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Monday, April 12, 1982
Chaitra 22, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



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C O N T E N T S

COLUMNS

Vol. 35, Monday, April 12, 1982 / Chaitra 22, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 12, 1982/Chaitra 22, 1904
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate you on the speech you made on the Juche Idea. That was an excellent speech. It has enhanced the prestige of this country. The speakers that followed your speech, have all quoted you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will that go on record, Sir, because that is a defamatory word, he said?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want it expunged, I will get it done?

(Interruptions)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं समझा नहीं क्या बात कही है इन्होंने। दुबारा कह दो जी : मैं कान पर लगा लेता हूँ।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : : दुबारा हिन्दी में कहूँ ?

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श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : हमारी बुराई की थीं क्या ?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Delegation of Farmers sent to Foreign Countries

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

(a) whether Government send delegation of farmers to other countries to acquire knowledge of agricultural development that has taken place in those countries;

(b) whether in some of the delegations persons, who only claimed to be farmers and had no real farming activity to their credit, were included during 1980;

(c) if so, the criteria for selection and whether it will be made incumbent on the selectors that only such persons who are engaged in real farming are chosen;

(d) whether delegations are sent to such countries whose agricultural practice has been fully mechanised and hence the knowledge gained does not prove to be helpful for our country; and

(e) if so, whether the guidelines for selection of countries will be so made that our visiting farmers really gain by their visit?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Delegations of farmers have so far been sent to the USA and USSR in terms

of bilateral agreements which these countries have entered into with us. It is true that the agricultural practices in the USA and the USSR are largely mechanised but the Indian farmers during their stay in these countries are able to see, observe and learn new techniques and skills of farm management. With such an exposure to farm management in developed countries also, a scientific outlook towards farming by adopting the improved agricultural practices and post harvest technology according to local conditions is developed.

(e) The selection of the host countries is made depending upon the offers received and the agreements arrived at.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request your protection in this case. Here the question is there and the answer is simple (a) Yes, Sir; (b) No, Sir, (c) Does not arise."

Sir, I wanted to bring certain facts before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Look at the rhythmic sequence.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: The sequence is very beautiful, but the answer is unsatisfactory.

So, my request is that in our country lot of rumours are going on regarding the selection of delegates out of farmers from this country, whom we are sending to foreign countries to study. So, I wanted to know from the Minister through my question—

"(c) whether in some of the delegations persons, who only claimed to be farmers and had no real farming activity to their credit, were included in 1980;

(d) if so, the criteria for selection and whether it will be made incumbent on the selectors that only such persons who are engaged in real farming are chosen...."

His reply is only: "(b) No, Sir, and (c) Does not arise."

I want to know, Sir, with your protection, the names of the persons who have been selected in 1980, and want the Minister to certify that these are the persons who really came from farming community, and that it is a wrong allegation to say that they are not farmers.

This is the answer which I had actually expected. So, I would ask—this is not a supplementary but arising out of this answer—the Minister to tell us categorically the names now....

MR. SPEAKER: Why repeat the names?

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: And what are the criteria for selecting such candidates?

MR. SPEAKER: Now this has become a supplementary.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I would have expected the hon. Member to point out that he had not received replies to parts (d) and (e) of the question; but he has also missed it.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I did not miss it. I wanted to point out something about parts (b) and (c) of the question. (Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I would now read the replies to parts (d) and (e) also, with your permission. The reply is:

"(d) Delegations of farmers have so far been sent to the USA and the USSR in terms of bilateral agreements which these countries have entered into with us. It is true that the agricultural practices in the USA and the USSR are largely mechanised but the Indian farmers during their stay in these countries are able to see, observe and learn new techniques and skills of farm management. With such an exposure to farm management in development countries also, a scientific outlook towards farming by adopting the improved agricultural practices and post-harvest technology according to local conditions is developed.

(e) The selection of the host countries is made depending upon the offers

Now, the hon. Member has asked for some supplementary information with regard to the persons sent, and the criteria for selection of the farmers who were sent to USA and USSR. In 1981, four farmers were sent to USA. The names are:

M. Raghu Mohan Reddy (Andhra Pradesh); William Gregory Celestine Vas (Karnataka); Sursing Madhavrao Khadambe Pawar (Maharashtra) and Khuraijam Indrajit Singh (Manipur).

These were the persons sent to USA. In return, some US farmers visited India, in 1980, and again in 1981. Nobody came to India—no farm boy came to India in 1981.

The criteria laid down are that the farmers sent should be practical farmers; they should be between the ages of 19 and 25; the State Governments have to certify that they fulfil the criteria that we lay down. The names are recommended by the State Governments. Then a selection committee screens the nominations from the State Governments; and the host countries' representatives are also associated with the selection of such farmers; and it is after full consideration of the recommendations of the State Governments that they are sent abroad. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: My second supplementary is: is it a fact that along with the delegation, some of the officers from our country are also selected? if so, may I know whether these officers are from the Secretariat level, that is, Clerks or Deputy Secretaries or Under Secretaries or whether these officers really represent the Agriculture Universities or officers who are directly involved with agriculture in our country?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have given the various criteria that are laid down and are being observed. According to my information, these schemes are only for farmers and not for officers. There are various other things which have to be kept in view like working language knowledge of the country which they visit, their experience in farming, their rural background and various other

things. Under these schemes, no Government employee can visit abroad.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government also authorises delegations which are invited by other countries, agriculture delegations, farmers' delegation; whether it is a fact that in 1980, there was a farmers' delegation which went under the leadership of Mr. K. L. Bhatia, MP, which included industrialists like Dalmia and so on who have nothing to do with the farming. It is impossible for any delegation to leave the country without his permission; unless, of course, they take my advice! I would like to know whether it is a fact that such a delegation went and it consisted mostly of non-farmers; whether Government has been benefitted by allowing such a delegation to go abroad.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have no knowledge of the delegation mentioned by the hon. member. But if people want to go abroad on their own....

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is a Government invited delegation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have no information about that. Government never sent any delegation like that. It might have been by a private arrangement between two organisations.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I said, Government. Under Foreign Regulations Act, nobody can leave this country, especially politicians without the prior permission of the Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You go there every day.

MR. SPEAKER: He will find out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Then you ask him to collect the information.

MR. SPEAKER: He will find out.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Due to the population explosion, the unemployment

problem is stupendous especially in the rural area. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would instruct the ICAR to manufacture some implements which would not replace the rural workers but help in increasing the production.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant to this question.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: This is relevant to (d) part—it has been pointed out regarding mechanised agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You put another question for it.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what advantage our farmers have gained from this delegation having been sent to other countries; whether farming has improved due to these visits in our country; if not, is the Government thinking on some other approach where the larger community of the farmers can gain in our country?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already replied what the purpose is behind these exchanges. Farmers' vision is certainly broadened by such visits. They learn a lot from other countries. Apart from agriculture itself and the various techniques followed by the different countries, they also come to know about the standard of living of farmers in other countries and their social life; and that certainly helps our country to know more about other countries, particularly advanced countries. There is no doubt that our rural people are living under conditions of poverty and they are far behind farmers in other countries.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Can education be given to them?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to hear you.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Can education be given to them?

