अनुमान है कि दुनिया का 80 प्रतिशत थोरियम आक्साइड भारतीय खनिज सम्पदा है। अतः तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर जो अमेरिकन हैंडन पर आधारित है, अब उस की निर्भरता कम हो जायगी। हमें तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना होगा।

अतः राजस्थान प्रान्त के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए विद्युत् की भारी कमी और कटौती को कम करने के लिए रावतमाटा में कार्यरत दो इकाइयों के स्थान पर दो और इकाइयां लगाई जा सकती हैं। पर शर्त यह हो कि ये इकाइयां पूर्णतः स्वदेशी हों।

इस के अतिरिक्त प्रान्त के पांचों संभागों में 5 थर्मल पावर प्लांट लगाये जाने चाहिए जिस से पिछड़ हुए राजस्थान के व्यक्ति हरित कान्ति, श्वेत कान्ति तथा भूरी कान्ति की ओर बढ़ सकें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever you have given in writing only shall go on record, which has been approved by the Speaker.

(v) SEVERE DROUGHT SITUATION IN BHIL AREAS OF DUNGANPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara) Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Drought in Rajasthan and other places in the country has been discussed in this House several times during the earlier Sessions also. However, the situation in the Bhil areas of Dungarpur district has become so distressing that it is imperative on the part of the Central Government to immediately initiate some special schemes by way of relief measures to the lakhs of hunger-stricken people. These Bhils have their own way of living and have been traditionally keeping away from the onslaught of modern civilization. They hardly have any improved ways of earning their livelihood. In nutshell they eat whatever they can manage daily. Total crop failure has made their lives miserable.

(vi) RELIEF MEASURES FOR THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HAIL STORM IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : गोरखपुर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेक जिलों में ओले पड़ने से जन-धन की भारी क्षति हुई है। अनेक लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है तथा करोड़ों रुपये की फसल नष्ट हो गई है। इस उपलब्धि से लाखों कृषक परिवार भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंच गये हैं तथा प्रदेश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था भी प्रभावित हुई है। अतः मैं भास्त सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जिन परिवारों के लोग मरे हैं उन्हें तत्काल आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाय तथा जिन किसानों की फसल नष्ट हुई है उन का लगान माफ़ कर दिया जाय और उन्हें मुआवजा प्रदान किया जाय। ओले से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों की फीस माफ़ की जाय तथा जिन लोगों के सकान क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं उन्हें भकान बनाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाय। लोगों को इन सुविधाओं का उपलब्ध कराया जाना मानवीय दृष्टि से अतिग्रावश्यक एवं उचित है।

(vii) PROBLEM OF JUNIOR ENGINEERS OF C.P.W.D.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Under Rule 377 I make a statement.

The Junior Engineers of CPDW are representing 75 per cent of the engineers of the department. They are recruited through All India competitive examinations with the qualification of degree or diploma in Engineering. Previously they used to get promotion within 10 years but due to huge stagnation they are not getting a single promotion now even after 22-23 years. At present there is no scope of getting any financial relief and even no selection grade in the absence of promotion in the next grade. In fact after 16-17 years of service they stagnate till the date of retirement. Although the duties and responsibilities of Junior Engineers are much more higher, they have been equated in the pay scale along with the Draftman. For the last twelve years they are approaching appropriate authorities for mitigation of their grievances without any result whatsoever. This is the position when a number of promotional posts, selection grade posts and permanent posts are lying vacant.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to initiate moves in order to sole the long standing problems of the Junior Engineers. I also demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House enunciating the policies of the Government in this matter.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch at ten minutes past Forteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at ten minutes past Forteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

GENERAL BUDGET 1982-83— GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: General Discussion on the General Budget for 1982-83. Time allotted—16 hours. Shri Sunil Maitra (CPM). Your Party has been allotted 52 minutes. There are two names, Sarvashri Sunil Maitra and Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it has been stipulated that on the last working day in the month of February each year, the Budget of the Union Government should be placed before the Lok Sabha. For the last three or four years, we have been witnessing this phenomenon, novel phenomenon that the Budget in one lump, in one whole is not presented to the Lok Sabha. Instead a particular pattern is being sought to be evolved, specially after this Government came back to power, since 1980 the budget is presented in instalments.

Now, in regard to the budget proposals put forward by the Finance Minister, we are called upon to discuss the budget and vote for additional levies, as he put it in his Budget Speech, to the tune of Rs. 537 crores, but as I go along, I would try to make out that actually it amounted to Rs. 622.86 crores.

Then, if you take, for example the latest price hike in respect of petrol and petroleum products that the Government of India announced on 11th July, 1981, it will have to be borne by the people of this country in the form of additional payment of Rs. 1,070 crores. But the amount of Rs. 1,070 crores which has gone in the form of price hike on petrol and petroleum products is no within the pale of discussion of budget proposals. You take another example. In June, 1980, the Government raised the price of petrol and petroleum products, costing the people Rs. 2,080 crores. Again, in January, 1981, another price hike in respect of petrol and petroleum products was announced and the people had to pay for that price hike

[**Shri Sunil Maitra**]

Rs. 1,195 crores. Further, in July, 1981, there was another price hike on petrol and petroleum products for which the people had to pay Rs. 1,070 crores. All told, in the matter of 14 months, Rs. 4,345 crores were levied afresh on the people in the form of price hike. But this enormous amount in the form of price hike is not going to be discussed by this Parliament, by this Lok Sabha. This is beyond the pale of budget discussion.

Now, if the Budget reflects the economic policies of a Government and it pursues the economic policies in the form of such massive price hikes every now and then, what is the idea of presenting a budget before the Parliament and then inviting the people to discuss the budget whereas the massive price hikes, the massive imports, the massive fines the massive penalties, that are being imposed on the people always remain beyond the pale of the discussion of the budget. Therefore, this is the novel way this Government has evolved to frame the budget. It is no longer a budget in one whole. It is a budget in instalments. As a matter of fact, which instalment we are discussing today I do not know, because, from 1st April 1982 to 31st March, 1983, how many more price hikes will come which will be precluded from the discussion of the House even this House does not know.

Hence, at the very outset, let me express my protest in very unambiguous language, that this way of preparing a budget is not only repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, but it also cuts at the very root of democratic discussions so far as the Parliament is concerned. Therefore, I protest against the way the budget preparation is going on in this country, and I lodge the very emphatic protest of my party.

The Budget reflects certain basic policies of the Government. Budget is the mirror of the economic policies of the Government. Now, what are

these policies that this Budget reflects?

The Finance Minister, very cunningly very intelligently I should say, has tried his best to conceal these policies but Mr. Finance Minister, you should know that greens cannot cover fish in basket, because of the stinking smell that comes. So, your cunning attempts also cannot conceal the real effect, the real nature and character of your Budget because ultimately the effects also stink and they cannot be concealed.

In the month of January last the IMF Team led by Mr. Tin Thum visited this country.

In the month of February, Mr. Clausen, the World Bank Chief, also visited this country.

It so happened that on 27th of February this year, the Budget was placed before the House (Lok Sabha).

When we from the Opposition tried to elicit information from the Finance Minister as to the purpose of the visits of the IMF as well as the World Bank team, the Finance Minister said in the Upper House and repeated in this House also that the IMF Chief as well as the World Bank Chief just paid a courtesy call to him. Well, it seems a little bit ridiculous and ludicrous also that the IMF team as well as the World Bank Chief flew all the way from Washington to Delhi just in order to drop in the Chamber of the Finance Minister to say "Hello"! Why did they come? Is it in order to attend a marriage party! I do not know the purpose but, then, these gentlemen came here. These gentlemen spent sometime. These gentlemen discussed with different Ministries. What they discussed the Finance Minister found it convenient not to inform the House. And it is wiser also not to inform the House. He, did not inform the House. But, then, although the Finance Minister tried his best to conceal the real

purpose and effect of these visits of the IMF team and the World Bank team, I think, from the Budget proposals that the Finance Minister has placed before the House, it is apparent that they did come.

Now we take the Railway Budget and the General Budget together. Then a picture emerges. Everyone in this country knows that the Government of India has been negotiating a 900 million dollar loan with the World Bank for the Indian Railways and it is also known in this country that the World Bank had imposed as many as 18 conditions to be accepted by the Government of India. If they do accept, the loan would be granted. Till a few days back, we were told by the Government that the Government had not yet accepted the conditions imposed by the World Bank, although the same conditions were under the consideration of the Government.

Now, if we take into consideration the additional Rs. 300 crores that this House was forced to vote in the form of Supplementary Grants in the month of December last and if we also take into account the Rs. 267 crores additional imposts through this year's Railway Budget, the total comes to Rs. 567 crores in a matter of two months. Then, it becomes apparent under whose instigation, under whose patronage, under whose benevolent influence, this Government has been preparing the Budget. Therefore, so far as the Railway Budget is concerned, it does not come out with the proposals amounting to Rs. 267 crores only. In effect, in actuality, it is Rs. 567 crores. After Rs. 300 crores, came another instalment of the Budget and that is Mr. Stephen whose telephone does not work, whose tele-communications do not work, and who when approached and told about all these complaints of the people, says that if the telephones are not working, they might be returned—he said it here as well as in Calcutta—came out with a

proposal of more than Rs. 100 crores of hike.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
(Rajapur): Because it was the centenary of Telephones!

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: In addition to it, the Finance Minister has come out with another fresh hike of Rs. 32 crores. Therefore, so far as postal and telecommunications are concerned, it is not Rs. 32 crores, it is Rs. 132 crores. Therefore, Rs. 300 crores plus Rs. 100 crores come to Rs. 400 crores and with Rs. 267 crores of Railway Budget, it comes to Rs. 667 crores. Then the Finance Minister has come with a budget proposal of Rs. 622 crores. That means, in a matter of three months we are today faced with an additional burden totalling more than Rs. 1300 crores.

Now let us see whether the Finance Minister's budget has got anything to do with the IMF loan and the IMF conditionalities. One of the conditionalities of the IMF loan was either to reduce or to do away with the food subsidies, all kinds of subsidies, subsidies which are given as a measure of help or succour to the ordinary people whom you, in season and out of season, choose to describe as the weaker sections of the community. Last year, your food subsidy was to the tune of Rs. 700 crores. Last year when we were discussing this IMF loan and its conditionalities, again and again we pressed your 'distinguished predecessor', to quote you, Mr. R. Venkataraman, told us that, so far as the Government of India was concerned, there was no question of reducing subsidies and food subsidies especially. Perhaps in order to honour the commitment of your 'distinguished predecessor', you have kept the same amount of Rs. 700 crores as food subsidy in your Budget proposals. Now let me ask, you this question. In the Budget speech you have said that the Government of India is determined to go

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in for a wider public distribution system and increased procurement. By wider public distribution system you do mean that you will go deeper and deeper into the rural areas ultimately with the objective that each village in the country will have a fair price shop from which the weaker sections of the community would be able to purchase their daily necessities at reasonable prices. So, if you widen your public distribution system and if you go deeper and deeper into the rural areas, the cost of carrying your foodgrains will be more. And if you go in for increased procurement of foodgrains, the retention cost will be more. Moreover, Rs. 700 crores of 1981-82 are not in real and fiscal terms the same Rs. 700 crores in 1982-83. Therefore, Rs. 700 crores of last year as food subsidy and Rs. 700 crores of food subsidy this year do not amount to the same quantum; it has been reduced. And it has been further reduced. By what? Till today some essential commodities of daily necessities were enjoying concessional freight rates so far as Railways were concerned. But the Railway Minister has been good enough, kind enough, to inform this House that, from now onwards, rice, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, salt, fruits and vegetables, fertilisers, sugar and edible oils will no longer enjoy the freight concessions that they were enjoying before. That means to the extent of Rs. 76.8 crores more have to be paid by the people who consume rice, wheat, sugar, edible oils, so on and so forth. Therefore, your food subsidy of Rs. 700 crores of last year has been effectively reduced by as much as, if not more, Rs. 150 crores.

Then I come to the farmers. Take the question of fertiliser subsidy. In the last year's budget the subsidy for fertiliser amounted to Rs. 679 crores. In the current year you have reduced the subsidy and brought it down to Rs. 386 crores. That means a reduc-

tion of Rs. 293 crores. If this reduction in the subsidy does not speak eloquently of your implementing the IMF conditionalities of reducing the subsidy on essential commodities, then who else does it indicate, Mr. Finance Minister? On the top of it, in July 1981, you increased the prices of fertilisers. The price of Urea was raised from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2350 per tonne. If this is not doing away with the subsidy as dictated by the International Monetary Fund, then what else is it? One of the conditionalities of the IMF loan is that even the public utility services must reflect the cost of the service in their price structure. Therefore, even to day inland, postcards envelopes—their prices have been raised in your budget proposals. This is another indication of the IMF dictates being implemented in your Budget proposals.

Mr. Finance Minister, you have come out with the proposal of a 100 per cent increase in the excise duty on cement. The price of ordinary portland cement has been raised to Rs. 400 per tonne. It would yield Rs. 158.73 crores a year. Then you are going to introduce a dual price system. This is another joke. Till yesterday, till you came out with your budget proposals and until your budget proposals are accepted, the entire cement produced in the country is under a system of control and the way to-day the government is running the administration, the very name of nationalisation, the very name of control, the very name of certain regulatory processes being enforced on the blood-suckers, the sharks in the community are being scandalised, there was control on cement production, cement distribution and cement pricing. In the name of a dual pricing system, you are decontrolling the whole thing. Why are you now seeking to decontrol it? Is it because ** and other corrupt politicians are to-day minting money....

(Interruptions)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

....at the cost of the general public. It has been established that your** was doing it.....

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't mention the names. They are not here to defend themselves.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: (Idukki): They are very proud of**

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Therefore, because of **to-day the whole country and millions and millions of people....(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has mentioned certain names. They are not members of this House. I will go through the record....

(Interruptions.)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you bring in emotional things?.... (Interruptions) Both of them are not members of this House. I will not allow it to be discussed here. I will expunge those names..... (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Is it a sin to utter his name?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to avoid the names of those who are not Members of the House. We have to conduct the Business in the House according to the Rules.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Now, Sir, what will happen under the dual pricing system. 33.4 per cent of the entire production of cement from the existing units and 50 per cent of the new and sick units will come in the open market. What will be the price of cement in the open market? Inevitably the cement price will go up two-fold to three-fold in the next twelve months.

Sir, with all these atrocious measures the Government has the audacity to claim that Government is encouraging middle-class people to go

in for construction of dwelling units. There cannot be any more cruel joke than this.

Then so far as resource generation for the Central Plan allocation is concerned I would like to point out that according to the figures given in the budget, the outlay for the Central Plan for 1982-83 will be Rs. 11000 crores, an increase of Rs. 1767 crores over the revised estimates for 1981-82. This outlay has to be financed partly from budgetary allocation and partly from internal resources generation. The proportion of budgetary support to total outlay for the Central Plan is supposed to fall from 73 per cent in 1981-82 to 66 per cent in 1982-83. In other words the contribution of internal resource generation is supposed to increase from Rs. 2467 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 3657 crores in 1982-83. An 18 per cent increase in outlay is to be financed through 8 per cent increase in budgetary support and a nearly 10 per cent increase in internal resource generation. How are such massive internal resources going to be generated?

So, Mr. Finance Minister, as the IMF has already recommended, after the Budget Session is over, you are going to come with price hikes in respect of coal and electricity. You are almost desparate for price hike. So, Sir, if plan allocation and resource generation from internal sources are indications then the people should be prepared for more massive attack from the Government.

Sir, the above instances are enough to establish the point that, as you said again and again on the Floor of the House. IMF delegation or the World Bank delegation had nothing to do with the preparation of your budget, I emphatically contend that they have got everything in the matter

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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of preparation of your budget and this budget reflects that you not only accepted the conditionalities of the IMF but also through this budget you are going to implement them.

Mr. Finance Minister, you might jolly well take up the position that these were our declared policies before we contracted for the loan from the IMF and that we were implementing the same declared policies. Anticipating this argument of yours let me remind you what the 'The Economist' of London wrote about you even in the month of September and I quote:

"Some governments are so reluctant to be portrayed as IMF stooges that they prefer to take their own medicine—the prescription being silently applauded in the IMF itself. Brazil in the past 18 months is the best example of self-administered treatment. More recently India also took many of the measures it knew the fund would require before applying for a loan, thereby damping the political impact of the IMF's conditions."

Therefore, Sir, it will not any longer hold water for them to say that even before they contracted for the IMF loan they had been pursuing these policies. Knowing full-well and anticipating fully that these would be the terms and conditions of IMF loan, you have been preparing your ground; you had been raising pries; you had been doing all these things only to propitiate those IMF people. And your budget reflects these IMF conditionalities.

Here I want to give you one illustration. You have come before the House with the claim that you have brought down the rate of inflation from 23.3 per cent (in January 1980) to 15.9 per cent (in January 1981) and 4.9 per cent now (in January, 1982). We are not interested in scholastic definition of inflation. The

people of this country are only interested in the effects of your fight against inflation. When you claim that you are containing inflation, you have to see what is the price in the market. Whenever we have had occasion to discuss the question of inflation on the floor of the House, you always try to measure inflation in terms of the whole-sale price index. The housewife goes to the market and purchases things on the basis of the retail prices and not in wholesale prices. They pay the retail price and the consumer price. So, you have to go by the consumer price index and not the whole-sale price index. But, you have never agreed to take into consideration the consumer price index. I will tell you how your claim that you have brought down the rate of inflation to 4.9 per cent now is not correct. In 1980 January, you say, the rate of inflation was 23.3 per cent; the consumer price index in January, 1980, (with 1960 as the base year) was 371 points. You claim that in January, 1981 you brought down inflation rate from 23.3 per cent to 15.7 per cent. In the same year the consumer price index shot up from 371 to 411 points. When today you claim that you have brought down the rate of inflation from 15.7 per cent (in January 1981) to 4.9 per cent (in January 1982), your consumer price index, as formulated by the Labour Bureau in the City of Simla has shot up from 411 points to 460 points in December 1981. Please explain this: If it had been possible for you to fight successfully against inflation, how can you explain this? The consumer price index has gone up from 371 to 460 points, in the same period when you claim that you have brought down the rate of inflation to 4.9 per cent. How has this shot up to 460? Therefore, Mr. Finance Minister, we do not accept your claim. You have failed in this field of fighting inflation as you have failed in so many other fields of our national life. You are only trying to explain away things. Why is this difference between the Consumer Price Index

and the Whole-sale Price Index? In the Economic Survey what you say is this. I quote:—

"The inherent differences in the two indices have become more evident during the period under review. The divergence between the two indices has not only been due to the time lag between the two sets of prices but also because of the much higher weight in the consumer price index of those items whose wholesale and retail prices have continued to increase during the recent years. For example, cereals, edible oils, fruits, and vegetables, milk and milk products, eggs, fish and meat, whose prices have continued to increase during this period, have almost twice as much weight in the Consumer Price Index than in the Whole-shale Price Index."