MR. SPEAKER: If you see it practically, it helps. It is a good idea.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is a matter of opinion. You may not be satisfied with me. I do not know why some hon. members have any objection to our farmers' visit abroad?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: As the question was put.....

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is the purpose of their visit.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The specific question is whether they gain any knowledge.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They are bound to gain knowledge even if they go up to the airport....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: These visits should be encouraged.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI.

Survey on underground Water Resources

*672. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey to assess underground water resources on the national level has been conducted by Government;

(b) if so, whether any consideration to give high priority to the utilisation of underground water resources particularly in low-rainfall or drought-prone region has been given; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the percentage of irrigation need presently being met by tapping such resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Ground Water Board has been engaged during the past about ten years in assessing the ground water potential of the country. Out of 28.7 lakh sq. kilometers total area requiring

systematic surveys, an area of 17.5 lakh sq. kilometers had already been covered up to the end of March, 1982. The entire work is expected to be completed during the VII Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir. Priority is being accorded by the Central Ground Water Board to survey and exploration work in connection with the development of ground water resource in drought affected, drought prone, tribal, backward and remote areas in consultation with the State Governments, although the work involved is more difficult involving largely hard rock areas.

(c) Out of total irrigation potential of 61.58 million hectares created so far, the ground water accounts for 24.50 million hectares and the percentage contribution from ground water, therefore, works out to be about 40.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has stated that this process of survey—will be completed only during the end of the Seventh Plan. No doubt, it is a stupendous task on the part of the Government to assess the ground water potential of the country but the period they have fixed for this is too long. However, may I know from the hon. Minister, what is the amount budgeted during the Sixth Five Year Plan and what is the extent of the area envisaged to be covered under irrigation facilities, especially this ground water, and which are the States which have taken maximum advantage of the assistance provided by the Central Government to the States?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is true that we require some speedier work but our limitations are that we are short of funds, rigs and manpower as far as this ground Water Board is concerned. We have taken steps to strengthen the Ground Water Board and to get more rigs also.

As far as the allocation in the Sixth Five Year Plan for survey and investigation is concerned, the total provision in the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 40 crores and during 1982-83 we have a provision of Rs. 8 crores. As far as the

area to be covered in the drought-prone area for hydrogeological surveys is concerned, it is 12,068 square kilometres. The total area proposed to be covered during 82-83 is 35,406 sq. kilometres in the drought prone States out of which 12,068 sq. kilometres is in the drought-prone area.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: While answering my question, the hon. Minister referred to shortage of manpower. As we all know, there is never any shortage of manpower in India. Of course, there is shortage, so far as technical manpower is concerned. Apart from the problem of enough funds being budgeted for undertaking surveys and bringing additional acreage under irrigation, there are many other shortcomings. The Study reveals that due to the inefficiency of water management, lack of rotational distribution of water and lack of monitoring, especially in the States, whatever irrigation potential is being created in the country is not being properly utilized. What are the steps which the Government have taken to see that whatever potential is created in the country is properly used in the best interests of the nation?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I think the hon. Member has misunderstood what I have said about manpower. What I meant by "manpower" was manpower for technical jobs. I did not refer to the total population of the country, which is quite large. Whenever I talked of manpower in this context, I meant technical people and also equipment.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can you specify what is the shortage of manpower?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't interrupt him.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, should I answer that?

MR. SPEAKER: You should answer the supplementary put by Shri Arjun Sethi.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): The total

ultimate irrigation potential in this country is 113 million hectares. Out of that, the total ultimate irrigation potential due to ground water is 40 million hectares, out of which we have been able to create 24.50 million hectares till March 1982. So, the irrigation potential which is left to be created out of ground water is 40-24.50; so, only 15.50 million hectares are still left to be created.

Coming to survey, the total area to be surveyed is 28.7 lakh sq. km, out of which 17.5 lakh sq. km have been surveyed. The rest is still to be surveyed. According to the present plans, we shall be able to complete the whole survey by the end of 1990, that is, by the end of the Seventh Plan. We are doing it. The delay is not due to lack of funds. Systematic scientific survey takes time. It is not as if within one year it can be completed; it takes time. That is one factor. Further trained personnel has to be created. There are so many processes. We have got funds for this. In the Sixth Plan we have got a total sum of Rs. 12,000 crores for irrigation. It is not due to lack of funds that these surveys have not been completed. There are so many processes to be completed. That is the problem.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I did not refer to lack of funds; I referred to lack of proper management.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Lack of proper management is there. We require trained personnel and we are going to get them.

श्री मोती भाई श्रार० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में किन-किन क्षेत्रों में और कितने बर्ग किलोमीटर में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और कहां-कहां कितनी गहराई से पानी मिला है तथा इसका क्या नतीजा हुआ है ?

श्री केवार पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय: जहां तक गुजरात में मेजर और माइनर

इरिगेशन की बात है उसमें प्रायः पानी ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्जास्ट हुआ है । They have been able to create irrigation potential to the maximum.

इस प्रकार कुछ ही काम गुजरात में बाकी है । That is the position today.

श्री मोती भाई श्रार० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछा है कि कहां-कहां पर सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और कितनी गहराई से पानी मिला है ?

श्री केवार पांडे : इस बारे में आप दूसरा नोटिस दीजिए कि कहां-कहां पर हुआ है ;

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राजस्वान के बारे में एक सवाल पूछता चाहता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think he has information regarding this.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : बड़ा ज़रूरी क्वैश्चन था ।

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Put a separate question for that.

National Water Resources Council

*673. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Development Council endorsed the proposals for the setting up of a national water resources council and river basin commission and for enacting legislation to facilitate speedy settlement of the inter-State waters disputes; and

(b) if so, when these proposals will be put into action?

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

(b) Action to set up the National Water Resources Council has been initiated.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सही है कि इण्टरस्टेट वाटर डिस्पूट्स के मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास सीमित या यों कहिए कि कोई अधिकार न होने को बजह से बहुत से मामले 10-10, 12-12 और कहीं-कहीं पर 20-20 वर्षों से विवाद में पड़े हुए हैं और हल नहीं हुए हैं, जिससे देश की पैदावार को बड़ा धक्का पहुंचा है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन मामलों को जल्दी से जल्दी निपटाने के लिए कोई लेजिसलेशन प्रस्तुत करने जा रही है?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि केन्द्र के पास पानी के सिलसिले में बहुत ही महंडूद अछित्यारात हैं। इण्टरस्टेट के ये अछित्यारात आटिकल 262 में हैं तथा इस सिलसिले में जो कुछ भी इससे पहले किया गया था, वह इतना काफी नहीं था, जिसकी बजह से 10-10, 12-12 साल एक-एक झगड़े को निपटाने में लगे। इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स का ध्यान दिलाया और उसके बाद नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट काउन्सिल में फैसला लिया गया कि नेशनल वाटर रिसोर्स काउन्सिल, जिसकी प्राइम मिनिस्टर चेयरमन हैं और सारे स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के उसके मेम्बर हों और दूसरी कन्सर्ट मिनिस्ट्री पानी से ताल्लुक रखने वाली हैं, उनके रिप्रेजेनेटिव उसमें हों और वह वजूद में आएं और एक नेशनल वाटर पालिसी भी बनाएं और

इन झगड़ों का निपटाने के सिलसिले में भी आसान करे। एक नेशनल वाटर रिसोर्स काउन्सिल और दूसरे रिवर बेसिन कमीशन और अंगर इसके बाद भी नेशनल वाटर रिसोर्स काउन्सिल में इस बात को महसूस किया गया कि किसी लेजिसलेशन को ज़रूरत है; जैसा कि कान्स्टीचूणन में पहले ही प्रोवींजन्स हैं, इनके अन्वया कुछ और लेजिसलेशन की ज़रूरत है, तो उस लेजिसलेशन को टेकाम्प करेंगे। लेकिन, प्रपोजल यह है कि नेशनल वाटर रिसोर्स काउन्सिल प्राइम मिनिस्टर की चेयरमैनशिप में बनाने के लिए इनिशिएट किया गया है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि मंत्री जी नेशनल वाटर रिसोर्स काउन्सिल के बारे में फर्मा रहे हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका गठन और इसको स्थापना करने तक हो जाएगी और इसको अधिकार क्षेत्र क्या रहेगा?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि मैंने पहले अर्ज किया कि हमारी खाहिश है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसको स्थापन हो जाए और उस सिलसिले में हमने इनिशिएट किया है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी वजूद में आए। जहाँ तक उसके अछित्यारात का सवाल है, उस सिलसिले में नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट काउन्सिल में नेशनल वाटर रिसोर्स काउन्सिल की स्थापना को उचित समझा है। वह इसी नज़र से समझा है कि एक नेशनल वाटर पालिसी होनी चाहिए और उस नेशनल वाटर पालिसी को बनाने के लिए कोई नेशनल फोरम हो। इसीलिए नेशनल वाटर रिसोर्स कॉसिल बनाने के बारे में तय किया, जिस की हैड प्राइम मिनिस्टर है। वह नेशनल पर्सप्रेक्टिव का सामने रखने हुए, जो इण्टरस्ट वाटर्स हैं, उन का

इन्वेस्टीगेशन करे और सर्वे करे। फिर स्टेट्स और नेशनल पर्सपाक्टिव, दोनों को नजर में रख कर, कोई चीज उस के सामने पेश हो और वह उस को एप्रूव करे। इस नुस्खे-नजर से यह नेशनल वाटर रिसोर्सेज कॉसिल बनाई जा रही है। नेशनल वाटर रिसोर्सेज कॉसिल के जो फंक्शन्स होंगे और जो उसके अस्थिरात्म हैं, अगर आप इंजांत दें, तो मैं उन को पढ़ कर सुना दूँ।

The functions of the National Water Council will be:

1. To lay down national water policy and to review it from time to time.
2. To consider and review water development plans submitted to them by the National Water Resources Development Agency, the River Basin Commissions etc.
3. To recommend the acceptance of water plans with such modifications as may be appropriate and necessary.
4. To direct carrying out such further studies as may be necessary for the fuller consideration of the plans or components thereof.
5. To advise on the modality of resolving inter-State differences with regard to specific elements of water plans and such other issues that may arise during planning or implementation of the project.
6. To advise on practices and procedures, administrative arrangements and regulations for the fair distribution and utilisation of water resources by different beneficiaries keeping in view optimum development and the maximum benefit of the people, and
7. To make such other recommendations as would foster expeditious and environmentally sound and economic development of water resources in various regions.

These are the objectives for which this National Water resources Council is envisaged to be set up.

Shri B. V. DESAI: We are very happy that finally a high powered resources council has been formed or is going to be formed under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. But as our hon. Minister has explained the functions and the duties of this Council also are advisory. The crux of the problem is not the formation of the Council or Board because previously in 1956 also the River Board Act was passed wherein the Constitution of the River Board was envisaged. But it did not fructify. Again we have got some other Act — Inter-State River Dispute Act under which tribunal could also be formed. There also due to the contentions of different States Tribunals could not be formed and the conflict between different States regarding sharing of river waters is going on. The question is not the formation of Council or Board or some agency, but the question is that of the will and determination of this nation to formulate a policy under which the river water is declared as a national asset. Is this Government going to think in this direction and act promptly. That all rivers of this country are the national property and the entire fresh water resources will be utilised to the maximum benefit of the entire nation. If so, then the question of implementation comes, that is, one river basin can be linked to another river basin on regional basis thus forming a regional water grid. Is the Government thinking on these lines?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (Shri KEDAR PANDAY): It is a fact that the rivers in India are national rivers. We recognise that water is the national resource of the country. But according to the present Constitution, water is a State subject. At present, according to our Constitution of today, water is a State subject and not the Central subject.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Water is a universal subject.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: It is a State subject. But we accept in principle that water is a national asset. Until now, according to the Constitution, it is a State subject. To solve the disputes, we have

meetings, we have discussions, we have negotiations so that we have been able to find out some solutions in the country. The main dispute which is still pending is the Cauvery river dispute. That is very important dispute which is pending. On the 14th of March, 1982, we had a meeting of the National Development Council and there we discussed a lot. A Council was to be constituted according to that Resolution. It is going to be constituted. Of course, this Council has got advisory capacity till now. In that case, we will follow certain procedure. After setting up of a National Water Resources Council and the Rivers Commission, possibly the dispute should be minimised to a great extent. That is what we feel. Even after this, if disputes arise, then some action should be taken for enacting a legislation as suggested by the National Development Council. But this can only be taken after the National Water Resources Council sits and discusses the basin plans and finds to what extent, the States Cooperate and the national plan becomes successful. So, in the ultimate analysis, if we fail in all these things, then a legislation will be enacted. But keeping the Chief Ministers into confidence, of which the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council, ultimately if we fail, in all these attempts, then a legislation will be enacted. This is the position now.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, water and power are the two elements on which the prosperity of the nation depend. In the power sector, we have got two systems of construction of power stations. One is the Central sector and the other is the State sector. Likewise, will the hon. Minister consider the completion and construction of the bigger dam projects, inter-basin project and inter-river project and taking it up under the Central project? Will he be coming to this House with a legislation in this regard?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, we have no proposal at the moment for implementing these projects. Water, as the hon. Minister stated is the State subject. The implementation of the Plans or projects is the responsibility of the State Governments. We have no proposal to take that

burden on the shoulder of the Central Government.