This is precisely my point. If you leave out cereals, edible oils, fruits and vegetable, milk and milk products, eggs, fish and meat, what else is left? These are the articles of daily-need for the common man; without them the ordinary man cannot carry on his existence. Today the prices of all these articles are rising by leaps and bounds. If your claim that you are fighting against inflation sucessmully is correct, then, the prices of all these commodities would have fallen, but that is not the case. They have increased tremendously by leaps and bounds. According to your own admission this has gone up by leaps and bounds, by almost twice and much in this year, as it has gone up year before last.

Then, in your Budget, you have also said something about the export trade. What is the present state of export trade? You have said that so far as the export trade is concerned, it has gone up by 14 per cent. But if you look into the Economic Survey you will find that between April and October of the financial year of 1980-81, the trade gap was Rs. 3144 crores. For the same period, in the financial year 1981-82, it was Rs. 2923 crores. That means, compared to the previous year, your balance of payment deficit

was more or less the same and you were importing as heavily as in the previous year. Of course, if you ignore the niggardly amount of Rs. 200 crores you will find that the amount is the same. But you have claimed that in all aspects of our economic life, productions are going up? You have claimed that steel production has gone up by 18.7 per cent cement production has gone up by 15 per cent Nitrogenous fertiliser has gone up by 51.9 per cent, crude oil production has gone up by 61.2 per cent, petrol and petroleum products have gone up by 18.4 per cent and the food production has touched a record figure of 134 million tonnes. Now, precisely impart of these commodities made up roughly 60 per cent of the total import bill. But this year, production of steel, cement, petroleum products and other items have registered a significant improvement. So, one can safely assume that the import bill should have come down. If it is so, why should then the same deficit be there for the financial year 1981-82? Year before last, the deficit in the balance of payment account would be to Rs. 5500 crores. It seems last-year's balance of payment deficit would be the same. This is another aspect which you must explain.

Now, coming to the IMF loan that you have contracted, you said that it would be possible for us to repay the loan amount. Now, for the amount of Rs. 5000 crores, the interest amount would roughly work out to Rs. 500 crores per annum. You have to repay the amount in a period of 10 years. Now, the present debt servicing is Rs. 900 crores, the interest amount at the rate of 10 per cent would come to Rs. 500 crores and the repayment of 10 instalments of the principle would come to Rs. 500 crores. So, about Rs. 2,000 crores will have to be repaid per annum from 1984-85. This way our foreign debt would be continuing. Then, how do you promise to pay them the loan back? Here, I would like to in-

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vite your pointed attention to a survey conducted by the IMF and World Bank authorities. What would be the state of advanced capitalist countries of the world in eighties where you want to export your goods desperately? Then the Survey says that after 1990, inflation will continue, price rise will continue, unemployment will continue, demand recession will continue. Therefore, it is safe to summarise that upto 1990, the protectionist policy pursued by the advanced capitalist countries of the world will continue and you will have to export your goods against this mounting hurdle of protectionist policies of these countries. And If this situation continues, by 1984-85 when you have to start repaying about Rs. 2000 crores towards the repayment of IMF loan, if you do not contract further loans from Euro Dollar and Petro dollar markets, where and how can you find money for bridging the gap due to balance of payment deficit? Are you suggesting that you will wipe out the balance of payment deficit and start earning surplus so that it will be possible for you to go on repaying this IMF loan of Rs. 2000 crores per annum? You will have to borrow more in order to repay the earlier loans. The more you borrow the more you drown this country into the quagmire of loan. And that is what has happened to so many countries of South-East Asia and the countries of the Third World.

You have an eye on export trade and have, therefore, been rightly trying to increase production. You have been telling the working class that in order to survive production has to be raised. And during the course of the last twelve months, the working class in this country has produced to the extent of 12 per cent, 18 per cent, 20 per cent and even 60 per cent more in certain fields. But, then what is the result of this increased production? Your economic philosophy says that more the production more will be the

supply in the market, the more the supply in the market, the less will be the price. This is what you teach the boys and girls in the schools and colleges. But, whereas your production has gone up, why is it that your prices have not come down?.....(Interruptions). There is only one explanation for that and that is that there is complete hold of the monopoly capitalists over the State apparatus. There is a complete marriage between the monopoly capitalists and the State apparatus, otherwise how is it that although the production has gone up, it is not possible to bring down the prices? It will never be possible for you to bring down the prices. The Prime Minister has declared this year to be the productivity year, and you ask the working class to work hard to raise the production. The production goes up, the productivity also goes up, and along with that the prices also go up. And when the workers come to you for more dearness allowance, when the Central Government employees come to you and say that four slabs of dearness allowance have become due and you should pay them, the Finance Minister becomes very equivocal and evades the issue. He is very expert in evading the real issue and giving a proper answer. It has come in the press that the Government is toying with the idea of freezing the dearness allowance and impounding that. If it happens with the Central Government employees, it is going to happen to the rest of the working class also. On the one hand, you plead with the working class to raise the production and when they raise it, you hit them hard with the freezing of the wages and impounding of the dearness allowance. This is your economic policy.....(Interruptions). When the working class intends to protest or agitate, you come out with your legislations like Essential Services Maintenance Act and National Security Act. Against whom are you using these Acts? Have you been using them against the black marketeers and against the boarders?

So far as the black marketeers are concerned, you are legalising their black money. You floated the bearers bonds and you have been able to collect more than Rs. 1000 crores. It is very good and speaks of your efficiency, but what sort of economic philosophy you profess and claim? It betrays your bias in favour of the monopoly capitalists, in favour of the landlords and in favour of the vested interests.

On the one hand, you attack the workers and freeze their wages, on the other hand, you enrich the position of Birlas and Tatas. In the year 1980, Birla's profits have gone up by Rs. 121.15 crores and that of Tata by Rs. 110.03 crores. This is what you have done to the Tatas and Birlas. You are raising the prices, because of which the profits of Tatas and Birlas go up. But the wages of the workers are frozen and kept down. This is your economic philosophy.

Today, everyone agrees that this country is in the grip of a very severe economic crisis. But what is the genesis of the economic crisis? Who created this economic crisis? You cannot cite one example of any other country where this sort of bourgeois democracy is practiced; nowhere in the world you can cite the name of one country where for 30 years continuously without any let up there was one party rule. Even in the United States, George Washington's Party could not rule for more than twelve years. But it was the luck and fortune of the Indian National Congress to rule this country without interruption for 30 years. And in the 30 years of one-party rule, what sort of India have you made?

You have been pursuing certain economic policies, which in no way help a developing country. Your one policy was for more and more taxation; the other was for more and more deficit financing and the third policy was to enable the monopoly

houses to reap more and more profit in terms of astronomical figures.

Now so far as taxes are concerned, in 1950 we used to pay Rs. 62 crores by way of excise duty and in this year's Budget we are paying more than Rs. 8,340 crores by way of excise duty. The result is more and more price rise. And as more and more deficit financing you indulge in, the more will be the price rise. So, today the history of the last 34 years of Independent India is the history of rising prices. And what is the end result of the rising prices?

When the goods and commodities manufactured in our factories and mills go to the market, the people are not in a position to purchase them, because, out of every hundred customers in the home market, 70 are the peasants. And what is their condition as a result of the 34 years of your rule. There 6 per cent of the total rural population have in their possession 40 per cent of the total erable land. Because the peasant is not having any land in his possession, he does not have any purchasing power. Because he does not have purchasing capacity and because he is 70 out of 100 customers, our home market is not in a position to absorb what is being produced in our mills and factories. Therefore, to day our industrial production is not going up and new mills and factories are not coming up.

When Shrimati Gandhi became Prime Minister of this country, the number of registered unemployed in the country was a little more than 60 lakhs. And today it is beyond 2 crores, because more and more job opportunities are not being created. The reason for this is that more and more factories are not being constructed. Therefore, the country is in the grip of a vicious crisis. That is the result of your economic policies.

Now, the question is how to get out of this crisis? The other day the Prime Minister told the Opposition that you don't have an alternative. But we already have an alternative. If you want to solve the problems and the

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crisis, you will have to go in for drastic land reforms, which you have not been able to do in the last 34 years of your rule, because in the countryside 6 per cent of the rural population—money lenders, landlords, landed gentry—has been your political base. You never wanted to attack this base. You never wanted to break this base. You never granted to demolish this base of the 6 per cent of the total rural population who are the money-lenders, landlords. Therefore, the land distribution, though on paper it was there, it was there in laws, but none of the State Government headed by the Congress Party ever implemented land reform laws. And today you are talking of alternatives. Today the Prime Minister says that the Opposition does not have the alternatives.

There is alternative and it is functioning. If you go in front of a mountain and close your eyes and say I cannot see the mountain, then is it the logic that the mountain does not exist? The alternative is already going on now in the Eastern part of your country, in West Bengal, and you don't see the alternative there!

Now, let me give you some examples one by one.

You talk of the poorer sections of the people; you talk of the peasantry; you talk of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In West Bengal, in four years of our rule, the rule of the Left Front, there is 'Operation Barga'. I think those who are doing 'ha ha', they must have heard the name of 'Operation Barga'. Up to 30th June, 1981, 11 lakh, three thousand share croppers were registered under the Operation Barga scheme. Their names were recorded. Previously you had no law of this kind. Any time the landlords could evict them. Now we have amended the law that no share-cropper can be evicted from his land. Previously your law used to show that the share-cropper has to prove that he was the share-cropper. Now the land owner will have to prove that he is

not my share-cropper. This is the difference. Out of these eleven lakh three thousand share croppers, whose names have been recorded with the West Bengal Government, more than 50 per cent are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. How is it that in the States where your Party is ruling, it is not possible for you to take some action like this for the share-croppers, majority of whom are either Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or Muslims. And you say that we don't have the alternative. This is the alternative.

In the struggle for minimum wage for landless agricultural labourers, when Siddhartha Shankar Ray was Chief Minister of West Bengal, it was he who had promulgated an ordinance stating that minimum wage for agricultural labourers should be Rs. 8.10 paise. But your Government never tried to implement it. When the Left Front Government came to power, it was the All India Kisan Sabha, backed by the Left Front Government, which organised the peasantry and they fought for Rs. 8.10 paise and they have got it. And today, not only have they got Rs. 8.10 paise, but a scheme of dearness allowance has also been added to that that with the increase in the price-index that Rs. 8-10 paise will also go up. Now it has gone up to something like Rs. 9.25.

Now there is a pension scheme for the agricultural labourers, who have gone beyond sixty years of age and who have no body to look after. They are getting old age pension. So, this is the alternative.

SHRI K. LAKKAPA (Tumkur): Sir, he is talking on West Bengal, not on the General Budget.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Yes, Sir, the Prime Minister wanted to know the alternative. This is the alternative today that we are practising in West Bengal.

On four acres of wet land and six acres of dry land no land rent is there. Land rent has been abolished on such lands.

Taccavi loan to the extent of Rs. 40 crores has been written off.

Then, the Land Holding Act of 1979 Today in West Bengal there are 52 lakhs of land holdings.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I am on a point of order. Sir, you allowing the West Bengal to be discussed on the floor of the House?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, this is general discussion. There is no bar.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Sir, the Prime Minister accuses the Opposition for not having an alternative. This is the alternative which being practised in the State of West Bengal for the last four years. In spite of all the limited powers, and all the obstructions that have been put up by the Central Government on the Left Front Government of West Bengal, this is the alternative that is working there and from this alternative you will have to judge in whose favour is the bias in your Budget? And in whose favour is the bias in the West Bengal? In whose favour is the Left Front Government working? I am giving you one simple example.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There is no cement business there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Sir, what about the Budget deficit? In the last three years, you have already crossed Rs. 5,000/- crores deficit that you earmarked for the entire period of the Sixth Plan. From where are you going to get the money?

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Overdraft from IMF, of more than Rs. 5,000 crores.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order please. Please sit down, Mr. Chakraborty.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he is not yielding. I cannot help it. He is not yielding.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Most of all you swear by democracy. You profess by it. You criticize West Bengal. The Left Front Government of West Bengal has told you that notwithstanding your National Security Act and the Essential Services Maintenance Act, the West Bengal Government is not going to apply even one single Act of yours which deprives the individual of his personal liberty. In the State of West Bengal, not even one of your gangster leaders and criminal leaders who have been killing each other, not even one such leader has been put behind the bars under your National Security Act or any of your Preventive Detention Acts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Maitra, the Finance Minister has announced the shares to the States. You ask for more share to your Government in West Bengal. He has announced some share.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: So, this is the alternative to-day before the country; and because the people are clearly seeing, with the passing of each day, that there is an alternative to your Government's policies of ruthlessly exploiting the people, there is another policy which has been in operation for the last five years, more, and more the question of left Front Government is being projected before the mass of the people throughout the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Come to Delhi; come to Delhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Don't be annoyed, Sir. He has a right to say it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not saying anything. You have no business. Please sit down. (Interruptions) Don't make noise. Please sit down. (Interruptions) I am telling you, it is my responsibility. I know. You need not question me. I have to guide you. I have to regulate the proceedings. Nobody can do my work. I have to regulate the proceedings. That is all right; sit down. You have to sit down. (Interruptions) Mr. Sunil Maitra, you can continue. (Interruptions) I know.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: The Chair has to be impartial.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right; I am absolutely impartial. I am completely and fully impartial. Sit down. His time is up. I will have to bring him to the subject matter under discussion. Only I have to guide him. Nobody has to regulate the proceedings of the House. I am in charge of it. You need not guide me.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Because of this attitude of the Government here, and because the image of the West Bengal Government is being projected all over India, the Central Government led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi is doing everything to put a spoke in the wheels of the West Bengal Government. Every attempt is being made. The people who rejected you in the polls are being politically victimized. (Interruptions) Therefore, you have not only drastically reduced, but you have stopped sending foodgrains to the West Bengal for the Food for Work Programme. According to your own evaluation report, the Food for Work Programme was carried out in West Bengal in the most satisfactory way. It was the best in the whole of India. To-day, therefore, you are victimizing the people there by not supplying foodgrains under the Food for Work Programme—whatever you name you might have given it. But

even under the new name, for the same programme you are not giving any foodgrains to the state of West Bengal; you have completely dried up supplies for this purpose.

There was a proposal to set up a petro-chemicals complex in Haldia. It was the Central Government who said that a Ship Repairing Yard would be established in Haldia. West Bengal Government has allotted 100 acres of land in the Salt Lake area in the city of Calcutta for an electronic complex. But you will not give it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to conclude now. Your time is up. You have got to conclude now.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Because the West Bengal Government to-day is presenting an alternative to you, therefore, to-day deliberate attempts are being made to kill, to murder, to starve out this slowly emerging alternative in the political horizon of this country. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am lenient to everybody.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Your Budget proposals are the very same proposals that you have been giving to this country for the last 30 years, plus this third year of your rule in this country. It is pro-monopolist, anti-people, anti-working class. And to-day, it has created such a crisis that through your contracting the IMF loan, you are compromising the economic sovereignty of this country. If this process goes on, ultimately the political sovereignty of this country is bound to be compromised. So, I am opposed to the economic policy which this Budget mirrors; and so far as our party is concerned, we shall oppose every damn proposal in the Budget, with all the strength at our command.

✓ SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am just for a brief participation in the discussion on the Budget on behalf of my party. I would like to start with complimenting the Finance Minister for presenting a Budget at a

very difficult time, taking into consideration all the difficult economic factors in the country. Making a proper assessment of the situation in different sectors of the economy, he has presented a Budget which, I must say, will definitely strengthen the process of making our economy, a viable economy and further consolidate it.

Many Members and many newspapers were saying that they were expecting many things from the youngest Finance Minister. And that is very true. I must say this youngest Finance Minister bears a very wise head on his young shoulders.

AN. HON. MEMBER: He has changed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is no change in my opinion because whenever I found that the Budget was good, even from those benches I have said that it was good. So, there, is no question of my changing myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is right, Sir; he has made up his mind.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Professor, you should not join them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At least I have made up my mind; but they have no mind at all. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is only a good joke; you should not mind it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Because I am now discussing the Budget from a different plane, I am rather more relaxed than the Finance Minister himself. His colleague sitting to his left is also more relaxed.

The Budget proposals are meant for a certain specific purpose in the administrative system of our country. My friend who spoke before me, criticized the Budget as some

sort of Budget by instalments. Naturally, the economic issues arise from time to time and have to be handled as such. But at the end of a financial year, every administration—whether in this country or outside, in a socialist or non-socialist country—has to make an assessment about the coming year, take stock of the situation and of their capital availability, of their resources and then try to apportion them in a proper manner. Suppose tomorrow there is some unexpected eventuality. Can they say that, any other system than our system, will not change the price system, price structure, for example? I find that the entire criticism is based on mentally refusing to accept certain realities in the world today. I particularly heard the criticism about the I.M.F. and the World Bank; and their office bearers' visit to India and meetings with our people. If at all they wanted to influence us, it was not necessary to undertake all the journey from Washington to Delhi and had dinners and interviews with the Ministers here. You can influence from anywhere. But the question is what is the system working in the world? You may not accept it or you may not like it, but the point is that even U.N. has created certain institutional arrangements in the world today and India is participating in them in the last 35 years; we participated in that; the other Government which was here also participated in that system. There was nothing wrong in it. But some of the people for the ideological reasons do not mentally accept those institutional arrangements that are functioning today; may be those institutional arrangements have their own weaknesses; they have got certain weak points; certainly, there is some situation in which they work against the third world. We had said those things openly when the opportunities had occurred to us, on the forums of the World Bank and the IMF.

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that there are some drawbacks of the system and they should be remedied.

But shall we not take an advantage of certain useful facilities that are created there? In the last decade, in 1972 when the oil crisis exploded on the world, everybody was taken a back. On behalf of this Government, not this Government I would say, the previous government of Mrs. Gandhi, I had attended those conferences and saw even the representatives of socialist countries—because there are some socialist countries sitting in those forums; even they were rather worried about what the future of this world going to be.

Suppose we do not borrow from it. I am not very particular about borrowing from this Institution. Let us take, for example, that we have decided not to borrow; if the Parliament decides on the advice of this Memorandum that we should not borrow from it, then where shall we go? shall we not make any arrangement for our foreign exchange gap? Shall we merely say, sorry, we cannot get anything; so, stop your buses, stop agriculture because no more fertiliser, no more petroleum product, stop all activities because we have decided on principle not to borrow money from any institution. Is there any option? What is the alternative? What is the use of merely telling what is happening in West Bengal when the Prime Minister said about the lack of alternative? She talked about a national alternative, not pointing out about any one particular State. (Interruptions) Even what you said about your achievements, I do not grudge about your achievements. Whatever your achievements are, certainly if they are good they are good, but do not suppose that the others have not done that; West Bengal has done

something about the land ceiling etc. Many other States have also done something for the last 20 years. You do not know about these things. (Interruptions) You do not know what (Interruptions) In 1961, Maharashtra had done about it; they started this question of law on ceiling, etc. (Interruptions) Therefore, the point that I was making was if at all you want to assess the budget, you must certainly take into consideration certain realities, internal realities and international realities. If you do that, then possibly you will be able to understand what the Finance Minister has done to our economy. I said and I repeat it that the Finance Minister has certainly done many things in this budget to strengthen the process of making our economy viable in terms of internal and international factors. This is an achievement that must be accepted. But unfortunately, these realities are not taken into consideration when criticisms are made. I would .. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Reality depends from which point of view you see.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Naturally, I will see from my point of view. I give you the right to see from your point of view.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Class point of view:

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, that is your bias. I cannot help it.

The one important reality today in the world and in India is that we are suffering from inflation, a sort of 'super inflation' if you want to call it. But 'super inflation' may have some technical or other meaning. I do not want to go into it. But at the same time, our basic problem is to make India's economy a viable economy in terms of agriculture, in terms of industry, in terms of social service, in terms of foreign exchange reserves etc., in terms of foreign trade, in terms

of export and import, etc., all these things have to be taken into consideration. This is the basic task of the Government, and I would like to claim this, not only for this year or for the last two years, but for the last thirty or thirty-five years, that the Congress had performed the historical role of providing a strategy for industrial development, agricultural development and building up a national viable economy for the country. For the first time we know that we can become a great nation and we shall be one day a great nation. We are today a great nation, in a way. I am not talking in terms of military strength. I am not talking in terms of the Great Powers. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We do not agree.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Therefore, when I said that this year's Budget has to be judged—I will come later, on what points one should judge a Budget—naturally our mind goes back to the last year. The Economic Review and the first part of the speech of this Finance Minister have taken a very good survey, I would say very short, but a very good survey of what is being achieved and I see here in the speech of the Finance Minister—in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 particularly—he has given the information about the new peak of production in the agricultural field, new peak of production in the industrial field, new achievements in many other fields which are very essential and vital for the economic growth. In this background we have to see that we have to keep the same process go further. We cannot slip back. If we slip back, we lose the opportunity in the history. I think India today has made progress gradually in such a way that 1982's India is much different from what India was in 1952, 1962 or 1972. It has always made further progress, and still further progress. And that is by taking into consideration certain realities when we talk about it. Otherwise, how

do you solve the problem of the Eastern India? How do you solve the problem of our Western front? Whatever we have to do about many other problems that arise in the country. But the difficulty is Mr. Chakraborty,—do not get angry with us,—when you always remind us what you are doing in West Bengal, you always forget India. Truth is that you do not know India!

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: We always remember India. (Interruptions).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We are not objecting to your achievements in Bengal. Many congratulations for that; I am not grudging it. But it was as if a drama was made that you have got a national alternative and you are presenting it before Parliament as a national alternative. These, for whatever worth, are your achievements in your own small State, compared to India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They do not forget that West Bengal is in India! (Interruptions).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would not go to that length. I do believe that you are as good Indians as we are. I hope you are. (Interruptions).

I was talking about the performance of last year. The Finance Minister has given it in detail. He says:

"A large number of industries such as petroleum and petroleum products, fertilisers, steel, cement; vanaspati, sugar, newsprint, caustic soda; wagons and commercial vehicles are expected to achieve new peak levels of production."

When I re-read his speech, I was a little proud of the achievements that our country has made, because these are not small things. It is not just merely a question of passing a law. It is a question of converting all forces into more production in a very complicated and in a very sophisticated system. The present world judges any country's strength and progressiveness

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on the basis of the progress and production in these particular fields which I have just read out from the Finance Minister's speech. I was also just like you when I was young. I was reading about the superior performance that was claimed by Soviet Russia. It was a performance particularly in terms of petroleum and petroleum products, steel and all those things. They were trying to impress the world that in a sophisticated system also they are making progress. So we are. We are making progress. The Finance Minister has to keep the same momentum looking to his instruments and tools and resources around him, whatever that he can make use of. When I said that he has done a good job, I said it not merely in a parliamentary sense; he has really done a good job. Inflation he has to fight. He has to raise resources. He did not hesitate to raise taxes. He did raise more than Rs. 500 crores. He has done that. For what purpose? Because he has to make arrangements for making further provisions for certain new economic programmes. Naturally, if at all you have to assess or judge a budget, you can do it on the basis of what provisions are made for the vital areas of economic growth. That is one important criterion. Then, the second criterion is arrangements made for social justice meant for the weaker sections of the society. The third criterion, according to me, is, what are the tax efforts without making it more inflationary. If it is inflationary, certainly one should be rather doubtful about its utility. I find that whatever tax effort he has made, he has made it so that there is no inflationary effect. Normally after every budget, there used to be speeches that prices have risen. I must say that at least in this budget session I have not heard that complaint from any member. It is creditable to the Finance Minister that he has made his tax effort without making any adverse impact on the prices and without causing difficulties to the poor people.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): After three or four months you will know.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: These are prophesies of doom. It is their firm conviction that prices must rise. Who can convince them?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Taxation without tears! But he said, tears are also there!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Tears are sometimes of good type and sometimes not of a desirable type. If at all there are tears, they are tears of joy.

I was trying to say, what are the criteria on the basis of which we can judge a budget. I have mentioned a few. There can be further additions to that list. If we try to judge him on this line, I must say that he has done certainly very commendable work. Take the provisions for vital sectors of the economy. I do not want to quote further statistics, because that makes any speech more complicated. Take the important area of energy, for example. Today the world over, when the question of the economy of any nation is discussed, the question of energy is considered to be more important. What has he done for energy? He has increased the investment by 90 per cent of what was done last year. It is an unprecedented provision, particularly for the energy area. Energy is a very very important thing for India. In the third world, every country is suffering from this problem of energy and the burden of petro-dollars, Euro-dollars and rising prices of oil either from the Gulf countries or whatever other countries maybe in the market in this particular matter. Therefore, any genuine nationalist, anybody who is patriotic, will always come forward and say that in the coming decade—I am again using a long-term word; in the coming two or three years, we must make such a progress that we will not be required to go before the IMF for any loan for any other purpose.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: What about the thirty years?

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN: You do not know about it. Thirty years—such a provision was not with the IMF also, about taking such a loan. You do not know that. I will tell you about the fight that we have to put up for this. Normally we used to get loans from the World Bank. But IMF is a very conservative institution. Any moneylender is always conservative whether he is from the western side or the eastern side. There is not much difference. We have to plead for the things. I happened to be the representative of our country to speak on the floor of the Committee of Twenty, particularly Prof. Dandavate then always wanted to discuss that issue here as to what monetary reforms we were discussing there. I always wanted an opportunity to discuss it here. Unfortunately, Sir, no help came from your side. We could not discuss it. The country would have known what exactly were the positions that we were taking on those issues at that time. This was one of the issues. Normally IMF was inclined to give or used to give loans under its own regulations—They call it by different names—in terms of the percentage of our contribution to the IMF. That was the basic formula of the I.M.F. We were telling them that "the third world needs a little more understanding from you, rich countries, there." We were telling them that we needed a larger share in the trade with them. We must have a proper transfer of resources from them. The manner in which the whole thing was going on; this had to be done. Therefore, we were pleading for this extra facility.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Extended fund facility!

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN: But this was an extra facility.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: With conditions.

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN: Every money-lender puts conditions. Whether to observe or not it is our job and our responsibility. There is no burden on anybody. The Prime Minister herself has declared on behalf of the Government and the country that if we find that the terms are not acceptable to us in terms of the country's honour and interest, we will refuse it. There is nothing wrong about this matter. This position has been made absolutely clear.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: This is an open declaration... but certain secret deals are there.

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN: The declaration made in Parliament is a serious declaration. This is a solemn promise given to Parliament.

I do not want to be deviated from the course of line which I was taking in my speech. This year will have to be judged by the investments and provisions that they have made in important vital sectors like agriculture, industry. Fertiliser is a part of the industrial scheme. The main thing that we have to remember is that we are not merely supporting one particular vital sector of our economy but we are trying to implement the Sixth Plan in totality, as we have promised to the nation. This is also not merely a yearly budget but as a part of the sixth five yearly implementation of certain commitments that we have made to our people. If we take this criteria. I think, Mr. Finance Minister you have done excellently well. I must congratulate you.

The other criteria I have referred to is social justice. Because the theory of growth alone does not help. We have learnt the lesson in the course of 30 years of our history. We have learnt from our own experience that we believe more in

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growth. Therefore, at one time, we found that the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. Therefore, we have to adjust our tactics, strategies and policies. This is what precisely the Prime Minister has said in her last speech on industrial policy. She is looking to the development of our industries and our economy. We cannot act in the same way as we were acting in 1952. You can act in a particular way at the age of 5. At 25, you cannot act in the same way. You have to change your manners, behaviour and methods of work.

I do not want to take more time and, therefore, I do not want to go into deals. They have done many things. One can enumerate a large number of cases. Take the case of lower income group people. There is no income-tax at present on an income upto Rs. 15,000. In addition to that, the salaried employees get a standard deduction of 20 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000.

In 1982-83 the rate of standard deduction has been raised to 25 per cent. subject to the existing limit of Rs. 5,000. Another innovation that he has introduced in this budget is the social security scheme. It is one more new idea. One can add to these ideas and think about more and more projects. He has done it.

When any Finance Minister is thinking of presenting his budget, he has to consider what incentives for savings and investments he has to give. That is one pet phrase which he constantly hears every minute of his life during the pre-budget days— incentive for saving and investment. It is in this context that we have to consider the capital investment bond scheme.

I have referred to social justice and the tax effort. He has made his tax effort after very careful consideration and examination and it has

been done very wisely. It is not just putting some sort of list in the budget papers and then saying that it has been done. He has made more direct effort in the indirect taxation area of customs and excises. He has collected all the funds from these two areas.

At the same time, he has tried to see that the burden does not fall on the poor man, or on those commodities which are consumed by the poor. He has exempted 38 commodities after very careful consideration. I am glad that in this matter he has made use of the Jha Commission Report on excise revenue. He has very carefully worked out schemes and collected more than Rs. 500 crores through indirect taxes. At the same time, he has taken care to see that the burden does not fall on the lower income groups. This criteria of looking to the interests of the poor people and weaker sections of the society and considering what is to be done for them is another salient feature of this budget.

AN HON. MEMBER: At least this remark, provokes laughter.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It provokes laughter without laughter. Secondly, the type of criticisms that we expect at the time of the budget are repeated every year. This year, the IMF loan is an additional one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Thank God.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not say that debate is illegitimate. It is a legitimate debate. The country should be careful that we do not borrow money on conditions which ultimately compromise our sovereignty. I do not think anybody will dispute this proposition. I had very carefully listened to Shri Venkataraman, when he initiated the debate on the IMF loan. He had made the position amply clear. There can be no two views on this question.

Merely using it as some sort of stick to beat the Government on one pretext or another is no good. But the argument against the IMF loan is exactly like that. It is highly exaggerated. One of the members of the Janata Party has publicly stated that there is no influence of the IMF loan on this budget.

AN HON. MEMBER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: They know their names. Why should I mention them?

But I must mention Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's name for another point. He has made another very interesting observation that the present budget reflects the national consensus. And this is one thing that I would remind my Marxist Communist friends—please keep this national consensus in mind.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The Congress Party plus Mr. Subramaniam Swamy—that is national consensus!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is what has been said by somebody on the Opposition side. I am merely quoting it, I am not doing anything more than that.

So, on the ground of special provisions for the vital sectors, on the ground of social justice, on the ground of tax efforts, it does not impose more burden on the lower class of people, weaker people or poor people. If you take these three criteria, I would say that this Budget has passed the test of the time and here is no doubt in my mind about it. The Finance Minister certainly has given a good budget.

I said there are some special features of the Budget. The Finance Minister has given concessions in the direct taxes, but certainly added

some more burden on those who can bear it through indirect taxes. He has done that and I do not want to repeat it again. I mentioned the special features also. These are two innovations—the social security bonds and the capital investment bonds. These are the new ways of meeting the needs of the nation, at the same time giving opportunity to the people who can afford to invest in a particular way. So, these are the two new types of bonds this year. Last year there was another type of bonds. This year....

SHRI KAMAL NATH: James Bond!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:These are the new types of bonds.

Sir, my main position is that this Budget has made a realistic assessment of the Indian economy, the world situation the growing inflation and the Finance Minister certainly kept some deficit financing. About this deficit financing I found that even in the developed countries they talk about 'balanced budget'. The present President of America won the election on the slogan of 'balanced budget'. But the way it is unbalanced today, they ridiculed calling it as "Reganomics".

Another person who was talking about the 'balance budget' is the former Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and the deficit financing that he had shown in his budget of two years when the Janata Government was there, never before there was that type of deficit financing.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have lost their balance!

(Interruptions)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I quite agree with you that they have paid a price for it if that is what you mean. But this balanced

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budget is mainly given for the capitalist countries. Particularly in developing countries where the problems of lower section of the society, the weaker sections of society, have to be taken care of if necessary we have to go in for deficit financing, we could not have a dogma of not having deficit financing. Of course you will have to take wise decisions, you have to use discretion. (Interruptions). A limit should be there, a manageable and bearable limit. It is not only manageable, but it must be both manageable and bearable limit and I am sure the limit that the Finance Minister has accepted is certainly manageable and bearable.

Therefore, this decision of his is basic. If you see that broad features of the Budget—taxation system, deficit financing, investment programmes, new innovative steps that he has taken, I think everybody who has the interest of the cause—of the nation nearer to his heart will say that the Finance Minister has done well.

15.51 hrs.

[Shri Harinatha Misra in the Chair]

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी (सीतापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह बजट हमारी सफलता का सूचक है। गत दो वर्षों में हमने विभिन्न कठिनाइयों के बावजूद अर्थ व्यवस्था को फिर से सही रास्ते पर लाने में सफलता प्राप्त की है। जब हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजना आरम्भ की गई थी, उस वक्त हमें बताया जाता था कि 5वीं पंच वर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने के बाद भारतवर्ष की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी हालत में पहुचेगी कि हम बहुत से मामलों

में अपने पैरों पर बँड़े हो सकेंगे और आज जिन बातों के लिए, जिन मुद्दों पर हम बाहर से मदद मांगते हैं, वे केवल उस सीमा तक सामित रह गई हैं जिन की हमें देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को या आौद्योगिकरण को ठीक करने के लिए ज़रूरत है, चाहे वे पूँजी के रूप में हो या नो-हाऊ के रूप में हों। आज हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारी जो नीति रही है, एक-एक पंच वर्षीय योजना के माध्यम से और छटी पंच वर्षीय योजना में पहुच कर हम इस स्थिति में आए कि दुनिंधा के सामने हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारी जो आर्थिक योजनायें थीं, वे ठीक रास्ते पर चलीं और हम अपने देश की आर्थिक-अवस्था को सही रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं। किसी भी देश की जो आर्थिक योजनायें होती हैं या आर्थिक अवस्था होती है उस का रिफलक्शन उस के बजट में आता है, उस के सालाना बजट में दिखाई देता है तथा आर्थिक व्यवस्था का जो लक्ष्य होता है, प्रत्येक वर्ष उस दिशा में जो कदम बढ़ाते हैं, बजट उस का द्योतक होता है।

मैं अंगप के सामने यह कहना चाहती हूं कि कुछ वर्षों पहले जब पं० जवाहरलाल जी ने देश के सामने एक लक्ष्य रखा था कि किस तरह से हमारे देश में हम समाज-वादी व्यवस्था लायेंगे, हमारे क्या आन्ज-किटब्ज होंगे, आज भी हमारी सरकार और हमारी जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था है, हमारे जो कदम हैं वे उन आन्जकिटब्ज को लेकर, उन लक्ष्यों को ले कर चल रहे हैं। उस समय पंडित जी ने कहा था—

"But broadly speaking what do we mean when we say 'socialistic pattern of life'? We mean a society in which there is equality of opportunity and the possibility for

every one to live a good life. Obviously, this cannot be attained unless we produce the wherewithal to have the standards that a good life implies. We have therefore, to lay great stress on equality, on the removal of disparities and it has to be remembered always that socialism is not a spreading out of poverty. The essential thing is that there must be wealth and production."