गेहूं कि ढुलाई में घोटाला

* 677. श्रीमती कृष्ण साही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने कीं कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूं को राज्य से बाहर अवैध रूप से भेजे जाने के बार में उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्य नियन्त्रकों द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर मरे गये छापों सम्बन्धी मामले को केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही को गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, जो कि इस मामले से सम्बन्धित हैं, क्षेत्रीय खाद्य नियन्त्रक, कानपुर की जाली पृष्ठांकों के आधार पर गेहूं के बँगनां में अवैध लदान का पता चला था। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इन्होंने सम्बन्धित थोक व्यापारियों और व्यापारियों एजेन्टों के लाइसेंस निलम्बित कर दिए हैं। इसके अलावा, एक वरिष्ठ विपणन निरीक्षक, दो विपणन निरीक्षकों और एक कल्की को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच का कार्य प्रगति पर है। राज्य सरकार ने आपरिधिक जांच विभाग द्वारा विस्तृत जांच करने के आदेश दिए हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्ण साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब अच्छा है या इनका जवाब देना अच्छी बात है?

श्रीमतो कृष्णा साहो : सरकार ने तत्काल कार्यवाही की, यह अच्छो बात है।

मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जो अवैध गेहूं का लदान किया गया, उसकी मात्रा कितनी थी और क्या उसमें एफ० सी० आई० का भी गेहूं था या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का ही था?

कृषि तथा ग्रामोण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : यह लदान 4 स्टेशनों से हुआ यू० पी० में। कुल 115 वैगन लोड हुए, जिनमें से 44 वैगनों पर हुआ लदान एंडोर्सेंट वर्गरह की जो शर्तें थीं, जिनके आधार पर लोड कर सकते हैं, वे ठीक पाई गई और 71 वैगनों पर लदान अवैध पाया गया। 20 हजार बोरी के करीब गेहूं था इनमें से कुछ वैगन पकड़े गए, स्टेट सरकार के आदेश से पहले कुछ वैगन डेस्टीनेशन पर पहुंच गए, कुछ कोर्ट्स में मामले अभी तक चल रहे हैं।

श्रीमतो कृष्णा साहो : एफ० सी० आई० का गेहूं था या नहीं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : एफ० सी० आई० का गेहूं नहीं था, प्राइवेट डीलर्स का था और स्टेट सरकार ने जो नियम बनाए हैं कि इन शर्तों के आधार पर गेहूं बाहर जा सकता है, उन शर्तों को खिलापवर्जी करते हुए इन वैगन्स को पकड़ा गया।

श्रीमतो कृष्णा साहो : दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि खाद्य नियंत्रक कार्यालय ने प्रदेशों से गेहूं बाहर जाने पर रोक लगा दी तथा गेहूं बाहर भेजने वाले व्यापारियों को “आपत्ति नहीं” का प्रमाण-पत्र देना बन्द कर दिया, यह तो ठीक बात है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद व्यापारियां ने क्षेत्रीय खाद्य नियंत्रक कार्यालयों के कुछ कर्मचारियों

से मिल कर “आपत्ति नहीं” के प्रमाण-पत्र अनेक कागजों फर्मों के नाम बनवा लिए हैं, जिसके कारण अभी भी गेहूं का अवैध बाजार एफ० सी० आई० की साठ-गाठ से चल रहा है?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इन चीजों के ऊपर कड़ी निगाह रखना स्टेट-गवर्नर्मेंट का काम है। इसमें एफ० सी० आई० को तरफ से कोई आदेश नहीं दिए गए।

श्रीमतो कृष्णा साहो : मैंने आदेश की बात नहीं की, मैंने कहा है कि उसके भी कर्मचारी इसमें शामिल हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये तो मिलीभगत की बात कर रही हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अगर कोई मिलीभगत इनको निगाह में है तो उसकी जानकारी अवश्य दें।

श्रीमतो कृष्णा साहो : अगर मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी होगी तो क्या वे कार्यवाही करेंगे?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप पूरी जानकारी देंगे तो कार्यवाही ज़रूर की जाएगी।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह घटना कब हुई, इस पर जांच कब बैठाई गई? दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूं कि यह जो दूसरे प्रदेशों का या दूसरी जगहों पर गेहूं गलत तरीके से भेजा जाता है, इसकी एक वजह है कि गेहूं एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भेजने पर पाबंदी लगा दी जाती है। एक जिले से दूसरे जिले, एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में गेहूं नहीं भेजा जा सकता, पाबंदी लगा दी जाती है। यह सवाल पहले भी कई बार

उठाया गया है कि पाबन्दी समाप्त कर दी जाए। तो क्या सरकार इस विषय पर भी विचार कर रही है कि इस तरह को पाबन्दी न लगाई जाए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बेगन डीटेन करने का मामला जनवरी, फरवरी, मार्च-1982 का ज्यादातर है। कानूनी तौर पर एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट के अन्दर गेहूं ले जाने के ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। लेकिन स्टेट सरकार ने अपने कुछ नियम बना रहे रखे हैं जिससे उनके टैक्सों के अन्दर चोरी न हो, मंडी कमेटियों और एजेसियों का नुकसान न पहुंचे, तरीके से व्यापारी खरीदें। इस तरह की बातों के ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई जाती है, जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और देखा जाता है कि कहां से किस व्यापारी ने खरीदा, मंडी के टैक्स को चोरी तो नहीं को, स्टेट सरकार के किसी और टैक्स की चोरी तो नहीं को, कहीं ब्लैकमनों तां इस्टेमाल नहीं हो रही है इस ट्रैड में। इन चीजों के ऊपर नियरानों रखने के लिए जारी रखा जाता है जांच पड़ताल बनाए जाते हैं उनके तहत जांच पड़ताल होता है। और कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है, गेहूं जा नहीं सकता है कहीं। मंडी महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था। उनको जंवाब देना चाहिए। वह नहीं दे रहे हैं कि एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में जाने पर पाबन्दी—लगाई गई है उत्तर प्रदेश में। इसके बारे में मंडी महोदय को कुछ जानकारी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगला प्रश्न

श्री शार० एन० राकेश : जानकारी हासिल करने में भी पाबन्दी है।

श्री जय राम वर्मा : प्रश्न संख्या 679।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की खरीद

679. **श्री जय राम वर्मा :** क्या कृषि मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले साल मिलों ने किसानों से गन्ना किस दर पर खरीदा और इस साल किस दर पर खरीद रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस साल मिलें किसानों से गन्ना धीरे-धीरे खरीद रही हैं जिसके कारण किसान गन्ना पेरने वालों को और भो कम दामों में बेचने पर वाध्य हो रहे हैं;

(ग) इस समय किसानों का और कितना गन्ना पेरा जाना बाकी है तथा सारे गन्ने की पेराई मुनिश्चित करने और किसानों का उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

As against prices ranging between Rs. 19.00 and Rs. 26.00 per quintal paid last year in Uttar Pradesh, the prices paid and being paid by the mills during the current sugar year range between Rs. 20.50 and Rs. 21.50.

2. The sugar mills have a limited crushing capacity and cannot crush the entire sugarcane produced in the State. A sizeable quantity of sugarcane has to be crushed by khandsari and jaggery producers and some of it is also used for chewing and as seed.

3. Out of 22.5 million tonnes of bonded cane in the State, 14.1 million tonnes had already been crushed upto 22nd March, 1982, and with the season still in progress there is adequate time for crushing the balance.

4. In order to encourage the factories to crush as much sugarcane as possible, an incentive in the form of a rebate in excise duty for early crushing has been given. A similar incentive for late crushing is under consideration.

5. As on 31-3-1982, there were 90 factories in operation in the State against only 28 on the same date last year.

श्री जय राम वर्मा : इस प्रश्न के एक भाग में मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि निश्चित रूप से किसान को पिछले साल मिलों द्वारा कितना दाम मिला था और इस साल कितना मिल रहा है। मंत्री जी ने रेज बता दिया है कि 19 से 26 रुपये के बीच पिछले साल मिला। निश्चित बात नहीं बताई। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पिछले साल 7 दिसम्बर तक 19 रुपये प्रति किटल के हिसाब से गन्ने का दाम दिया गया लेकिन किसान की मांग पर सरकार ने उसको उचित समझ कर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 22 रुपये मुकर्रर कर दिए और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 23 रुपय मुकर्रर कर दिए जिससे अच्छा असर पड़ा और किसान को गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए उत्साह पैदा हुआ? लेकिन इस साल सरकार ने उसके दाम के बारे में मिलों से जो समझौता किया है उसके अनुसार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए साढ़े बीस रुपये और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए साढ़े 21 रुपये कर दिए हैं और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस साल पिछले साल के मुकाबले में दाम कम हो गए हैं।

और क्या इसका यह असर नहीं पड़ा कि है कि किसान में जो जोश और उत्साह पैदा हुआ था गन्ने की काश्त और उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने का, वह कम हो गया है? क्या किसान के गन्ने की पिराई में अब कठिनाई पैदा नहीं हो रही है, उसका गन्ना लिया नहीं जा रहा है? अगर ऐसा है तो गन्ने की काश्त और पैदावार बढ़ाने में किसान का उत्साह पूर्ववत बना रहे, उसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसान का उत्साह बनाए रखने के लिए सब से जरूरी चीज़ है कि उनको मुनासिब कीमत मिले। माननीय सदस्य ने ठौक कहा कि पिछले साल राज्य सरकार ने स्टेट एडवाइज़ ब्राइस मुकर्रर की और इस साल भी स्टेट एडवाइज़ ब्राइस तय की। माननीय सदस्य ने खुद बताया है हर फैक्ट्री अपने अपने इलाके में जहां से गन्ना खरीदती है उस में कीमत में फर्क होता है, कोई फैक्ट्री ज्यादा दे सकती है। पिछले साल जो साढ़े 22 रुपये कीमत तय की गई राज्य सरकार की तरफ से जो 26 रुपये तक भी गन्ना बिका। शायद किसी किसी फैक्ट्री ने इससे भी ज्यादा पैसा दिया हो। इसी तरीके से कहीं कोई फैक्ट्री कम भी दे देती है। लेकिन यह देखना पड़ता है कि किसान को उचित दाम मिल रहे हैं या नहीं। इस साल खास कदम उठाए गए हैं भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार की तरफ से किसान को गन्ने का रिम्युनरेटिव भाव मिले, उचित पैसा मिले। हमें इस बात की तसल्ली है कि किसान को शूगर मिलों की तरफ से भाव अच्छा मिल रहा है। लेकिन जहां गुड़ बनाने के लिए गन्ना दिया जाता है या खांडसारी मिलों के अन्दर गन्ना जाता है वहां भाव जितना हम

चाहते हैं वह नहीं मिल रहा है। उसको किस तरीके से हम ज्यादा करा सकते हैं, इसके लिए हम ने कुछ उपाय किए हैं। गुड़ की एक्सपोर्ट की इजाजत दे दी गई है। इसी तरीके से गुड़ का फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग जो बन्द हो गया था उसको फिर खोल दिया है। इससे भी गुड़ के भाव कुछ ऊचे जाने की सम्भावना है, ऐसी हम उम्मीद करते हैं और उससे शायद गुड़ बनाने वाले, खंडसारी बनाने वाले गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा दे पायेंगे।

श्री जय राम वर्मा : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस साल गन्ने का 225 लाख टन का बौंड हुआ है और 22 मार्च तक 141 लाख टन की पैराई हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल कितने गन्ने का बौंड हुआ था और 22 मार्च तक कितनी पैराई हुई थी? और क्या यह बात सही है कि जिस हिसाब से गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ी है उसके हिसाब से बौंडेड गन्ने में इजाफा नहीं हुआ?

राव बौरेन्द्र सिंह : मेरे ख्याल से यू० पी० में गन्ने की पैदावार के साथ साथ क्रिंशिंग में बहुत ज्यादा इजाफा हुआ है और तेजी के साथ क्रिंशिंग चल रही है। 70 मिलियन टन के करीब गन्ने की पैदावार का अंदाजा था यू० पी० में इस साल और पिछले साल इसके मुकाबले में 64.24 मिलियन टन का अंदाजा था। तो पैदावार भी इसी तरीके से बढ़ी है। इस बार उम्मीद की जाती है कि 33 फीसदी तक गन्ना टोटल पैदावार का यू० पी० में क्रश कर लिया जायेगा। जब कि पिछले साल कुल पैदावार का 22 परसेंट सिर्फ क्रश किया गया था। तो टोटल पैदावार की पिछले साल 22 परसेंट गन्ने की

क्रिंशिंग करने के बजाय इस साल हम 33 परसेंट तक क्रश करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। यह काफी ज्यादा तादाद है, 50 परसेंट बढ़ रही है। पिछले साल के मुकाबले में और बौंडेड शुगर केन में से 15 मिलियन टन गन्ना अब तक क्रश हो चुका है यू० पी० फैक्ट्रीज में। जब कि उम्मीद करते हैं कि 23 मिलियन टन तक बौंडेड शुगर केन इस बार क्रश कर पायेंगे। 31-3-82 तक 15 मिलियन टन गन्ना क्रश हो चुका है। यह पहले के मुकाबले में काफी तादाद गन्ने की क्रश हो रही है। टोटल 23 मिलियन टन तक हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि गन्ना पैर दिया जायगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मान्यवर, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रति किंवटल निर्धारित मूल्य जो गन्ने का है वह किसानों को इस समय मिल रहा है कि नहीं? मेरी जानकारी है कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश के मिल मालिक किसानों को प्रति किंवटल निर्धारित गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं दे रहे हैं इसके लिए किसानों ने सरकार के सामने आवाज भी उठायी है, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। क्या मंत्री जी इसे दिलायेंगे? और साथ ही जो गन्ना इस समय खेतों में सूख रहा है जिसकी बजह से किसान हतोत्साहित हो कर अगले वर्ष गन्ने की पैदावार में कमी कर सकते हैं, तो मिलों को कब तक चलाने के लिए आदेश दिये जायेंगे ताकि अधिक से अधिक गन्ने की पैराई की जा सकें? अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो गन्ने के उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