इस बार जो बजट रखा गया है इस में विशेष जोर इस बात पर दिया गया है कि किस तरह से प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ा कर, उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर, उत्पादन के लिए वे सहायिते चाहे वे पब्लिक सेक्टर की हों, और विशेष कर पब्लिक सेक्टर पर जोर दिया और साथ ही साथ प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर भी, जिन से हम उत्पादकता को इतना ज्यादा बढ़ाए कि हमारे यहां जो कुछ अभाव को स्थिति है या जिन क्षेत्रों में हमें कमी का अनुभव होता है, उस को हम दूर कर सकें। इस बजह से मैं इस बजट का स्वामित्व करती हूं।

इस बजट के अन्दर जिन बातों का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है, वे सब इस दिशा में मदद करने वाली हैं और इन से अधिक उत्पादकता को बल मिलने वाला है। हम खास तौर पर यह देखते हैं कि हमारी योजना की जो बहुत बड़ी रकम है और जो करीब करीब 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था उस में की गई है, उस में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जिन्हे जो गरीबों को ऊंचा उठाने की योजना है और इस के अलावा हमारे देश के बुनियादी ढांचे से सम्बन्धित जो सेक्टर स हैं, जिन को हम इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कहते हैं, उस को तैयार कर के आगे हम अपनी उत्पादन व्यवस्था को मजबूत कर सकते हैं उस के लिए भी विशेष रकम इस बजट

के अन्दर रखी गई है। ये ऐसे कदम हैं जिस से हम उत्पादकता बढ़ा सकते हैं और जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह वर्ष हमारा उत्पादन का वर्ष है, प्रोडक्टिविटी इपर है, तो यह जो बजट पेश किया गया है, यह एक तरह से प्रोडक्शन आरियेण्टेड बजट है और मुझे यह देख कर विशेष प्रसन्नता हुई कि जो 20 प्लाइट प्रोग्राम है, उस के हर प्रोग्राम के लिए एक विशेष रकम बढ़ा कर रखी गई है।

हम यह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि चाहे जितनी भी अच्छी योजनाएं क्यों न बना ले लेकिन हमारी जो पापुलेशन है, हमारी जो जन-संख्या है, यह अब बढ़ती, चली जाती है, तो चाहे बहुत ज्यादा अौद्योगिक उत्पादन हम करें या चाहे जितनी भी हम तरक्की करें और अंथिक विकास करें, वह सब बढ़ती हुई आबादी के बीच में बंट जाता है और फिर प्रोग्रेस की परसेंटेज कम लगने लगती है और ऐसा लगता है कि हम बहुत आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं। अभी जो लेटेस्ट सेंसस हुआ है, उस के अनुसार हमारी आबादी करीब-करीब 68 करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा हो गई है। इस बीच में अनेकों विकास के काम हुए हैं, खेती में भी तरक्की हुई है और इन सारी चीजों के बावजूद ऐसा लगता है कि अभी भी गांवों के अन्दर 30 परसेंट से नीचे ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन को हम पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे के लोग मानते हैं। कहीं कहीं पर 40 पर सेण्ट लोग भी पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे आते हैं। बजट में जब उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात कहते हैं, तो इस के माइन पर होते हैं कि लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट देने की बात हम करते हैं और जब एम्प्लायमेंट लोगों को हम देते हैं, तो इस के माइने गढ़ होते हैं कि हम उन लोगों को, जो आज पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं, काम देने की बात करते हैं।

[ड० राजेन्द्र कुमार वाजपेयी]

इस तरह से उन को काम दे कर हम गरीबी से लड़ते हैं। इस बजट से भी मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करती हूँ।

इस बजट में जो एक खास बात रखी गई है, वह फैमिली प्लानिंग या जो परिवार कल्याण के काम हैं, उन के लिए हैल्थ गाइडस की एक नई योजना है। मैं ऐसा मानती हूँ कि आगे स्वैच्छिक तरीके से इस काम को हम करते हैं, तो इस में अच्छी सफलता हम को मिल सकती है और स्वैच्छिक तरीके से इस काम को कराने के लिए ये जो हैल्थ गाइड होंगे, इनका बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण काम होगा। परिवार कल्याण के लिए हैल्थ गाइड गांव-नांव में घूमकर, शहर-शहर में घूमकर स्वैच्छिक तरीके से लोगों में परिवार कल्याण को फैला सकते हैं, उस के बारे में लोगों को बता सकते हैं?

16 hrs.

दूसरी चीज यह है कि गांवों के अन्दर जो हमारी आवादी रहती है, उसके लिए भी हमें वहां पर काम को बढ़ाना है। वहां पर काम बढ़ा कर हम वहां की अन-एम्प्लाएमेंट की प्राविलम को हल कर सकते हैं। यह अन-एम्प्लाएमेंट का प्राविलम हमारे देश के सामने एक सब से बड़ा चेलेंज है, एक सब से बड़ी चुनौती है जिसको कि हमारी सरकार को स्वीकार करना है। इस चुनौती और चेलेंज को स्वीकार करते हुए ही हमारी सरकार ने, मैं समझती हूँ, जो कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान की पिछले साल की हमारी स्कीम है, उसके लिए ज्यादा रकम रखी है। हरिजनों को एम्प्लाएमेंट देने की जो व्यवस्था थी उसके लिए भी इस ज्यादा रकम रखी गई है।

के लिए आंकड़े नहीं देना चाहतों क्योंकि उसमें समय लग जाएगा।

लेकिन जो आंकड़े हैं वे बताते हैं कि सरकार ने इन चीजों को बहुत महत्व दिया है।

हम ने यह भी देखा है कि बजट के अन्दर लघु उद्योगों के लिए धनराशि 315 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा कर करीब करीब 340 करोड़ रुपये की गई है। लघु उद्योगों से हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को काफी लाभ पहुंच सकता है। आज हमारे देश के सामने गांवों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या है। गांवों में दो तरह के अन-एम्प्लाएमेंट युक्त हैं। एक तो वे हैं जो कि पढ़े लिखे हैं और दूसरे वे हैं जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं। उनको हम ऐसे काम दे सकते हैं, जिनको कि लेबर ओरियण्टेड स्कीम कहते हैं उसके द्वारा काफी काम दे सकते हैं। उस से हमारी काफी प्रगति हो सकती है, विकास हो सकता है। इस बजट में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है।

हमारा जो टुवण्टी प्वाएंट प्रोग्राम है, उसमें हमारा एक खास प्रोग्राम है ड्रिंकिंग वाटर का। हमारे देश में ऐसे विलेज हैं जहां पर कि ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की कठिनाई है। वहां के लिए हम अच्छा ड्रिंकिंग वाटर देने की योजना बनाएं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सरकार का ध्यान इस बात पर गया है।

हमारे देश के जो समस्याग्रस्त गांव हैं उन के लिए भी इस बजट में काफी रुपया रखा गया है जिससे कि हमारे समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को समस्याएं हल हों। ये ऐसे कार्य हैं जिनके द्वारा हमारे गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा होगा, स्वास्थ्य भी अच्छा होगा। इस के साथ हमारी सरकार अपने देश के पिछड़े हुए हिस्सों के लिए, गरीब हिस्सों के लिए, हमारे देश के परेशान लोगों के लिए, उनकी तरक्की के लिए भी काम कर रही है। उनके विकास के कार्यक्रम भी हमारे राष्ट्र

हमारे राष्ट्र के सामने हैं। ऐसे जो कार्यक्रम हैं उनके लिए विशेष तौर से आयोजन किया गया है। प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम लिए काफी बड़ी धनराशि रखी गई है।

भारतवर्ष में जिस तरह से बड़ी जद्द संख्या है, उतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या वाले चीन या एक दो और बड़े देश हैं। वहां पर भी हम जानते हैं वे देश, चीन और दूसरे देश, अपने तरीके से, अपने-अपने यहां इस प्राव्लम को देखते हैं और इसकी बात करते हैं। सन् 1971 में चीन ने भी फैमली प्लानिंग को बड़े जोरों से आरम्भ किया और एक प्रतिशत ग्रोथ रेट कम कर पाए हैं, 10-11 वर्ष में और उनकी ऐसी योजना है कि करीब 2000 में नेगेटिव ग्रोथ बनेगी और 2050 में जनसंख्या 35 करोड़ तक आ जाएगी।

इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि हर एक देश अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार योजना को बनाता है। भारतवर्ष में भी हमें बड़ी सच्चाई के साथ सब को मिल कर यह कार्य करना पड़ेगा और लोगों के पास जा कर उनको समझाना होगा कि हम कितनी भी तरक्की कर लें, जब तक इस कार्यक्रम को सफल नहीं बनाते हैं, हम विकास नहीं कर सकेंगे। जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि एक पीपुल्स मूवमेंट बना कर, चलेंगे, जिसमें हमारे माननीय सदस्य के सदस्य और जो भी जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं और सब लीग इसमें हाथ बटाएंगे और राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर जब तक इस कार्य को नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मूवमेंट नहीं बन पाएगा।

मैं समझती हूं कि समाज कल्याण या परिवार कल्याण है, इसके लिए सरकार ने जो रकम रखी है, उसका सद्गुपयोग करना है और उसका सद्गुपयोग होगा।

इसके द्वारा जो लाभ होने वाला है वह हमारे सामने आवश्य आएगा।

आज जल्दी इस बात की है, जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है, मैं उनके ही शब्दों में कहना चाहती हूं—“हमें जमीन के चण्डे-चण्डे से, कारखाने की हर मशीन से, हर एक मजदूर और शिल्पी से और एक-एक पैसे का पूरा लाभ उठाना है।” मैं इस बात के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देती हूं कि इस बजट में जहां एक और टैक्स की भरमार नहीं की गई है वहां इस बात की पहली बार कोशिश की गई है। हर वर्ष बजट पेश होता था और इस बात की आलोचना होती थी कि नए टैक्स लगा कर खर्चों को पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई है। इस बार बचत से और जो कैपेसिटी है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसी के द्वारा खर्चों को पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई है। इन दो मुद्दों पर इस बजट में विशेष जोर दिया गया है। एक तरफ तो मूद्रास्फीति से बचने की बात की गई है और दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन में रुकावट न आए, इन्वेस्टमेंट में कमी न आए, इन दोनों का इस बजट में ध्यान रखा गया है। इस तरह से इसको बैलेंस किया गया है।

हमारे देश में कीमतें बढ़ती हैं, रूपये की क्रय शक्ति कम होती है तो उसका सबसे ज्यादा असर उन लोगों पर पड़ता है, जिनकी आमदनी कम होती है। इसलिए मूद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए गतवर्ष भी शासन की तरफ से कदम उठाए गए और इस बार भी हमारे बजट में रखा गया है कि स्मगलर्स और अन्य जो आर्थिक अपराधी हैं, उनके विरुद्ध कड़े कदम उठाए जाएंगे। तो इसका हमारी इकानामों पर अच्छा असर पड़ने जा रहा है।

इस बजट में जहां तक हो सका है इस बात की कोशिश की गई है कि जो

[श्री राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी]

लोअर मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं, उससे भी नीचे की आमदनी वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके ऊपर इस बजट का बर्बन टैक्स के रूप में न पड़ने पाए या कीमतों के बढ़ने से उन पर बजन न पड़े। इस बात की कोशिश इस बजट में की गई है। यह एक अच्छा बजट है, एक सही एप्रोच है, एक सही दृष्टिकोण इस बजट के अन्दर रखा गया है। मैं समझती हूं कि यह समझाने की कोशिश की गई है कि यह बजट है किस के लिए? जो बजट आप लाते हैं, जो अर्थनीति बनाते हैं, वह किस के लिए बनाते हैं? किस की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए बनाते हैं? इन बातों को सामने रख कर और इनका समावेश करके वित्त मंत्री ने और हमारी सरकार ने इस बजट को बनाया है और हमारे सामने रखा है। मैं समझती हूं कि इससे वे आशाएं पूरी होंगी जो अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई थीं।

इण्टरनेशनल मानेटरी फण्ड से जो लोन लिया गया है उसका जो क्रिटिसिज्म उस तरफ से किया गया है उसका उत्तर माननीय चह्वाण साहब ने दे ही दिया है। मैं यही कहना चाहती हूं कि यह कोई नई चौज नहीं है। सभी देश लोन लेते हैं। मैं एक पुस्तक पढ़ रही थी आई एम एफ के सिलसिले में। उसमें यह लिखा था कि समय समय पर बहुत से सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज़ ने भी बाईंलेट्रल तरीके से अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार लोन लिया है। आज अगर भारत ने लोन लिया और उसको जरूरत पड़ गई है तो इसमें नई बात कोई नहीं है। यह भी देखा गया है कि किसी देश ने तीन वर्ष लोन लेने की नीति और तीसरे साल उसको लोन की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी तो उसने तीसरे साल लोन नहीं दिया। चार साल के लिए लेना तथा किया लेकिन एक साल के बाद उसको जरूरत नहीं पड़ी

तो उसके बाद उसने लोन नहीं लिया। यह जरूरी नहीं होता है कि लिया ही जाए आखिर तक। हम जब किसी फण्ड से, किसी इन्स्टीट्यूशन से लोन लेते हैं तो अपने हिसाब से जितना जरूरी होता है लेते हैं। यह हमारी सरकार की दूर दृश्यता का द्वातक है कि उसने समय रहती कदम उठा लिया है और इसको देख कर उठा लिया है कि आगे क्या आवश्यकता हो सकती है अपने ट्रेड वलेंस को ठीक रखने के लिए। कहीं न कहीं से उसकी पूर्ति करनी थी और वह की गई है। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ देश के अन्दर हम पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों का, तेल का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा रहे हैं। उसके आयात पर हमें बहुत अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ रही थी। इस बास्ते देश के अन्दर आयल का एक्सप्लोरेशन और अधिक कैसे किया जा सकता है, कैसे तेल के उत्पादन को और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जा सकता है ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो सके, इस पर भी जोर दिया गया है। पिछले महीने पेट्रोलियम मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि हमारा अंदाजा है कि एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की बजट शायद पैट्रोलियम पदार्थों का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाने के कारण और अपने यहां के रिसोर्स से हम कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से दोनों तरह का प्रबन्ध हमने किया है। ठीक से सारा प्रबन्ध करना एक अच्छी गृहणी का काम होता है। बजट भी क्या है? देश की सरकार देश का बजट आय और व्यय के हिसाब से तैयार करती है, आय कितनी है और व्यय कितना है इसको देख कर ही तैयार करती है। प्राइवेट बजट में और सरकारी या पब्लिक बजट जो होता है उस में थोड़ा सा ही अन्तर होता है। जो जनहित में होता है उसको देख कर और उसको थोड़ा बढ़ा कर खर्च करने की गुंजाइश पब्लिक बजट में रहती है जब कि व्यक्तिगत तरीके से यह माना जाता है कि हमें कर्ज़ी नहीं लेना चाहिए

ओर जिनों प्राय हैं उसों में गुजारा किया जाता चाहिए। पब्लिक इंस्ट्रुमेंट में हर देश कर्ज भी लेता है। दुनिया के किसी देश का नाम आप बता दें जिसने कर्जी न लिया हो। अगर भारत ने कर्जी लिया है प्रोग्राम हम हमेशा कर्ज को रीपे करते आए हैं, बाज देते—प्राप्त हैं तो हम ने कीनसा गुराह कर दिया है कि कर्जी ले लिया है। यह कहना कि हम ने आपनी सावरेनटी को ताक पर रख दिया है या आपनी आजावी को खारे में डाल दिया है या डाल रहे हैं या वित्त मंत्री से कोई मिलने आया है तो वह वह आपनी टर्म्स डिक्टेट कर रहा है ठीक नहीं है और ऐसा कहने के माने यह होते हैं कि देश को बहुत छोटा करके देखा जाए या देश को बहुत छोटा कर के दिखाया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश के गैरव को इंटरनेशनल कार्नेंसिस में जाकर बढ़ाया है और भारत के सिर को ऊंचा किया है। आई० एम० एफ० लोन की बात को ले कर गलत बातें कहो जाती हैं। भारत भी उसका एक मेंबर है और इस नाते हम भी उसके कण्ट्रीब्यूटर हैं और जो हमारे रिप्रेजेण्टेटिव रहते हैं आई० एम० एफ० में उनका भी कास्टिंग वोट होता है समय समय पर। तो अगर हम उस संस्था से लोन लेते हैं तो कोई नई बात नहीं है। हमारी लौग असोसिएशन है; कोई ऐसो नई चीज नहीं है जिसको लेकर पार्लियामेंट के मेंबर गलत बात जनता को गुमराह करने के लिए कहें। मुझे ऐसे सदस्यों की जानकारी पर तरस आता है। उन्होंने आई० एम० एफ० के इतिहास और वर्किंग को नहीं समझा। उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि अब तक भारत ने जो इंटरनेशनल लोन्स लिये हैं वह हमको आपनी इकोनामिक साख पर मिले हैं। उसों को ज्यादा कर्जी मिलता है, साधारण गांव की भाषा में सप्तलोजों, जिसकी साख होती है। जिसको साख हो नहीं होगी उसको कौन

लोन देगा? हमने हमेशा इंटरेस्ट को पे बैक किया है। तो भारत की तरफकी के लिए, अपने ट्रेड बैलेंस को ठीक जगह पर लाने के लिए यह कदम उठाना है। पिछले शासन के समय में गलत पौलिसीज की बजह से जो सेट बैक देश की इकोनामी को हुआ था उसको जिम्मेदारी उधर बैठने वाले साथियों पर ही जिनकी गलत पौलिसीज के कारण ट्रेड बैलेंस खराब हुआ। आज उसको फिर से ठीक किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बोल्ड काम सरकार ने किया है और इसमें पब्लिक सपोर्ट चारों तरफ से मिलने की आवश्यकता है और सदन भी इसके लिए सपोर्ट देगा।

आखिर में एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं, माननीय सुनील मैत्रा जब बोल रहे थे उन्होंने कुछ बंगाल की चर्चा की। करीब एक सप्ताह पहले मैंने उनके मुख्य मंत्री का बयान अखबारों में पढ़ा जिसमें उन्होंने यह लिखा कि 20 सूक्ती प्रोग्राम उसको मैं कहे समझूँ कितना क्या है। हमारे बंगाल में तो 36 पौइंट प्रोग्राम है।

समाप्ति महोदय : उसमें वह 20 पौइंट है कि नहीं?