राव बौरेन्द्र सिंह : पिछले साल की तरह हम इस बार भी तेजी कर रहे हैं कि लेट क्रिंशिंग के लिए इसेंटिवज

कुछ ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी में दिये जायें जिससे फैक्ट्रीज काफी अर्से तक गन्ने को पेरती रह और जैसा मैंने कहा बॉडिंग शुगर केन जितनी फैक्ट्रीज हैं 23 मिलियन टन के करीब गन्ना इस बार क्रश कराया जायगा इसके लिए हम उपाय कर रहे हैं।

श्री अर्त० एन० राकेश : निर्धारित मूल्य का जबाब नहीं दिया मंत्री जी ने।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : निर्धारित मूल्य के मुताबिक पैसा फैक्ट्रीज से दिलाया जा रहा है। निर्धारित मूल्य से क्या आपका मतलब है, यह मैं नहीं समझ पाया। मिनिमम स्टेट्यूटरी प्राइस तो 13 रु. प्रति किवटल है। निर्धारित मूल्य तो वह है जो लैबी शुगर की कौसट आफ प्रोडक्शन लगा कर 65 परसेंट बमूल करने के लिए कीमत रखी है सरकार ने। वह 13 रु. है। वाकी राज्य सरकार की एडवाइज़ ब्राइस है, उसका मैं पहले जबाब दे चुा हूँ उसके मुताबिक फैक्टरीज से पैसा दिलाने को बात राज्य सरकार करती है। हर फैक्टरी का अलग मूल्य होता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में किये गये अपने प्रयासों से अवगत कराया, लेकिन एक चीज़ छूट गई है, अब की बार जब सीज़न चल रहा था तो मैं स्वयं 14, 15 कांटों पर गया था जहां पर कि गन्ने को तुलाई हो रही थी। प्रत्येक स्थान पर किसानों वो शिकायत थी कि यह कांटे खराब है। मैंने माननीय मंत्री महोदय को चिट्ठी लिखी और औराई चीनी मिल बाराणसी व नन्दगंज चीनी मिल गाजीपुर को भी हमने पत्र लिखे कि ये कांटे खराब हैं। आज तक सिर्फ उस पत्र की पावती मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार की है। उस पर कार्यवाही क्या हुई, यह पता नहीं। इस

तरह की गन्ने के कम तोलने को तमाम शिकायतें हैं।

इसके साथ साथ जहां तक किसानों को गन्ने के भुगतान का सवाल है, उसमें ऐसा है कि अगर आज किसान गन्ना लेकर आया है, तो 2, 3 दिन तक उसकी तुलाई के लिए इन्तजार करना पड़ता है और उसके बाद उसे एक चिट दे दो जातो हैं और वह चला जाता है। इसके बाद हफ्ते, डेढ़ हफ्ते और कभी-कभी महीनों तक किसानों को अपनी रकम प्राप्त करने के लिए परेशान रहना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो शिकायतें किसी की तरफ से आती हैं, खास तौर से आनरेबल मेम्बर्स को तरफ से जो शिकायतें आती हैं, उन पर फौरन कार्यवाही की जाती है। राज्य सरकार को लिखा जाता है कि उसकी देखभाल करे और हालात को ठीक करायें। नाप-तौल में कहीं गड़वड़ी होती है तो उसके लिए नाप-तौल का कानून है, बेट एण्ड मेजर्स का कानून है, उसके तहत प्रासीक्यूट किया जाता है, पकड़ा जाता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : निसी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में और फैक्ट आपके सामने रखने में कितने दिन का समय लगता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: How much time do you take?

RAO-BIRENDRA SINGH: It all depends on individual cases. One case is likely to take short time whereas a complicated case might take longer time. Then there are various agencies and much depends on their efficiency. We don't have any enforcement agency.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह तो मामूली बात है, इस सीजन में शिकायत हुई, 2, 3 सीजन के बाद आप उसका जांच करायेंगे ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसी सीजन में जांच करते हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अभी तक जांच नहीं हुई, सीजन खत्म हो रहा है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जा कर पता कीजिए, हो गई है ।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि लेट क्रिंशग में चीनी मिल का इन्सैटिव दिये जायेंगे । किसानों का गन्ना सूख रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्सैटिव को पालिसी कब तक मंत्री जो घोषित कर देंगे ? उसका फायदा केवल मिल मालिकों का मिलेगा या सीधे किसानों का मिलेगा ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इन्सैटिव का जो फायदा मिल मालिकों का दिया जायेगा, उसका फायदा अल्टोमेटली किसानों को ही पहुँचना चाहिए । गन्ने की रिकवरी कम होती है, उसके सूखने के साथ-साथ उसमें टैक्स की छूट मिलों को दो जाती है । उसको बजह से ज्यादा पैसा किसानों का मिल जाता है । देर तक जब तक गन्ना सूख गया, उस वक्त तक मिलता है । इसका फैसला जल्दी होने को उम्मीद है ।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : उन पर कोई बन्धन लगायेंगे व्योंकि दैसा तो मिल मालिकों को मिलेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER. Next question.

Success of Anand Dairy Model

*681. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anand Dairy model despite expensive promo-

tional drives has failed to attract Indian Economists as per report in Indian Express dated 12th March 1982;

(a) whether it is a fact that recent disclosures have revealed that the Anand Dairy model is not replicable as the AMUL complex has managed to corner extensive direct and indirect financial assistance which explains its success;

(c) whether in view of serious disclosures surrounding the success of the Anand model, Government will set up a high powered Study Group of socio-economists to arrive at the truth; and

(d) whether it is a fact that despite Anand model in vogue in Gujarat since last 40 years and despite pumping in of over Rs. 20 crores under Dairy Projects, milk production has fallen in that State casting a serious doubt on the Anand Pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). Government's attention has been drawn to the said news report.

The Dairy Development Programmes under Operation Flood I and Operation Flood II, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and World Bank assisted projects are implemented mainly on the basis of dairy cooperative societies at village level, which will be responsible for collection of milk from the producers and supply of technical inputs required by member producers, like cattle feed and veterinary services. The usefulness of this approach has also been commended by various Evaluation Missions set up by United Nations, F.A.O. and World Food Programme.

The various Dairy Development Programmes that are implemented are regularly being monitored by suitable institutional arrangements in the Department of Agriculture.

By and large, the general pattern of financing of dairy development programmes in various States is not less favourable than in the case of AMUL in Gujarat. These programmes have been

sanctioned after detailed study of their techno-economic feasibility.

Generally, there has been no fall in milk production in Gujarat during the years 1970-80 except in 1979-80 when there was marginal decline in cow milk production due to natural calamities. Milk production in Gujarat increased from 18.06 lakh tons to 21.88 lakh tons during the period 1970-80.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Persons prosecuted/convicted under Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980

*674. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of persons who have been prosecuted and convicted under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980, during 1980-81, and 1981-82 (Statewise);

(b) whether any other measures have also been undertaken to prevent black marketing and the disruption of essential supplies though hoarding etc.;

(c) if so, the nature thereof along with the effects;

(d) whether any of the State Governments have shown any laxity or reluctance in the enforcement of this Act; and

(e) if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no provision for prosecution and conviction under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. The Act provides

for detention of any person with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Since the Act came into force (initially as an ordinance in October, 1979) till March 31, 1982, 497 persons were ordered to be detained in the various States/Union Territories as per details given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Besides the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, which provides, in the interest of general public, for the control of production, supply and distribution and trade and commerce in commodities notified as essential under the Act has also been utilised for preventing blackmarketing and hoarding etc. In order to make the penal provision of the Act more stringent and effective the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 has been amended by the Parliament in 1981 through Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981.

(d) and (e). Though the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 is enforceable all over the country except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the then State Government of Kerala in 1981 as well as the State Governments of West Bengal and Tripura had declined to take recourse to the provisions of this Act as they were not in favour of preventive detention measures as a matter of policy. None of the other States/Union Territories have expressed such a disinclination. Detentions has so far been ordered in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi. The Governments of all States/Union Territories to which the Act applies have been requested from time to time to avail of its provisions in suitable cases so as to keep in check, the activities of hoarders and blackmarketeers.

Statement

State-wise information regarding persons ordered to be detained under the provisions of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, during the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 (upto March, 1982) as reported by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	No. of persons ordered to be detained in		
		1980	1981	1982 (upto March, 82)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	15
2.	Assam	.	.	1
3.	Bihar	.	25	1
4.	Gujarat	.	43	36
5.	Himachal Pradesh	.	—	4
6.	Karnataka	.	41	8
7.	Madhya Pradesh	.	28	31
8.	■ Maharashtra	.	40	12
9.	Orissa	.	14	10
10.	Punjab	.	6	8
11.	Rajasthan	.	4	..
12.	Uttar Pradesh	.	38	62
13.	■ Arunachal Pradesh	.	—	1
14.	■ Delhi	.	10	..
TOTAL :		249	189	42

N.B. : In the year 1979, 17 persons were ordered to be detained. Thus, the total number of persons ordered to be detained from 1979-82 (till 31-3-1982) is 497.

Propagation of Modern Technology in Agriculture and Rural Development

*675. SHRI RAM PRASAD

AHIRWAR:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) the salient features of the training and visiting system to propagate modern technology in agriculture and rural development;

(b) which States have adopted it and how the farmers there have been benefited;

(c) the reasons due to which other States have not adopted the system;

(d) State-wise expenditure incurred on this system; and

(e) the percentage of rural population at present covered by this system?

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

(a) The main features of the Training and Visit System are:

- (i) Establishing a single line of administration between the Village Extension Workers and the State Department of Agriculture;
- (ii) making Village Extension Workers responsible exclusively for agriculture extension work;
- (iii) incorporating regular in service training as an integral part of extension activities;
- (iv) introducing a fixed schedule for regular and frequent visits by Village Extension Workers to the fields of farmers;
- (v) improving the working linkage between extension activities and agricultural research; and
- (vi) establishing a regular monitoring and evaluation procedure.

(b) So far thirteen States of Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have adopted this system. The farmers have benefited from timely guidance in regard to farming operations at regular fixed intervals.

(c) A majority of the States have already adopted the system and the rest are likely to introduce it shortly.

(d) State-wise disbursement made by the World Bank till the 31st January, 1982 is as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Orissa	13.02
2. West Bengal	Nil
3. Assam	6.13

	(Rs. in crores)
4. Madhya Pradesh Phase I	4.83
5. Rajasthan	4.83
6. Gujarat	2.62
7. Bihar	1.11
8. Haryana	1.39
9. Karnataka	2.62
10. Kerala	0.86
11. Tamil Nadu	Nil
12. Maharashtra	Nil
13. Madhya Pradesh Phase II	Nil
14. Andhra Pradesh	Nil

(e) Approximately 77 per cent.

Evaluation of Cooperative Education Programme for Fisheries

*676. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of Evaluation Committee appointed by the National Cooperative Union of India for evaluating the existing cooperative education programme for the fisheries;

(b) whether the recommendations are being accepted by Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed another evaluation committee immediately after this Committee; and

(d) what is the rationale of appointing this Committee and is there any representation of the cooperative movement in this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is contained in the attached statement.

Statement

The National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) appointed in June, 1980 an Evaluation Committee on the Scheme for Member Education for Fisheries Co-operatives implemented by the NCUI and financed by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) on pilot basis. The report of the Evaluation Committee headed by the Chief Executive of the NCUI was submitted to NCDC on 1st September, 1981.

2. Since the extended period of the continuance of the scheme was to end on 30th September, 1981 and representations from various quarters had been received in the Government against the orders of termination of staff of the Fisheries Cooperative Education Projects issued by the NCUI, an emergent meeting to consider the issues involved was convened by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on 21st September, 1981. The meeting was attended by the officers of the NCUI and NCDC. On the basis of the suggestions of the meeting, the NCDC extended the period of the scheme to 31st March, 1982.

3. At the same time, it was felt that the Scheme should, more appropriately, be evaluated by an independent team and not by the Committee appointed by the implementing agency itself. Hence, the Government appointed a team to evaluate the Scheme relating to the Member Education Programme for Fisheries Cooperatives implemented by the NCUI on 13th November, 1981.

4. The Team headed by the Chief Director (Cooperation) in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation included the Deputy Adviser (Cooperation), Planning Commission, the Deputy Commissioner (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and the Chief Director, National Cooperative Development Corporation as Members. The agencies represented on the team are concerned with planning, promotion and development of the cooperative movement including fisheries cooperatives in the country.

D.D.A. Self Financing Housing Scheme for Retired or Retiring Government Employees

*678. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the last DDA Scheme for housing for retired or retiring Central Government employees was introduced by D.D.A.?

(b) what was the number of applicants registered and number of flats provided against the above scheme;

(c) is there any plan of D.D.A. to bring out another self financing scheme for those Government employees who are retiring in Delhi during the next 2-3 years or so, and who have not registered themselves with D.D.A. in any of such earlier schemes; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The last Self Financing Housing Scheme for retiring/retired public servants was opened during the period 7-1-81 to 7-3-81.

(b) 570 persons got themselves registered under the Scheme. 160 persons have been allocated flats. Another 317 flats were released for allocation on the eve of Republic Day, 1982 and applications were invited from 1-3-82 to 31-3-82. Allocation of these flats is being finalised by DDA.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Scheme provided an opportunity, subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed conditions, to those public servants who had retired during 1978, 1979 and 1980 and who were likely to retire during 1981 and 1982. The need for opening a new Scheme is, therefore, not felt at this stage.

Installation of Biogas Plants During 1982-83

*680. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Project on Biogas usage has finalised plans to instal a number of biogas plants during 1982-83;

(b) if so, the details regarding the targets set up to obtain electricity and sludge manure in rural areas;

(c) whether co-operation has also been sought for the intensification of liaison with banks through State and district level committees for financing biogas plant installations; and

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

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

(b) The targets are fixed in terms of number of biogas units and not in terms of quantity of manure or quantity of fuel for different purposes including electricity generation. A target of 75000 biogas units has been fixed for 1982-83 for the country.