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : वही मैं भी कहती हूं कि उसमें 20 पौइंट प्रोग्राम है कि नहीं? और कितना उसमें पूरा हुश्शा है। अभी उन्होंने बगी आरेशन की बात कही, या हृदवन्दी की बात कही। तो पहले तो बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने 20 सूक्ती कार्यक्रम को समझने की कोशिश हो नहीं की, और सूबे के इतने जिम्मेदार आदमी हो कर वह अपने 36 पौइंट प्रोग्राम को गढ़दीय 20 सूक्ती प्रोग्राम के बीच में इस तरह से ला कर के रखते हैं यह सावित करता है कि वह कितने सीमित

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी]

है इस तरह के राष्ट्रीय प्रोग्राम के साथ में। कम से कम उनको अब प्रोग्राम के साथ, जबकि वह एक प्रोग्रेसिव पार्टी के व्यक्ति है, उसके साथ अपने आपको ऐसेसियेट करना चाहिए। 20 सूबी प्रोग्राम में कोई एक प्रोग्राम बता दिया जाय जो गरीबों के लिए नहीं है।

समाप्ति महोदय : मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी अपील पर वह जरूर ध्यान देंगे। अब आप कृपया समाप्त करें।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : वर्ग आपरेशन को बात जहाँ तक है, इसकी मुझे जानकारी है, इसके पीछे हम लोगों ने और दूसरे सूबों में जो भी सीमा की हद-बन्दी और भूमि की हदबन्दी की ओर जमीन के लोगों को सब कुछ अधिकार दिये, सब स्टट्स के लोगों ने यह किया, कई राज्यों में यह हुआ, लेकिन बंगाल में जो खासतौर से है एक तरोका बनाया गया और इस वर्ग मूवमेंट के पीछे इतने लोगों की जान गई, इतने लोगों का मर्डर और किलिंग हुई है कि जिसका कोई अन्त नहीं है। वर्ग मूवमेंट क्या है, जब खेत में अनाज काटकर लाते हैं।

समाप्ति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें, आपने काफी कह दिया है।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : ठीक है। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे बैस्ट बंगाल के भाई, जो अपने को बहुत प्रोग्रेसिव कहते हैं, 20-एवाइएट प्रोग्राम में साथ देंगे, उसमें उनको कोई गलत कहनी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to me and as has been said by other hon. Members, Budget is a document which reflects the policies of the Government, the proposed future programme and makes a comparison with the past performances of the previous Government. I would say that in this broad context the Budget of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government after January, 1980 has been produced successfully by the Finance Ministers of this Government. This is the third Budget and this is the maiden Budget of our present Finance Minister.

Sir, the context in which this Budget has been produced is that before three years our economic condition and the infra-structure was in shambles. I would not like to give much of a data but for the purpose of comparison it does become necessary. The GNP of the country had gone down by 4.5 per cent; the industrial production had gone down by 1.4 per cent and the turn-out wagon time had gone up from 12.96 days to 16.4 days. (Interruptions)

Now, I would like to tell what we have done in these two years. There is remarkable progress. We have given a definite direction through our Budget. Our Government under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our Finance Minister have positively laid a positive line of action by which we want to go on a determined way to improve our economic condition. We want not only to increase productivity but we also want to improve the administration. We want to improve the situation and the distribution system so that the exploitation that was being done previously may be avoided and we may bring about prosperity of the nation as a whole.

Sir, there are three elements of a good budget. Firstly, there should be more productivity. This year has been declared by our Prime Minister as 'Productivity Year'. If there is more production then and then only it will be possible for us to have better distribution, reduce the number of people

below the poverty line and increase the per capita income. Without that it is not possible. I would submit for this purpose our Finance Minister has made provisions in the Budget. Look to the previous provision. Last year our Plan outlay was Rs. 8,900 crores. But, in this year, the provision has been made of Rs. 11,000 crores. The bigger amount that is provided in the budget is only for better production, for creation of more national Wealth and for provision of more employment to our people. Sir, this would be possible only when more of capital investment is there. Increase of capital investment is to be taken into consideration. This increase in Plan outlay is in spite of three major problems which I wish to bring to your notice. The first problem that we face is in regard to the hike in the price of petrol and petroleum products. This created an imbalance in our foreign exchange. Our foreign exchange was getting more and more depleted. Another problem that we face today is the problem of Defence. Today people are talking everywhere about the importance of defence; our opposition friends have talked in terms of proper defence of the country. We all agree that defence of the country is most important and this should be given the highest importance. Defence has to be ensured at any cost. In this year, the provision for defence made in the Budget has increased to Rs. 5100 crores from the previous year's figure of Rs. 4,600 crores. Our internal problems are also there. Assam problem has been there; oil refineries were closed; there were many more problems which affected us very adversely. In spite of all these set-backs, if you look at the Budget, you will find that it certainly gives a positive direction for progress, for prosperity and for peace in the country. In that regard certainly I would like to congratulate our hon. Finance Minister and this Government for having laid this strong foundation for future prosperity and better progress of the country.

Sir, Plan allocation is not the only thing but its proper utilisation is the

most important factor which has to be taken into consideration. Investment has to be utilised in such areas where it can be utilised for producing things at a cheaper rate and with efficiency, where infrastructure is available. In this connection, I want to quote what our hon. Prime Minister has said in the Foreword to the Sixth Five-Year Plan. She said:

"Economic growth must be balanced. It must ensure self-reliance, stability and social justice. All sections should be assured that there will be no discrimination. No society can prosper if merit is not given its due.

A developing nation must marshal its resources, for, a concerted effort to build its capital base in various sectors of the economy to enhance production, capabilities and allow larger savings,

Increased output and the balanced intersectoral allocation of the incremental savings promote further development. So, the process goes on."

The guidelines given by our Prime Minister have to be put into practice. It is important that stability has to be built and production has to be increased. It would mean two things. Firstly, there should be efficiency in the Management; cost of production should be reduced. But, it should not be at the cost of efficiency. But, under all circumstances, cost should be controlled. This is also very necessary for purposes of controlling inflation. Sir, inflation is a bad disease. It will eat away the gains of the whole economy, if it is not controlled. I would like to submit three or four factors in this connection for your consideration. Development should be created in such a manner that between State to State and between region to region there is no imbalance. But, Sir, in regard to allocation of plan amount, what should be the consideration? There is one thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. This is in regard to the

(Shri B. R. MAHATA)

setting up of industries. Big industries set up their industries in backward States and backward areas like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa etc. But what they do is this: They set up their headquarters in metropolitan cities like Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta. According to the policy of the Government, the share of income-tax is allocated to the States on the basis of the income-tax charged to those industries where their head offices are established and not on the basis of those States where these factories are situated. These industries utilise cheap power, land, water, etc. of the poor under-developed States which I have mentioned already. They do not get their due share in Income Tax and other Corporate Tax. This amounts to double loss to them. The plan outlay cannot be increased for these States because their internal resources are not being increased. But they use the cheap water resources, cheap power, cheap land and everything from these backward States. Therefore, I would suggest that in order to increase the plan outlay and internal resources of these backward States, it is necessary that the share amount of income-tax and other corporate taxes must go to the States where the factories are established and not to the places where they have got the head-offices.

The second thing to which I want to draw the attention of the House is that the industry should be established at such places where the infrastructure is available and by infrastructures I mean the power, land and raw materials and also taking into account the backwardness of the area. For instance, I may quote my own State, Madhya Pradesh. The national average of the population below the poverty line is 48 per cent; whereas it is 57.73 per cent in my State. In the case of coverage of railway track, it is only 1.3 kilo meter compared to the national average of 1.9 kilo meters per 100 sq. kilo meters. Then the per capita income in my State is Rs. 828 whereas

the national figure for the per capita income is Rs. 1379. I can give a number of figures on the basis of which one can say that Madhya Pradesh and many other States are very backward States. But I would request you to look into the potentialities of these States. Sir, just like heart in a human body, Madhya Pradesh is a heart State of the country. If it is weak or sick, the whole body will not move. Likewise Madhya Pradesh is a heart State and it should be looked after properly so that the whole country is not affected. Now, if you see the potentialities of Madhya Pradesh it is 26.5 per cent of the total potentialities of the country, its mineral production is 16.8 per cent its lime-stone production is at the top, it is 23 per cent of the national production. Dolomite production is 23 per cent and in every sector we have got the potentialities. But in spite of that, the State continues to be the most backward State. There is no development in regard to communication, no industry is established. In these circumstances, how can you expect that the cost of production is to be decreased and the national wealth is to be increased. It is therefore very necessary that there should be allocation of adequate fund for the development of these backward States. In that not only the State will grow but the whole nation will also grow. Here in regard to the backward State, I have mentioned only about Madhya Pradesh. But there are other States where large amount of raw materials and infrastructures are available but they are very backward. I know of the answer given by the Energy Minister. He had mentioned sometime back that in Madhya Pradesh the cost of generation of one unit of power would be 12.90 paise by the end of March 1981; whereas the cost of production of a unit at Badarpur is 30.58 paise. Can you imagine this difference of 2½ times in the cost of power generation per unit? Why should do the nation bear this high cost of Generation of power?

Sir, it is said that about 1900 coal wagons are being sent from Madhya Pradesh to other States for Power pro-

jects. The Policy is that we should have power projects in load centres where more energy is consumed. For economic growth and strong Economy we must change policy of establishing power projects in Load centres away from Pit-heads. Why can't we change this? By changing the transmission lines from 200 to 500 KVA line and even adopting a DC system, the transmission of power would be much cheaper than the transport of coal. The cost of generation of electricity is heavier because of three reasons. One, the cost of transportation of coal is much higher; it is a big strain on the Indian railways and on the transport system. Second reason is the power load factor, and the third and the main reason is inefficiency. It is because of these reasons that we cannot have cheap energy. If the cost of energy is reduced by reduction in Transport cost better efficiency and Higher Powers Load Factor our productivity will increase, the whole national wealth will increase and the economic weakness that exists everywhere will be avoided, and the economy will be strengthened. I can, therefore, say with confidence that if we want the national economy to grow faster, we must think in terms of establishing the power projects at the pitheads, as per the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee.

Now, what is the condition of hydel system? Madhya Pradesh has got a potential of 11.5 per cent of the total national potential but we have got hardly 1 per cent of it. I do not know the reason why Hydel Power Potential is not being increased on National basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One of the reasons is that you have been rather poor in using your lung power here.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: The problem is that lung power has been used by people not for the development of the nation....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I mean the lung power to be used here when the Demands for Grants are discussed. You should do that in a cogent and convincing manner.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Sir, India needs more of cement, more of steel, more of power. As the other hon. Members have stated there is energy crisis all the world over.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. The bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum; the hon. Member may continue.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: There are three important points. One, the development of industries should be done at such places where the cost of production will be lower, and the people are poor. Another factor to which I would like to draw your attention is the cost on irrigation. In irrigation, the cost of development per hectare was Rs. 6400 or something in the 5th Plan. But in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, it has gone to around 14,800 per hectares. If you take it from the First Five Year Plan to this period, you will find the rise is so high that it requires serious consideration. For this two factors are to be looked into it.

In order to improve the economy, the Finance Minister has very well done it by giving more allocations, creating more of sources and more opportunity for development. But this has to be put into practice. And this can be done by two methods. One is that the cost of the projects should be reduced. The period of completion of the projects also should be reduced. And it should be done in such a manner that there is complete responsibility fixed on the individuals. I say this because either there is some defect in the project report or there is something wrong in the im-

[Shri B. R. Nahata]

plementation of it. And therefore, a positive responsibility should be fixed. Whatever the targets are mentioned in the report and the estimates made in the Project report, how much has been the difference between Project Report and targets achieved in terms of Capital outlay and targets, all these should be looked into. And that we can do by adopting a system of Scientific methods of preparing project Reports and proper monitoring in implementation

Sir, the total amount in the First (all five plans) Five Year plans on irrigation was hardly Rs. 4,900 crores against which we have spent 6940 crores and we have not been able to achieve the targets. But on the minor irrigation side only Rs. 2200 crores were provided. At a cost of one-third the potential that was achieved was equal to the potential which was achieved by major and medium projects. Why has this happened? It shows that minor irrigation is more useful for the nation. Sir, if you look into the profit side of it an Industrial Sector we have got two factors for this. Certain factories in the public sectors are earning, while certain others are losing. Take coal for instance. While two units of coal are earning profit, the other two units are losing. Similarly is the case in fertiliser units. While one or two are earning, the other one or two are losing concerns. This is happening because there is no control. No responsibility has been fixed on point to point basis. Therefore, in order to achieve more of national economic growth, it is essential that we somehow or other fix responsibility and find out ways and means to increase our internal resources and profitability.

One last point I would submit. Though it is agreed that profitability must be increased; production must be increased, but there is one more thing that is also equally important. That is the distribution system must also

be completely improved. Unless and until the distribution system is looked into and geared properly, our problems cannot be solved or the objectives of the 20-point programme, which aim at the development and help of the poorer people, will not be achieved.

Similarly, the system of dispensation of justice is also to be looked into. And we should have a system of Dispensation of Justice in which quick justice can be obtained; and the black-marketeers, hoarders, smugglers and anti-social elements are brought to book with iron hand for quick justice.

If such things are done, probably the objectives which have been mentioned in the Budget by our Hon. Finance Minister, will be achieved and we will be able to reach the goal as early as possible.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) :
जनाबेवाला, मैं आप का मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया ।

जहां तक इस वजट का ताल्लुक है, यह बहुत बजूहात से कांबिले-तारीफ वजट है। एक वजह तो यह है कि पहली बार यह हुआ है कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर माहब ने वजट बनाने से पहले बहुत से ऐसे अनासिर, जो हमारी सोसाईटी में अहम हैं, जिनका रोल सोसाईटी में बहुत अहम है, उन सब लोगों से मूलाकात की। उसमें दानिश्वर भी थे, उस में इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स भी थे और उस में लेवर के लोग भी थे। इस तरह से जितने भी जरूरी एलीमेंट्स हैं, उन सब से मिनिस्टर साहब ने डिस्केशन किया और सब की राय ले कर यह वजट बनाया है। यह काम पहली दफा इन्होंने किया है और इसलिये भी यह वजट कांबिले-तारीफ है। एक बात को छाड़कर इन्होंने जो पुरानी पालिसी जो दो साल से चल रही है। जब से हमारी सरकार फिर से वजूद में आई है, उसको कन्टीन्यू रखा है। एक प्लाइन्ट पर इन्होंने डिवियेशन

किया हैं और वह भी शायद अपांजिशन की नुकताचीनी का ख्याल करते हुए किया है। उन्होंने यह इलंगाम लगाया था कि किसी के दबाव में आकर हम अपनी पालिसी बना रहे हैं और उन की बजह से इन्होंने थोड़ा सा डिवियेशन किया है वह डिवियेशन इन्कम टैक्स वे रेटों में हैं जो जो जो हमारी पुरानी पालिसी थी, उस को कन्टोन्यू किया है। इस बजह से भी यह बजट काविले-तारीफ है कि इस में दो बातों को मद्देनजर रखा गया है।

एक तो यह है कि पैदावार का इजाफा कैसे हो सकता है, चाहे वह दस्तकारी की पैदावार हो, चाहे सनश्चती पैदावार हो। और चाहें जरई पैदावार हो। इस को ध्यान में रखा गया है और दूसरे यह भी है कि सरमायाकारी कैसे हो सकती है, कैपोटन कैसे बन सकता है, कैसे बचत हो सकती है और इस में लोगों को कैसे इनवोल्व किया जा सकता है। इस तरह से इस बात पर तबज्जहदी गई है कि मुल्क के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सरमाया जमा हो और मुल्क आगे बढ़ सके। यह जो एकर्ट कैपिटल फार्मेशन के लिए किया गया है, उस में इस बात की भी कोशिश की गई है कि मिडिल क्लासेज को इस में इन्वोल्व किया जाए और उसके लिए खासकर सोशल सेक्यारिटी स्टिफिकेट बगैरह जारी करके सही कदम उठाया है। बहुत सी कैसेशन्स (Concessions) दे कर इन्होंने जो कदम उठाये हैं, वे काविले-तारीफ हैं।

इस बजट में मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह भी रखा है कि जो रिवाइज्ड 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम है, उस को कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए। इस गरज के लिए इन्होंने काफी रकमात मुहैया की है। इस प्रोग्राम को चलाने के लिए इन्होंने दो बातों का ख्याल रखा है। टैक्सों में कन्सेशन्स दिये हैं और टैक्स लगाते भूमय भी उन्होंने यह देखा है कि हम इस प्रोग्राम को कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकते हैं। इस के लिए इन्होंने जो कोशिश की है, उसकी जितनी भी तारीफ की जाए, उतनी कम है।

इन्होंने यह भी कोशिश की है कि जो अवाम के इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं उन पर कोई टैक्स न रहे, जो चीजें आम लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, ऊपर की क्लासेज को और ऊपर मिडिल क्लास और सरमायदार लोगों को छोड़ कर। उन के बारे में दो बातें इन्होंने की हैं। एक तो उन की पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़े और दूसरे यह कि ठोक दासों पर वे आम लोगों को मिले और उन की तकसीम भी ठोक ढंग से हो। इस की कोशिश इन्होंने की है। जहां तक पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का ताल्लुक है, उस के लिए जो रकम रखी गई है, उस के बारे में यह एतराज किया गया है कि इस को बढ़ाया जाए। अगर उस रकम का बढ़ाना जरूरी हुआ, तो वह बढ़ाई जा सकती है लेकिन एक बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिए कि इतना विशाल हमारा देश है, इतना अजीम हिन्दुस्तान का मुल्क है और लम्बाई-चौड़ाई में यह बहुत बड़ी है, इस में पहाड़ी इलाकों में या दूर-दराज इलाकों में लोग रहते हैं, उन सब को पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से ही चोजेंदो जाएं, तो यह नामुमकिन है। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन से सब लोगों को चीजें वहीं दी जा सकती हैं, जहां पर कन्सेटेड पापुलेशन है। इसी बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जिन लोगों ने हमारा विधान बनाया था और प्लानिंग सिस्टम कायम किया था, उन्होंने तीन सैक्टर रखे थे। उन्होंने तीनों सैक्टर्स को रखा है। उन्होंने पब्लिक सैक्टर रखा, कोग्रेसेटिव सैक्टर भी और प्राइवेट सैक्टर भी पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम पब्लिक सैक्टर है। लेकिन हम सभी जानते हैं और जैसा कि हमारा तजुर्बा है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और कोग्रेसेटिव सैक्टर भी सभी जगह नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं।

तीसरे यह है कि हमें प्राइवेट ट्रेड को कंट्रोल करना है, उस से हमें कम्पीट करना है। उस में स्टॉक्स की जिम्मेदारी भी है। बदकिस्मती की बात है कि जो दूरदराज के रहने वाले लोग हैं, जिन की आमदनी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

कम हैं, जिन पर कि डबलपर्मेंट का और इन्फलेशन का बोझ पड़ रहा है उन को हम सस्ती कीमतों पर चोरें मुहैया नहीं कर सकते यह एक भारी प्रावज्ञम है। प्राइसिज तो कम करना मुश्किल है क्योंकि सारी दुनिया में ये बढ़ रही हैं। मगर उन में ठहराओ लाने का उपाय जरूर करना चाहिये।

हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने, गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया ने जो एकसप्टर्ट्स कमेंटियां मुकर्रर की थी उन की रिपोर्टों की जो फाइंडिंग्स हैं वे इस बजट में रिप्लेक्टेड हैं। उन का हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने फायदा उठाया है। कुछ और भी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन पर कि हमारे एकसप्टर्ट्स को और स्टेडी करनी पड़ी। मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूँ।

यहां पर कहा गया कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रो-ब्यूशन सिस्टम को हम इस बजट से आगे नहीं बढ़ा पायेंगे बल्कि कमी हो सकती है। हमारे ही क्या, किसी भी मुल्क के बजट को आप देव लीजिये सारे साल का पूरा खर्च उस में आया या लाना मुमकिन नहीं है। साल के दौरान ज्यों-ज्यों और जरूरत पड़ती है, उप के लिए रकम मुहैया हो जाती है। जो लोग आज इस बात की नुकताचीनी कर रहे हैं, उन को जानना चाहिये कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रो-ब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्टेट्स को चलाना है और स्टेट्स के बजट में भी यह रिप्लेक्ट होगा, इस के लिए प्रोविजन होना जरूरी है।

सभापति महोदय : जो नुकताचीनी करने वाले हैं वे तो करीब-करीब यहां पर नहीं हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा: वे लोग तो नुकताचीनों करने के लिये यहां आते हैं। मुल्क कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा, कैसे डबलप होगा, इसके लिये वे नहीं आते। इसीलिये हमारी

प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने ठीक ही कहा है कि वे कोई आल्टरनेटिव प्रोग्राम जनता के सामने नहीं रखते हैं। जब उन वे धास कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है और हम प्रोग्राम की बात करते हैं तो इसलिए भी वे यहां से चले जाते हैं।

किसी कांग्रेस गवर्नर्मेंट स्टेट्स की कोई प्राविलम है। तो वे बहुत शोर मचाते हैं। जब उन की स्टेट की प्राविलम आती है तो उस पर बात नहीं करने देते। बाकी स्टेट्स की जो प्रावज्ञम है उसकी वे नुकताचीनी करते हैं। उन की स्टेट की जब बात आती है तो कहते हैं कि यह रिजर्वड सब्जैक्ट है, उस में सेन्टरल गवर्नर्मेंट उस की तरफ देख नहीं सकती। जब तक केरल उन वे कब्जे में था, तब तक हम उस की बात नहीं कर सकते थे। जैसे ही वे वहां से हटे, तो वहां के मुताहिलक भी यहां हर दिन बात करने की कांशिश की जाती है। मैं किसी स्टेट की नुकताचीनी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन जब वे बाकी स्टेट की नुकताचीनी करते हैं तो उनकी स्टेट की कोई नुकताचीनी करता है, या उन की स्टेट को डिस्काशन करता है तो उस पर उनका शोर मचाना उचित नहीं है।

मैं जनाब अर्ज कर रहा था कि हमारे बजट में बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें हैं जिस से कि यह बजट काबिले तारीफ है।

इस में आप देखेंगे कि हमारा जी० एन० पी० बढ़ा है, हमारे इंकास्ट्रक्चर में वृद्धि हुई है। हमारे प्रायोरिटी सैक्टर में भी कितनी वृद्धि हुई है। उस के लिए हम लोग आगे क्या करना चाहते हैं वह सारा का सारा बजट के अन्दर नजर आ रहा है और बजट में सब कुछ दिया हुआ है।

इस में 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम के बारे में भी पूरा जोर दिया हुआ है। यह भी एक काबिले तारीफ बात है। इस से भी ज्यादा काबले तारीफ बात यह है कि इस में डिफेंस नोडस के लिए एडीक्वेंट प्राविजन किया गया है। उस के बावजूद भी हमारा अनकर्वड डेफिस्ट या खसारा बहुत कम है। हमारे भाइयों को जहां उन्होंने इस की नुकताचीनी की बहां कम से कम इस बात की तो सराहना करनी चाहिये थी कि यह बहुत अच्छी कोशिश है और इस कोशिश की हम कद्र करते हैं।

बहुत सो बातों की नुकताचीनी की जा सकती है। और नुकताचीनी करनी चाहिये मगर वह कन्स्ट्रक्टिव होनी चाहिये। हमारे प्रो० दण्डवते जी ने भी रेलवे बजट की नुकताचीनी की थी लेकिन उस में उन की कंस्ट्रक्टिव और क्रियेटिव अप्रोच थी। उसमें उन्होंने कोशिश की थी कि अपने तजुर्बे का फायदा वे हमारे रेल मंत्री जी को दें और हमारे रेल मंत्री जी के कामों में भद्र करें। और इस बैकाप्लाउन्ड को प्रोजेक्ट करते हुए सजेशंस दिए, वे तो समझ में आते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उन को अमल में भी लाया जाना चाहिए। नेशन की प्रावलम में नेशन कांसेस स होनी चाहिए।

समावति महोदय : मैं समझता हूं कि आप को तकरीर को प्रोफेसर साहब एप्रीसिएट कर रहे हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : आज सुरक्षा की बूष्ठि से देश को बहुत खतरा है। मैं जिस स्टेट से आता हूं, उस के बारे में खास कर मैं कहना चाहता हूं। जितनी भी लड़ाइयां हुई, पाकिस्तान ने अपनी मर्जी से कोई हमला नहीं किया। उन को लड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया गया और मजबूर किसने किया यह आप सब जानते ही है। आज भी पाकिस्तान में खतरनाक हथियार जमा

किए जा रहे हैं। हमारी कोशिश है कि जंग न हो, लेकिन फिर भी यदि जंग हो जाती है तो मुकाबले के लिये पूरी तरह से तैयार रहना जरूरी है। हम ने जीता हुआ इलाका वापिस कर दिया, शिमला समझीते पर हम आज भी कायम हैं, इस से ज्याद और क्या किया जा सकता है। हम ने यह भी यकीन दिलाया है कि हमारी तरफ से हमला नहीं होगा। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा की आपसी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कमीशन बनाना चाहिए, यह पेशकश उस बक्त को जब उन के विदेश मंत्री आये हुए थे, इस सब के बावजूद उन्होंने फिर किये कराये पर पानी फेर दिया। जंग बंदी की बार्ता को छोड़ विदेशी अदारों में कश्मीर और U.N.O. resolutions की बात शुरू करदी। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि यह “नो वार पैक्ट” का आफर कश्मीर के ईशु को रिवाई करने के लिए तो नहीं है। उन की यही कोशिश है कि कोई न कोई और कहीं न कहीं शुरूआत की जाए। इस सब परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए हमें तैयार रहना होगा। मुल्क की हिफाजत की पूरी तैयारी करनी होगी। इसलिए मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि जितनी जरूरियात है, उस के मुताबिक प्राविजन करते हुए भी खसारे को काबू में रखा गया है।

कैपिटल फार्मेंशन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, इस के लिए दो तरह से कोशिश की गई है, एक तो सोशल सिक्यूरिटी स्टिफिकेट्स में; दूसरा कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट बाण और तीसरे से टैक्सेस में रियायत दी गई है।

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

क्या बात है, आपने तो आते ही घड़ी को देखना शुरू कर दिया है।

You started looking at the clock as soon as you came.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was seeing whether my watch tallies with that clock or not.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: It is always my good luck that you start looking at the watch as soon as you come and you start ringing the bell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much more time do you require now?

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Another fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another fifteen minutes? All right.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि शेहूयूलब कास्ट और शेडयूल ट्राइबस के लिए जो प्राविजन रखा गया है वह बहुत अच्छा प्राविजन है और हमारे नए बोस सूक्षीय कार्यक्रम के मुताबिक है, लेकिन हिली एरियाज लिए जो 95 करोड़ का प्राविजन किया गया है वह बहुत कम है। आप हिन्दुस्तान के के नक्शे को देखें तो पता लगेगा कि हिली एरियाज बहुत ज्यादा है। सारे का सारा बांडर है, चाहे लद्दाख में हो, जम्मू काश्मीर में हो, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश में हो, चाहे यू० पी० में हो चाहे बिहार में हो, आसाम में हो, ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स में हो; इतना बड़ा हिली एरिया है और उस के लिए 95 करोड़ रुपए की रकम बहुत मामूली है। बांडर एरिया के लिए कोई रकम ही नहीं रखी है। गुजरात, पंजाब, जम्मू काश्मीर के बांडर आम तौर पर active रहते हैं। चाहे हिली एरियाज की बांडर पापुलेशन हो या दूसरे एरियाज जब तक उन को पूरी सहूलतें दे कर उन को मजबूत न किया जाए वेश की हिफाजत नहीं हो सकती, दूसरे एरियाज के लिए तो कुछ रखा ही नहीं गया है, इन काविशेष इयान रखने की आवश्यकता है।

17.20 hrs.

जब तक लोग कंटेन्डर न हों, अपने घर के साथ उन को मुहब्बत न हो, उन के रहन सहन को आप सुखी न बनायें और जब तक वे यह न सोचें कि उन को अपने घरों को नहीं छोड़ना है तब तक डिफेंस के लिहाज से उस इलाके को डिफेंस करना बहुत मुश्किल

हो जाता है। 1947 से लेकर मुझे अनुभव है। तब तबाहकारी हुई थी। उजड़े हुए इलाकों के आबाद करने का सबाल आया और तब मैं वहां मिनिस्टर था। डिफेंस वालों ने कहां कि जब तक आप आगे चल कर लोगों को यह नहीं बतायेंगे कि वे अपने घरों को जाएं तब तक हमारा जाना बेकार है लोगों के आबाद हुए बिना कोई दुश्मन से खाली नहीं हो सकता। हमें वहां रहने वाले लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिए बोर्डर एरियाज के लोगों के जीवन को सुखी बनाना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि वे अपने घर छोड़ने के लिए तैयार न हों; मरने के लिए तो तैयार हो जाए लेकिन घर छोड़ने के लिए तैयार न हों। इस तरफ तब जह नहीं दी जा रही है। हिल एरियाज के लिए बहुत कम रकम रखी गई है और बोर्डर एरियाज की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की की जरूरत है।

यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और इस के लिए आप को तारीफ की जानी चाहिए कि आप ने इन्फ्लेशन को कंट्रोल कर लिया है, इस को बहुत नीचे ले आए हैं, और अब आगे यह नहीं होगी। इन्फ्लेशन को जजकरने का हमारा जो तरीका है वह होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स है। वह नीचे आ गया तो हम कहते हैं कि इनफ्लेशन रेट भी नीचे आ गया है। कंजूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स में भी इसकी रिफ्लैक्ट होना चाहिए। अब कुछ हो रहा है। कंजूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स जो रोजाना जरूरियात का है उस में यह रिफ्लैक्ट हो रहा है। कंजूमर प्राइसिस को नीचे लाना है तो उसके लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के साथ साथ हम और चीजों की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। अगर हम यह समझते हैं कि टैक्स बुक एप्रोच से हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं तो यह हमारी भूल होगी। यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर जो इकोनोमिक्स पढ़ाते हैं उसी ने जरिये इस प्राबलम को टैकल नहीं किया जा सकता है। पोलि-

टिकल इकानोमि डिफेंट फार्म को इकानो-
मिक्स टाट इन दो यूनिवर्सिटीज। इसी
तरह पोलिटिकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नौकरशाही
में मुख्यत्विक है। क्या यह जो प्राइस
राइज है यह इनफ्लेशन का नतीजा है या
इनफ्लेशन प्राइस राइज का नतीजा है?
जो मैं कह रहा हूँ काइनलबर्ड नहीं है।
मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत में कुड़ स्टफ्स
की प्राइसिस जो हैं, जनरल प्राइस लैबल में
बड़ा रोल प्ले करती है। अगर इनको
हम कंट्रोल नहीं कर पायेंगे तो हमारा
काम नहीं चल सकेगा। कैसे हम इसको
करें? मेरा सुझाव है कि एग्रिकलचरल इन-
पुट्स को आप एक पटिकुलर लेवल पर
फिक्स करें। जहां तक एग्रिकलचरल
प्रोड्यूस का ताल्लूक है, उसकी आप
रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइसिस दें। उनको भी आप
फिक्स करें। उसके बाद अगर इनपुट्स
का भाव बढ़े तो उसको सबसीडाईज
करें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो
आपको हर फसल पर कीमतें बढ़ानी
पड़ेगी। उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि
आपको गवर्नर्मेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को डी०ए० देने
पड़ेगी, लेबर को देने पड़ेगे। फिर स्टेट
गवर्नर्मेंट्स के एम्प्लायीज को भी देने पड़ेगे।
डी०ए० इत्यादि देने से ज्यादा इफेंट पड़ता
है इनफ्लेशन बढ़ता है या इनपुट्स और
प्रोडक्शन को सबसीडाईज करके कीमतों
को फिक्स करने से इसको आप देखें। किस
तरीके से इनफ्लेशन कम होता है यह
आपको देखना पड़ेगा। एग्रिकलचरल इन-
पुट्स को आप सबसीडाईज करेंगे, एक्स-
पॉलिचर आप प्रोडक्शन के लिए करेंगे,
उससे इनफ्लेशन में समझना हूँ नहीं बढ़ेगा,
भाव नहीं बढ़ेगे। लेकिन दूसरी तरह से
आप करेंगे तो भाव जरूर बढ़ेगे क्योंकि
पैसा डी०ए० की सूसत में जाता है और
उसका कीमतों पर असर पड़ता है और
हर फसल पर आपको कीमतें बढ़ानी
पड़ती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज
को आपको एजेंसिन करना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि काइनें स-
प्लार्निंग, रेलवे और डिफेंस इनकी ज्वायंट
स्टडी होनी चाहिये। आप देखें कि रेलवे
को आप अगर डिफेंस के लिए एक्सपेंड
करते हैं तो उसका उसमें डिफेंस का खर्च
कम होता है। विदेशी मुद्रा बचती है।
आपने पठानकोट से जम्मू तक लाइन बनाई
है। इस नई लाइन पर जितना आपने
खर्च किया है उससे कहीं ज्यादा इस
बक्त तक आपका जो आर्मी पर खर्च
होता था, उसके बचा चुके हैं। 14 करोड़
रु० रोजाना आप डिफेंस पर खर्च करने
वाले हैं, उसमें ट्रांसपोर्ट पर कितना खर्च
होता है यह आपको देखना पड़ेगा।
इसलिए प्लार्निंग कमीशन फार फाइनेंस
मिनिस्ट्री में कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये।

यदि सदन की कमेटियाँ बनाई और
वहाँ खुल कर बिना पार्टी के साफ-साफ
विचार होता है, लेकिन जब यहाँ हाउस
में किसी बात की डिस्कंस करते हैं तो
पोलिटिक्स तकरीर होती है। इसलिये
ऐसे मामलात अगर हाउस के बाहर कमे-
टियों में डिस्कंस कर सकें तो उसका फा-
यदा उठाया जा सकता है और कोआ-
र्डिनेशन हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ
यह भी स्टडी कर लेना चाहिये इनफार्मल
कमेटिज बन सकती है या नहीं Ex-
servicemen एक्स सर्विसमैन की तरफ
आपको खास तबज्जह देनी चाहिये। जो पुराने
रिटायर हुए हैं और जो आज हुए हैं उसकी
पेशान में बड़ा फर्क है जिसको ले कर हार्ट
बर्निंग है। इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान
देना चाहिये। रुरल एग्रियाज में जितने
लेग हैं जब तक रटेट्स से कोआपरेट
नहीं करेंगे उनका कोई मसला हल नहीं
होगा। आप एग्रीकलचर में लोगों को
invalve करें जिससे प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ेगी
और बढ़ती हुई आवादी भी बोझ
नहीं बनेगी। अपनी बढ़ती हुई आवादी
को किस तरीके से हम मैनपावर के

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

रूप में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं इसका तरोका खोज करना पड़ेगा।

आपने बैंकिंग क्रेडिट को काफी अच्छा कंट्रोल किया है मगर जो प्रोड-किटब बैंचर्स है उनको फ्रेटिंग आसानी से मिलना चाहिये और होर्डिंग करने वालों को बैंकों के क्रेडिट नहीं देना चाहिए। अगर दूर दराज इलाकों में सामान को ले जाने वाले हैं या इस फैसिलिटी को ले जाने वाले हैं तो उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद होनी चाहिये।

हमारी रियासत में बड़े मसले हैं। जैसे रिफ्यूजीज का मसला है जो कि 1947, 1965 और 1971 के रिफ्यूजीज है उनके मसले अभी तक हल नहीं हुए हैं। न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ करती है और न हम करते हैं जिससे रिफ्यूजीज परेशान हैं। इस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से मेरे राज्य में दो इलाके किश्तवार और लद्दाख हैं। जब तक वहां अमन नहीं होगा तब तक उनका डेवलपमेंट नहीं होगा। किश्तवार के लोगों के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि कांग्रेस (आई०) ने उनको उकसाया है, जबकि हमारा उसमें कोई हाथ नहीं है। इसमें आपको इंटरवीन करना चाहिये और जो बातें खुद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कही हैं उनको पूछ करना चाहिये और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को आपको कहना चाहिये कि उनकी बात सुने। यह सेसिटिव एरियाज है, अगर हालात विगड़ते गये तो उसके नतायज खराब हो सकते हैं। हमारे

स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर किश्तवार गये थे। लद्दाख भी उनको जाना चाहिये। डेमो-क्रैंसी में दो बातें होती हैं—एक डायलाग और दूसरे की बोट। मगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट डायलाग से दूर भागती है। जो लोड करने वाले हैं किश्तवार में भी वह उन्हीं की पार्टी के लोग थे। वह आपने किये हुये बायदों को पूछ करें। इसी तरह लद्दाख में किये गये बायदे पूरे नहीं किये जा रहे हैं जिससे लोग परेशान हैं। लद्दाख भी एक सेसिटिव एरिया है, बोर्डर है। किश्तवार में विजली का प्रोजेक्ट चलने वाला है, वहां लोगों को परेशान करते हैं। इसलिये मरकजी सरकार को कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये जिससे यह मामला हल हो जाये। हर स्टेट के मुतालिंक में यह कहांगा कि यह देखना चाहिये कि उसकी डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के मुताबिक हो रही है या नहीं। चाहे आप की स्टेट हो, मेरी स्टेट हो या किसी की भी स्टेट हो, जिस काम के लिये पैसा लिया जाता है, उसी काम के लिये लगना चाहिये। यह आप का काम है कि देखें, चाहे प्लानिंग कमीशन देखे, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री देखे या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कोई भी विभाग देखे। यह काम बहुत जरूरी है, वरना हमारी डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकेगी और इनप्लेशन नहीं हो सकेगी।

जहां तक बैकवर्ड का सबाल है, मध्य प्रदेश वाले भी कहरहे थे कि हम बैकवर्ड हैं, लेकिन हमारी स्टेट सबसे ज्यादा बैकवर्ड है। इस तरह से न आपकी स्टेट डेवलप होगी न कोई और डेवलप होगी। जिस काम के लिये प्लानिंग कमीशन पैसा देता है, उसी काम पर पैसा लगे, उसी ढंग से खर्च होना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत मङ्कूर हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to convey my appreciation for the way the Government has run the economy of the country over the last one year. A highlighting feature, especially when it comes to a developing country like ours, is the way we have handled the rate or speed of inflation. During the current year the country has experienced merely 4.9 per cent inflation, while last year the rate was 15.9 per cent, and the year before that, when this Government took over the reins of administration, the inflation rate was 23.3 per cent. If this is the achievement of the Government, I think it is very creditworthy.

As far as growth of industrial production is concerned, in 1979-80 we had experienced a decline of 1.4 per cent, as compared to the previous year, while in 1980-81 we saw an increase of 4 per cent, and in the current year, in 1981-82, it is double, 8 per cent, which is also very admirable.

Traditionally, my own commitment-wise, I have these two subjects of environment and ocean development to the core of my heart, but I shall not deal with those subjects, because there will be other opportunities for me to do so. An allocation of Rs. 11 crores for environment and Rs. 17 crores for ocean development, I think, is a marked progress for these two fledgling departments, which came into being in the course of the last one and a half year.

The most important and crucial thing as far as not only the development but the very existence of this country and the economy of this country is concerned, is the way we handle our family planning programme and the way we curb and control the very rapid rate of growth of population. From 1971 to 1981, in the course of a decade, the population of this country has increased by 25 per cent, which was glaringly reflected in the 1981 Census Report. During the Sixth Plan, unless we bring down the birth rate to 30—not 32, as planned, because

the death rate is coming down much faster—if it does not come down to 30 births per thousand, we are going to see far more problems than we are faced with now in this country. Then only we can foresee reaching zero growth rate in population by the time we cross the century.

I dare say there has been a further increase in the input for the family welfare programme this year, as compared to last year. We have got an allocation of Rs. 245 crores. Something like Rs. 35 crores have been allocated for the newly-promoted Village Health Guide scheme, which I think is an excellent one.

I may say that I was unexpectedly surprised to find, and I am sure many will be sharing my view, that there was no mention, nor any financial allocation, for formulating some incentive and disincentive schemes. I and eleven other M.P.s. who are my colleagues and who have been to China may be a little more carried away by the programme of incentives and disincentives there, but I do not think that all the incentives and disincentives that they have in China could be adopted in this country because we do not have that kind of a set up, nor the temperament nor the structure nor the one-Party rule. But certainly some could have been. I have been given to understand that something like 20 to 25 different ways of introducing incentives and disincentives are there. Giving incentives of course is very controversial, but about 20 to 25 different types of incentives have been formulated and it is still on the anvil and no decision has yet been taken. Now, I do not think that on such a crucial matter we can waste even a second.

Sir, I do not wish to dwell on which incentives are feasible, but I do wish to say that several of them are feasible and if we look at them from the point of view of their effectiveness and also if they are very subtly studied as to what extent they boomerang and whether they are within our financial

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

means or not, then several of them can be implemented in this current budget year.

My experience is that the Department of Family Welfare has collected from several sources, from several State Governments the various possible incentives, but although these various proposals have been collected, maybe for the last two years or three years or maybe 5 years, till today no indepth study has been made to ascertain which of them are really feasible and I think this would have been done much earlier instead of leaving these various proposals regarding incentives to form just like a gathering of suggestions.

I believe that when you give incentives provided giving incentives is not exorbitant, it is something which is more acceptable and it is not like the disincentives where you put the society against the wall. I think the Indian population or Indian people, even down to the poorest village, are fully aware of the problems which not only their family, but their village and even their whole country faces as far as this steep birth-rate is concerned. It is just a question of giving them a little more knowledge, assistance and incentives and they do it better, and I am sure we will reach the target. Especially it is a question of telling them that 'here are incentives whereby you get something more, don't do something whereby you take away something which already exists by way of privileges or facilities'. To give one example we give something like Rs. 170 as incentive for every tubectomy operation and maybe Rs. 150 for a vasectomy operation which, I think is hopelessly inadequate. Something more should definitely be given. By IUD insertion one gets Rs. 8. But what is the value of these Rs. 8 under the current inflationary system? Giving group incentives of the promotional type is something which the Department has on its programme, but I think the sooner it is introduced the better

The other subject which I would like to delve upon is in the field of tourism—tourism in both aspects international as well as internal. For the last two years it is still being discussed and not yet decided as to whether this country and the Ministry should have a National Tourism Board and National Tourism Policy. The sooner it is done, the better it is for the whole gamut of tourism development. Two years is a long time. I dare say lately tourism has been declared for the purpose of licencing an industry. But all the incentives that an industry would get as a priority industry are still lacking. I think something has to be done and planned out in that field immediately. Many of us may feel that this industry is more of a peripheral industry, sophisticated industry is not an industry which affects the economy of the country as a whole. I do not think so. We have a foreign exchange earning capacity of Rs. 600 crores. But an infra-structure in the year 1980-81 only Rs. 8 to 85 crores has been invested in an industry with this kind of potentiality. The net yields of this industry in the current year was around Rs. 250 crores with a direct employment potentiality of 17 lakhs of people and indirect capacity of 25 lakhs—total of 40 lakhs employed in this industry. What I am trying to put across is—it is no mean industry and yet in the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs. 170 crores has been given in the total outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores.

Amongst the immediate suggestions I have is the purchasing of planes so that the tourism industry gets a fillip. This should be speeded up because it has been hopelessly delayed both for the International Air India Corporation as well as our domestic Indian Air Lines Corporation. There is always an excuse of shortage of planes and lack of proper infrastructure. I think by next year we should not have this kind of problem any more.

I want to delve on two more subjects very briefly. One is on agriculture, because I come from a province

—peninsula cal Suarashtra which produces something like 20 per cent of the groundnut of the whole of India and it is alarming to see that in Suarashtra area the production of groundnut per acre is going down. There are several reasons for this—may be too much repetitives sawing of groundnut or may be the fertility of the soil has been affected or may be lack of adequate under-water capacity to irrigate the area. But there is a project of having a Research Centre to look into this problem. But when the country has a shortage of cooking oil, far more attention should be given by the Government of India, not only for Suarashtra but wherever this problem exists, to see that the production per acre of this very essential commodity does not go down.

As far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned, I have time and again on the floor of the House spoken about the importance of soil conservation, siltation and the flora in India. It is heartening to know that the Ministry of Agriculture have ultimately decided to create the National Land Use Commission. It is a very welcome plan mainly because as early as 1975-76, each State had created the State Land Use Board. Now this Land Use Commission is to coordinate with these State Boards to see that we use our land resources properly. Many of us may or may not be aware that the State Land Use Boards which were created in 1975, have never met so far till 1982. From 1975 to 1982, they never met though important the subject be. I hope with the formation of the Central Land Use Commission, the State Land Use Boards would be toned up and it would be seen at the State Levels, proper planning takes place for the conservation of soil resources.

As far as the industries are concerned, I would take only half-a-minute of yours. A small suggestion to the Finance Minister is that we want capital formation to develop industries. For that we want to

inspire confidence in the small investors and depositors. When he invests money, some kind of assurance and guarantee should be given that if that particular company boards into liquidation his money which is deposited—small deposit be it, even Rs. 500—the position would be at par with many other security deposit in that company. Then only, there would be more confidence in the small investors to pay their money to such industries.

Secondly, there is a scheme of the Government of India to give special incentive to backward districts for industrial development. My suggestion is that this should be broken down to the tehsil or taluk level as in the drought-prone programme. Industrial area should be declared backward taluk-wise or tehsil-wise and not as district-wise because in a district, there will be one taluk which is more developed and the other less developed.

Lastly, I felicitate the Minister for the new cement policy wherein 33 per cent of the cement production is left to the open market both from the pricing and distribution point of view. It is a creditable thing considering the need for cement for the development of our economy. But there is also one aspect. Scores of licences have been given to mini cement sector but they are not coming up. Hardly two or three mini cement plants exist or are rather functioning. He should give a fillip to the mini cement plants at least to see that these licences have been issued and started functioning. I think, further incentive should be given to the mini cement projects so that they get fructified. Otherwise, the mini cement plant licences would lie idle and they will not be utilised.

With these two suggestions, I heartily welcome the Budget.

श्री उमाकांत मिथ (मिर्जापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज जो राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक परिस्थितियां हैं उन सारे सन्दर्भों को ध्यान में रखते हुये हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है उससे अच्छा बजट आज के हालात में दूसरा नहीं हो सकता था। बजट में 1982-83 के वर्ष का आय-व्यय का ब्यौरा पेश किया गया है, लेकिन उस बजट के साथ जो दूसरी सूचनाएं दी गई हैं, जैसे आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट, राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभावण, विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक समितियों की रिपोर्टें—इन सब से यह बात पूरी तरह से साबित होती है कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत तेजी से सुधार की तरफ जा रही है।

बजट के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करते हुये मैं अपनी प्रधान मन्त्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी तथा उनकी सरकार को इस बात के लिये बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने इस देश की जनता के मन से निराशा की भावना को समाप्त किया है। इस बजट में अगले वर्ष के लेखे-जोखे के साथ पिछले दो वर्षों की उत्तरविधियों का भी जिक्र किया गया है। पिछले दो वर्षों की पृष्ठभूमि में हम लोग इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि 1979-80 में जिस निराशा जिस मायूसी, जिस अविश्वास के बातावरण में हम लोग पहुंच गये थे, वह निराशा, वह मायूसी, वह अविश्वास अब समाप्त हो रहा है। पिछले ढाई वर्षों में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया कि हमारी जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था टूट गई थी, छिन्न-भिन्न हो रही थी, उसको एक दिशा मिले। हालांकि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का निर्माण 1952 से शुरू हुआ था। आज इस देश में छठी पंचांगर्षीय योजना चल रही है, पिछली पांच पंचांगर्षीय योजनाओं में इस देश ने अमूल-पूर्व तरक्की की है, कृषि के क्षेत्र में, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में, विज्ञान और टैक्नालॉजी के

क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में कोई ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं बचा है, जिस में इस देश ने अमूलपूर्व तरक्की न की हो। हमारे पं० जवाहर लाल जी ने इन्हीं योजनाओं का सपना देखा था, इस देश को औद्योगिक रूप से, कृषि के क्षेत्र में, सांस्कृति और सामाजिक रूप से एक मजबूत देश बनाने का सपना देखा था, उसी के अनुसार उन्होंने कार्यक्रम चलाया, पांच साल। योजनायें चलाई और उसका परिणाम यह निकला कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा, खाद्याभास का उत्पादन बढ़ा, लोहे और कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा, शिक्षा बढ़ी, सब कुछ बढ़ा, किन्तु 1980 के वर्ष में उस प्रगति में एक तरह की बाधा उत्पन्न हो गई। कुछ तो इसलिये कि इस देश में 1977 में जो नई सरकार आई उसके क्रियाकलापों के कारण, कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों के कारण, कुछ तेल की कीमतों के बढ़ाने के कारण तथा और भी अनेक कारण थे जिनसे अर्थव्यवस्था डगमगाने लगी। लेकिन 1980 में जब पुनः श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी सत्ता में आई, इस देश की जनता ने इसी मकसद से इसी आशय से उनको नत्तारूढ़ किया कि यह देश दूसरों के चलाये चल नहीं सकता, इस देश को केवल वही चला सकती है, विभिन्न दलों के जो राजनेता संयोग से सत्ता में आ गये हैं, व इस देश को चला नहीं पायेंगे, उसी बीच में लोक सभा भंग हो गई और पुनः चुनाव हुये और फिर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी सत्ता में आई, तब से फिर इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधार की तरफ, ले जाने के प्रयास शुरू हुये। 1980-81 में इस देश के सामने तीन भीषण समस्यायें थीं—मुद्रास्फीति, मूल्य वृद्धि और काला धन। हालांकि ये तीनों समस्यायें केवल इस देश के ही सामने नहीं थीं बल्कि दुनिया के सामने भी ये समस्यायें थीं। काले धन की समानांतर अर्थ-व्यवस्था इन लेशन का सबसे बड़ा कारण थी और वह केवल हमारे यहां ही नहीं, अमरीका, जापान और पश्चिमी जमानी जैसे विकसित देशों में भी उस ने वहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को डगमगा दिया था। लेकिन हमको आज संतोष है कि हमारे

महान् नेतृत्व में, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार चल रही है उसने पिछले ढाई वर्षों में मुद्रास्फीति को, मूल्य-वृद्धि को बहुत हद तक नियंत्रित किया है।

श्रीमत् 1979-80 में मुद्रास्फीति की दर 22.2 थी और वह घट कर 7.7 प्रतिशत अब आ गई है। यह मामूली एचीवमेंट नहीं है, वह मामूली उपलब्धि नहीं है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में 7.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और प्रति व्यक्ति की आय में इन ढाई वर्षों में 5.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

साथ ही साथ हमारे कर्णधारों ने, हमारी सरकार ने जो मूल कारण हैं मुद्रास्फीति के, मूल्य वृद्धि के और अर्थिक संकट के, उनको पहचाना है। मंहगाई और मुद्रास्फीति को दूर करने के लिये मोटे तौर पर कोई बहुत बड़ा अर्थशास्त्री बनने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सामान्य बुद्धि वाला आदमी भी यह अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि मूल्य वृद्धि और मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिये सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता इस बात की होती है कि अधिकतम उत्पादन किया जाये, अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन कृषि के क्षेत्र में, ग्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र में और जो कोर सैक्टर हैं तेल का सैक्टर है, कोयले का सैक्टर है, लोहे का क्षेत्र है, फार्टलाइजर का क्षेत्र है, उनमें अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन किया जाये। मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये मुद्रा स्फीति को रोकने के लिये यह सबसे पहली दबाई है। यह सामान्य सी बात है कि जितनी आवश्यकता है, उससे अधिक उत्पादन हो जाये, तो आपने आप मूल्य गिर जायेंगे और मुद्रास्फीति का दबाव कम हो जायेगा। तो सबसे पहले इसका निदान किया गया है। सबसे पहला कदम जो इस सरकार ने उठाया है इस दिशा में, वह यह है कि अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने का एक अभियान चलाया है और इसी सिलसिले में इस वर्ष को प्रोड-किटिविटी इयर घोषित किया है। अधिक

से अधिक उत्पादन किया जाये, यह पहली दबाई है।

दूसरी दबाई यह है कि उचित मूल्यों पर वितरण की व्यस्था हो ताकि जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो निर्धन और कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको उचित दामों पर चीजें मिल सकें। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है कि मुद्रास्फीति और मूल्य वृद्धि के जो मूल कारण होते हैं जखीरेबाजी, मुनाफाखोरी और तस्करी उससे सब्ती से निपटा जाये। जखीरेबाज, मुनाफाखोर और तस्कर किसी भी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को बहुत प्रभावित करते हैं और ये किसी भी देश के बहुत बड़े शत्रु हैं। उन से सब्ती से निपटने के लिये सरकार ने कदम उठाये हैं और इस बजट में भी इसकी चर्चा है। इसके अतिरिक्त जनसंख्या पर भी नियंत्रण करने की बात है। बड़े से बड़ा विकास किसी देश का, अगर उसी औसत से जनसंख्या बढ़ती चली गई, तो उसमें वह समा जायेगा। तो इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को संतुलित करने के लिये जो आवश्यक कदम है, वह सरकार उठा रही है। उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हो और उचित वितरण हो और जमाखोरों, तस्करों और मुनाफाखोरों पर कठोर नियंत्रण हो, और साथ ही साथ जनसंख्या की वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण हो, ये मुख्य निदान हैं, जिनसे किसी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक हो सकती है और सरकार को बधाई है कि जो सही कारण हैं अर्थव्यवस्था को डगमगाने से बचाने के लिये, उनको दूर करने का वह प्रयास कर रही है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहता चाहता हूं कि पिछले वर्ष के बजट में भी चर्चा थी और हम लोगों ने भी जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि पिछले वर्ष लोहे का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और विद्युत का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। इस तरह से जो महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी उद्योग हैं, उनका उत्पादन बढ़ा है। विकास की

[श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र]

बुनियाद लोहा, कोयला, बिजली, खाद, हैं। कृषि और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में इन सब चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है और इन चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। पिछले वर्ष जहां औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ा है, वहां कृषि का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है और कृषि का उत्पादन खरीफ में जो इस वर्ष हुआ है, वैसा पहले कभी नहीं था और रबी के उत्पादन में भी, हमें ऐसी आशा थी कि बहुत अच्छा उत्पादन होगा जसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था लेकिन अफसोस के साथ निवेदन करना पड़ता है कि इस वर्ष जबकि रबी की फसल बहुत अच्छी होने की आशा थी, हिन्दुस्तान के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से में और उत्तर प्रदेश के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से में पिछले सप्ताह बहुत भयंकर ओलावृष्टि हुई है, जिसने सारी फसल को नष्ट कर दिया है। खाली मेरे जिले मिर्जापुर में और आसपास बनारस जिले में और इलाहाबाद जिले में, मैं देखकर आया हूं, पिछले सप्ताह की ओलावृष्टि ने अरबों रुपयों की फसल को नष्ट कर दिया है और वहां पर एक फैमिन की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आर्कषित करना चाहूंगा कि जिन क्षेत्रों में ओलावृष्टि हुई है और जहां पर फैमिन की स्थिति होने की संभावना है, वहां पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर राहत कार्य किये जायें। वहां पर गांवों में सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें और सस्ते सामान की दुकानें खोली जायें और वहां के लोगों के रेवेन्यू को माफ किया जाए और जो भी दूसरी राहत दी जा सकती है, वह दी जाए। हो सकता है कि फसल कुछ कम हो, फिर भी हम को आशा है कि रबी की फसल अच्छी होगी। इस से देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को लाभ पहुंचेगा, वह मजबूत होगी।

यह जो बजट पेश हुआ है, इसके टेक्नीकल पहलुओं पर बहुत से विद्वान

सदस्यों ने प्रकाश डाला है। हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य रखे गये, हैं, जो योजना से हमारी उपलब्धियां होने वाली हैं उनको ध्यान में रख कर, उसके आकार को ध्यान में रख कर यह बजट बनाया गया है। बजट में हमारी आय का जरिया बढ़ाने के साथ साथ, खर्च का ब्यौरा देने के साथ साथ छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गयी है।

श्रीमन् किसी देश की राष्ट्रीय सम्पदा बढ़ जाए, धन बढ़ जाए, गल्ला बढ़ जाए, औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ जाए, चीजें समय पर प्राप्त हो जायें, खाली इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं होता है। हमारी मान्यता यह है कि हमारा यह दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए कि देश की जो सम्पदा बढ़ रही है, उसका लाभ गरीब से गरीब और निम्न से निम्न वर्ग के लोगों को मिले। अगर किसी अर्थ व्यवस्था की समृद्धि मजबूती का लाभ उस देश के 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोगों को नहीं मिल पा रहा है तो ऐसी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत नहीं कही जा सकती। हमें खुशी है कि छठी योजना में इस बात को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था में जो मजबूती आये, हमारे यहां जो उत्पादन बढ़े उसका लाभ देश के गरीब लोगों को और वीकर सेक्षन को मिले। इसके लिए अच्छी-अच्छी योजनायें चलायी गयी हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी का नया बीस सून्नी कार्यक्रम देश के लिए वरदान सिद्ध होगा। अगर इस बीस सून्नीय कार्यक्रम को ठीक ठीक अमल में ला दिया जाए तो देश का चारों तरफ विकास होगा और साथ साथ देश का दुनियां में मस्तक उंचा होगा। देश की गणना दुनियां के गिने चुने देशों में हो जाएगी और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊपर उठेगा।

हमें आशा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के बीस सूनीय कार्यक्रम को मुस्तैदी के साथ, सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

इस के साथ साथ कुछ और काम भी चलाये जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीण विकास योजना में स्पेशल कम्पोनेट स्कीम है। यह ऐसी स्कीम है अगर इस पर ठीक से अमल किया जाए तो 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोगों को गांवों में लाभ पहुंचेगा। उनका जीवन ऊंचा होगा। हमें खुशी है कि इस बजट में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों विकर सैक्षण्स के लोगों, गरीब लोगों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किये गये हैं और उन कार्यक्रमों के लिए काफी धन की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

दूसरे हमारा एक अनन्य भव है कि आप आई० आर० डी० योजना चला रहे हैं, उसके बारे में बैंकों से लोगों को सहायता नहीं मिल पा रही है। बैंकों के कुछ ऐसे नियम हैं कि जिनके कारण लोगों को उनसे धन मिलने से कठिनाई होती है। बैंकों से लोगों को शीघ्रता पूर्वक धन मिल सके इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी बैंकों के नियमों में शिथिलता लाएं उनमें परिवर्तन करें। तभी हमारे गरीब लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने की संभावना है।

श्रीमन् इधर सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि यह हुई है कि 1979-80 वर्ष में एक बड़ी निराशा, मायूसी, कुंठ की भावना लोगों में थी, बड़ी अविश्वास की भावना थी। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट के द्वारा उस भावना को दूर किया है। हमारे सामने जो आंकड़े हैं उनसे यह सब पता चलता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारे सभी काम ठीक हो गये हैं लेकिन हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था ठीक रास्ते पर चल रही है,

मजबूती के रास्ते पर चल रही है और इस से जनता में आत्मविश्वास पैदा हो रहा है। इस से देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

यह ठीक है कि लोकतंत्र में काम थोड़ा धीरे धीरे होता है, लेकिन होता पूरे विचार-विमर्श के बाद। काम को करने में कुछ समय लगता है लेकिन जो काम होता है वह ठोस होता है। हमारे लोकतंत्र में जो विकास के कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं, भले ही उनमें कुछ देर हो जाए, लेकिन वे पूरी गति से चला रहे हैं और इसके कारण हमारी सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इम्पिरा गांधी के प्रति लोगों में विश्वास पैदा हुआ है। हम सिर्फ यहां पर भाषण नहीं दे रहे हैं, बल्कि हमने जनता में जावार देखा है, वहां पर जनता के मन में आशा है, सरकार के कार्यक्रमों के प्रति आशा है—यह सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि इस सरकार की है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में। इस बार जो बजट आया है, इसमें मंशा क्षमा है, इस बात को स्पष्ट चर्चा नहीं की गई है। इस देश के जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, औद्योगिक दृष्टि से, शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से, स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से, सड़क की दृष्टि से, उनके लिए क्या कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की जा रही है या नहीं, इस बात की स्पष्ट चर्चा बजट में नहीं की गई है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश में 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, लेकिन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 80 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां आहार की 1600 कैलोरीज मिलती है पूर्वी उ० प्र० में 1450 कैलोरीज

[श्री उमा कन्त मिश्र]

मिलती हैं। सारे देश में 56 जिलों को पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है और इनमें से 22 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं और इन 22 जिलों में से 15 जिले पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं।

आज उनर प्रदेश हर दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है और उसकी जनसंख्या और क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से बजट में प्रावधान अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि इस वर्ष बजट में और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमें ज्यादा हिस्सा मिला है, मगर जो मिला है वह नगण्य है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से, वित्त गंतव्यी जी से और योजना आयोग से निवेदन करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ ज्यादती न की जाए क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से, जनसंख्या के हिसाब से और उसके पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए उसे बजट में हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। कहीं ऐसा न हो जाए कि सब राज्यों का विकास हो जाए और हम पिछड़े रहें जाएं। आज यह देखने को मिलता है कि जो राज्य विकसित हैं, उन्हें ज्यादा हिस्सा मिलता है और बैकवर्ड प्रदेश चिल्लाते रह जाते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को जोर देकर कहना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और योजना आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन की ओर ध्यान दे। मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बुद्धेखण्ड के विकास के लिए एक आयोग अलग से बना दिजिए। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जब एक बार उस क्षेत्र में गये थे तो वहां की गरीबी को देख कर द्रवित हो गए थे। उन्होंने पटेल आयोग की स्थापना की थी और पटेल आयोग ने अपना काम भी शुरू कर दिया था, परन्तु उस आयोग का काम खटाई में पड़ गा।

मैं फिर से निवेदन करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, खा कर के पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाकों के लिए एक विशेष आयोग गठित किया जाए और इस क्षेत्र की गरीबी दूर करने के लिए चौतरफा विकास कार्यक्रम लागू किए जाएं। आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की साढ़े 10 करोड़ आवादी में से 4 करोड़ पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के 15 जिलों में रहती है। चार करोड़ आवादी इस प्रदेश की है, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की है। इस देश के कई राज्य हैं जिन की चार करोड़ आवादी है। लेकिन अकेले पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की आवादी चार करोड़ उसकी दुर्दशा जो हो रही है उसको आप देखें। खाली खेती पर ही उनका गुजर बसर होता है। किसी के पास पांच बीघे जमीन हुई और पचास प्राणी उसके परिवार में हुए तो उसकी जीविका चलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। जहां से लोग भाग कर बाहर जा रहे हैं। वर्मा, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, लैटिन अमरीका के देशों में वे जा रहे हैं रोजी रोटी की तलाश में। वहां की आवादी वहां से भाग रही है। सारे देश की, सभी शहरों की आवादी बढ़ रही है लेकिन आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि मिर्जापुर की आवादी घटी है। देश की ओर हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे शहरों की आवादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, जनसंख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है लेकिन मिर्जापुर की घट रही है। इस आवादी के घटने की वजह यह है कि वहां कोई उद्योग धंधा नहीं, कारखाना नहीं। इस वास्ते वहां का पान बेचने वाला, चाय बेचने वाला, परचून का काम करने वाला, वहां का मजदूर भाग भाग कर वहां से तीन तीन सौ किलोमीटर दूर, कोल फील्ड्स में, सिंगरौली थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के पास, बम्बई-कलकत्ता आदि दूसरे शहरों में भाग भाग कर जा रहा है और मिर्जापुर की आवादी घट रही है। मिर्जापुर को उजड़ने से बचाने के लिए वहां कोई

बड़ा उद्योग धंधा आपको तुरन्त स्थापित करना चाहिए। यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

यही हालत दूसरे नगरों की भी वहां है। गजीपुर, बलिया, सुलतानपुर वस्ती आदि जितने शहर पूर्वी अंचल के हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे जिले हैं सब उजड़ रहे हैं। गरीबी वे इन्हां बढ़ रही है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए वहां कुछ काम किया गया है, सिचाई के कुछ साधन मुहैया किए गए हैं और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ा भी है। लेकिन कृषि पर जन संख्या का भार भी वहां वरावर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, गरीबी भी साथ-साथ बढ़ती चली गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के वास्ते, विशेषकर पिछड़े इलाके जो वहां के हैं, गरीब इलाके जो वहां के हैं उनके विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाया जाए। मैं तो यह चाहूँगा कि एक आयोग बनाया जाए और उस आयोग की मार्फत वहां की गरीबी को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाए। चार करोड़ की आवादी निर्धनता से, अभाव संतुष्ट है। आप पर कैपिटा इनकम को देखें। जहां वाकी उत्तर प्रदेश की पर कैपिटा इनकम, की फिक्स इनकम 2 रुपया है, वहां पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की केवल 75 पैसे है। 75 पैसे में कैसे कोई गुजर बसर कर सकता है, यह आप सोचें। यह स्थिति वहां की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाकों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर किया जाए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उससे सटे हुए जो विहार के इलाके हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के इलाके हैं उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए। विन्ध्य प्रदेश का इलाका है जो बहुत पिछ़ा हुआ है। राजस्थान में भी कुछ पिछड़े इलाके हो सकते हैं। विन्ध्य प्रदेश की तो एक अलग

से स्टेट थी। जिसमें रीवा आदि तीन चार जिले थे। वहां सड़कें नहीं हैं, रेल नहीं है। मिर्जापुर की भाँति वहां की स्थिति भी यह है कि बीस पच्चीस हजार की आबादी तक पर एक डाक्टर नहीं है, बीस-बीस किलोमीटर पर अस्पताल नहीं है, बस पकड़ने के लिए पचास-पचास और साठ-साठ किलोमीटर पैदल जाना पड़ता है। 15-20 किलोमीटर पर एक प्राइमरी स्कूल है। आजादी की, विकास की नई रोशनी जो फैली है इसका लाभ उनको भी मिलना चाहिए। वहां पर लोगों के पास काम धंधा नहीं है। ओला पड़ जाए, सूखा पड़ जाए तो वहां के लोग रोजी रोटी की तलाश में भाग खड़े होते हैं। निसन्देह प्रधान मंत्री का जो कार्यक्रम है, जो छठी योजना है यह देश के लिए, देश के भविष्य के लिए उसको स्वर्णिम रूप देने वाली है। देश मजबूत हो रहा है, प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ रही है, शक्तिशाली हो रहा है। इसके लिए देश की जनता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की आभारी है और रहेगी। उनके नेतृत्व में पूरी निष्ठा है।

पिछली डिबेट में भी जब राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हुआ था और संसद के बाहर भी हमारी नेता ने प्रतिपक्ष का सहयोग मांगा है महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए। इसलिए एक देशभक्त और सच्चे नागरिक होने के नाते प्रतिपक्ष को भी सहयोग करना चाहिए, इसकी मांग प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से की गई। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ एक बहुत ही विद्वान और पुराने सदस्य हैं जो अच्छे वकील भी हैं, उन्होंने सहयोग देने के लिए, 4, 5 शतांश लगायीं। पहली यह कि संसदीय लोकतंत्र का जो संविधान है उसके सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही है बदलने की, इस अध्यक्षीय प्रणाली की चर्चा को बन्द कर दिया जाय।

[श्री उमा कान्त मिथा]

दूसरे यह कि जुडिशियरी की सुप्रीमेसी को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय। प्रेस की आजादी कायम रखी जाय, और चौथी शर्त यह लगाई कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का जो पर्सनेलिटी कल्ट है इसको समाप्त किया जाय। अपोजीशन के लोग जनता की भलाई की बात गला फाड़ कर कहते हैं, मंगर जब शर्त लगाई तो यह नहीं कहा कि देश से गरीबी दूर करने के लिए जो कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं उनके अमल करने में ईमानदारी बरती जाय। उन्होंने यह शर्त नहीं लगाई कि देश की जो जनसंघ्या बढ़ रही है उसको कम करने के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाये जायें। उन्होंने यह शर्त नहीं लगाई कि देश में जो करोड़ों बेरोजगार हैं उनको काम देने के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाये जायें। उन्होंने यह शर्त नहीं लगाई कि जो पिछड़े और गरीब इलाके हैं उनको सम्पन्न बनाने के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाये जायें। देश की सीमाओं पर जो खतरा मंडरा रहा है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए देश को मजबूत किया जाय। उन्होंने यह शर्त नहीं लगाई कि देश में साम्प्रदायिक और प्रथकतावादी जो शक्तियां सक्रिय हैं और देश को कमज़ोर बनाना चाहती हैं उनको समाप्त किया जाय। देश में और विदेश में जो ऐसी शक्तियां हैं जो देश को कमज़ोर बनाना चाहती हैं और विदेशों में भी ऐसी शक्तियां हैं जो चाहती हैं कि देश शक्तिशाली न बने उनके विरोध में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। वह चाहते हैं कि जो देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिए कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, जो आर्थिक कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, उनको सफल न होने दिया जाय। तो जनहित के कामों को पूरा करने के बारे में उन्होंने शर्तें नहीं लगायी।

कोई भी राज्य प्रणाली, न्याय प्रणाली जनता के लिए है। प्रेस भी जनता के

लिए है, सारा सिस्टम जनता के लिये है। अगर कोई राज्य, न्याय प्रणाली या कोई संस्था जनता के हितों में चल रहे भलाई के कार्यक्रमों में बाधक होता है तो उसको बदलने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह मेरा निजी विचार है। हालांकि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि हमारे यहां संसदीय प्रणाली कायम रहेगी, लेकिन मेरा निजी मत है कि दुनिया भर में सभी जगह संसदीय प्रणाली नहीं है, तरह-तरह की राज्य प्रणालियां हैं जो जनता की भलाई के लिए चल रही हैं। और श्रीमन्, हमारे देश में तो प्राचीन काल में राजतंत्र था। और तब स्वर्ण युग था। उस समय कालिदास ने एक काव्य लिखा था “रघुवंश”, उसमें उन्होंने सूर्यवंश के राजाओं का वर्णन किया है। उसमें एक श्लोक है, आप कहेंगे क्या ऐसी कोई राज्य प्रणाली हो सकती है;

प्रजानां विनयाधानात् रक्षणत्
भरणादपि ।

सपिता पितरस्तायां केवलं जन्म हेतवः

राजा प्रजा को शिक्षा देने के कारण, प्रजा का भरण-पोषण करने के कारण, रक्षा करने के कारण प्रजा का पिता होता था। और प्रजा के माता पिता जन्म के कारण होते थे। सारा काम राज्य करता था ऐसा समाजवाद और राज्य प्रणाली आपको श्रीमन्, कहीं और देखने को मिलेगी? कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो भी प्रणाली जनता के लिए हितैषी हो वही राज्य प्रणाली जच्छी है।

18.00 बजे

संसदीय लोकतंत्र के द्वारा देश का विकास हुआ है, देश मजबूत हुआ है। अगर किसी बिन्दु या स्थान पर कोई व्यवस्था जनता के हित के विरोध में जाती हो तो

उस व्यवस्था को बदलने में कोई हिचक नहीं करनी चाहिए। जनता की भलाई, हित, खुशहाली सर्वोपरि है।

उसी प्रकार से जो जुड़ीशियल सिस्टम है, वह बहुत अच्छा है। हमारी न्याय प्रणाली अच्छी है, लोकतंत्र की प्रणाली है। लेकिन अगर हमारी न्याय प्रणाली में कोई व्यवस्था ऐसी है जिससे जनता के हित में बाधा आती है तो उस व्यवस्था को बदलने में भी कोई हर्ज नहीं है, ऐसा मेरा विचार है।

प्रेस तो इस देश में जितना स्वतंत्र है, उतना शायद किसी भी देश में नहीं है। यहां प्रेस परम स्वतंत्र है। जितनी स्वतंत्रता से हम यहां पढ़ते लिखते हैं, उतनी स्वतंत्रता कहीं नहीं है। अगर प्रेस भी जनता के हित के विरुद्ध जाता है तो उस पर भी संशोधन होने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

एक बात उन्होंने कही कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का परसनैलिटी कल्ट होता है। परसनैलिटी कल्ट के माने व्यक्ति पूजा के हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने नहीं कहा है कि व्यक्ति पूजा करो। देश की करोड़ों जनता उन पर विश्वास करती है, अद्वा रखती है, उनको अपना नेता मानती है।

उनके कार्यक्रमों में सहयोग देती है। इसको परसनैलिटी कल्ट नहीं कहा जाता है। हम सोग, कांग्रेस के सदस्य मनुशासन का पालन करते हैं, उनके नेतृत्व में ग्रास्थ रखते हैं, विश्वास रखते हैं। यह कोई परसनैलिटी कल्ट नहीं। यह उनका महान व्यक्तित्व है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी इस देश की कोटि-कोटि जनता की श्रद्धा और विश्वास की भाजन हैं। किसी में बूता नहीं है कि उनके प्रति जो लोगों में निष्ठा है, उसको कोई हटादे।

संसार की मानव जाति आज एक ज्वालामुखी पर खड़ी है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी मानव जाति की एकमात्र सहारा और आधार है। इसलिए मानव जाति का इस देश की जनता पर पूर्ण विश्वास है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 9, 1982/Phalguna 18, 1903 (Saka).