(c) and (d). The State Governments have been asked to ensure and monitor the availability of institutional finance for the biogas programme through measures including the State level and District level Coordination Committees with representatives from the banks.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए आयातित नल-कूप ड्रिलिंग मशीनें

* 682. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूसिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के 45,000 समस्या वाले

गांवों की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जल की सप्लाई करने के लिये उच्च दबाव वाली नल कूप ड्रिलिंग मशीनों की आवश्यकता के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अवगत करा दिया है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन गांवों में नलकूपों के लिए मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा मांगी गई उच्च दबाव वाली आयातित मशीनों की सप्लाई करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा तथा वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह :

(क) से (ग). महाराष्ट्र सरकार से मार्च 1982 में द्विपक्षीय सहायता से उच्च दबाव के ड्रिलिंग प्राप्त करने का एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। इस प्रस्ताव द्विपक्षीय पर सहायता के लिए कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Drought Areas in Orissa

*683. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Orissa which have been chronically affected by drought in the year 1981-82;

(b) the total loss of crops caused by the drought in the above mentioned year;

(c) the Central assistance and relief provided to drought affected small and marginal farmers of those districts; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Orissa, the districts where crop loss is 50 per cent and above during 1981-82 are Balasore, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambhalpur and Sundergarh.

(b) Based on the crop cutting experiments, crop loss of 50 per cent and above is reported to have occurred in 3244 villages in these 9 districts.

(c) and (d). The Government of Orissa did not seek Central assistance for providing relief to drought affected small and marginal farmers. However, the Government of India, allotted during 1981-82, under the National Rural Employment Programme, cash assistance of Rs. 820.00 lakhs, including foodgrains allocation of 14000 MTs and sanctioned Rs. 500.00 lakhs as short-term loan (Rs. 300.00 lakhs for Kharif and Rs. 200.00 lakhs for rabi) for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmers.

Effect of Damage of Himalayan Ecological System on Agricultural Potentaility

*684. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of damage of the Himalayan ecological system on agricultural potential of the Indo-gangetic plain; and

(b) steps to be taken to check the damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The main effects of the damage to the Himalayan ecology on the agricultural potential of the Indo-gangetic plain are:

(i) Floods resulting in the damage to agricultural fields, standing crops and livestock;

(ii) Silting of reservoirs thereby reducing their storage capacity and irrigation potential.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(i) In order to conserve and restore Himalayan Eco-system, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas" is in operation since the Fifty Five Year Plan;

(ii) To reduce the siltation of reservoirs and degradation of their catchments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers" is in operation since the Third Five Year Plan;

(iii) To check the hazards of recurring floods and sedimentation and to increase the retention capacity of the watersheds, a Centrally Sponsored scheme of "Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers of the Indo-gangetic Basin" has been launched during 1980-81;

(iv) In the State Sector, the concerned States are taking soil conservation measures under their own schemes/programmes;

(v) The Central Department of Environment has set up a National Eco-development Board with main objective of identifying the critical eco-systems in the country, specially in hilly regions, and for preparing operational blue prints of projects for ecological preservations in an integrated manner. In close collaboration/consultation with the State Governments, the Board will adopt a multi-pronged approach, which will include constitution of Eco-development Task Forces drawn from ex-servicemen and organising Eco-development Camps for enlisting the support of the youth force.

(vi) No felling of trees is done on steep slopes and sides of rivers and nullahs;

(vii) Protection of forests in the Himalayan region from fires and excessive grazing.

बान उत्पादन के लिए ए० आई० सी० आर० आई० पी० द्वारा नई प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास

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

(क) क्या 'आल इंडिया काओर्डिनेटेड रिसर्च इम्प्रूवमेन्ट प्रोजेक्ट' ने ऐसी नई प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास किया है जिसके प्रयोग से प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों में भी धान के उत्पादन में अपेक्षित वृद्धि हो सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसानों को यह प्रौद्योगिकी उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमन् । अखिल भारतीय समन्वित चावल अनुसंधान प्रायोजना ने अनेक किस्मों और प्रक्रियाओं को उपयुक्त पैकेज का विकास किया है जिन्हें प्रतिकूल खेती की स्थितियों, जैसे वर्षा पर आश्रित ऊंची भूमि वाले क्षेत्र, नीची भूमि वाली अत्यधिक जल की स्थितियां, लवणीय क्षारीय स्थितियों, अधिक ऊंचाई वाले क्षेत्र और कीट-व्याधि तथा महामारी वाले क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत उगाया जा सके।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमन् । चावल सुधार कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन संचालनात्मक अनुसंधान प्रायोजना, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, प्रयोगशाला से खेत तक के कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से किसानों तक नयी विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी को पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। कृषि विभाग को भी, जो मुख्य विस्तार अधिकरण है, नवानतम प्रौद्योगिकी से अधिगत कराया जाता है।

Damage to Crops due to Hailstorm in Madhya Pradesh

*686. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the damage done to the crops in Madhya Pradesh due to hailstorm; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to help the agriculturists in this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) According to the memoranda submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the hailstorm damaged a total cropped area of 4.96 lakh ha.

(b) At the request of the State Government, a Central Team visited the affected areas on the 27th and 28th March, 1982 and its report is awaited. During 1981-82, the Government of India allotted to the State Government cash assistance of Rs. 1320.20 lakhs, including 22,000 MT of foodgrains under the National Rural Employment Programme and a short term loan of Rs. 1200 lakhs (Rs. 600 lakhs each for kharif and rabi) for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmers.

Priority to Cooperative Sector for Manufacture of Vanaspati

*687. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to give 'formost priority' to the cooperative sector in the manufacture of vanaspati;

(b) the number of cooperative mills manufacturing vanaspati in the country; and

(c) the number of new cooperative mills to be set up during the year 1982-83 for the manufacture of vanaspati?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) As a matter of policy, Government intends to accord priority to the Cooperative Sector in the setting up of new vanaspatti units where they are required.

(b) There are four vanaspatti units in the cooperative sector.

(c) No such target has been kept.

Multi-sectoral Approach to Urban Housing in Delhi

*688. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether many town planning experts are of the view that the Delhi Development Authority's monopoly in developing land and building houses should be broken and converted into multi-sectoral approach to urban housing;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter and to make land available at reasonable prices and step up the building activity?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have stated that they are not aware of any such views expressed by town planning experts. The Town and Country Planning Organisation have also stated that they are not aware of any authentic views of any representative organisation of town planners questioning the role of the D.D.A. pertaining to land development and construction of houses.

(b) Government have not taken a view in the matter.

(c) The D.D.A. has taken steps to develop land for disposal of developed plots/land for residential, commercial, institutional and industrial purposes. The D.D.A. is also developing large recreational areas. Lands are also allotted to non-profit institutions/organisations and educational institutions at subsidised rates. Sizable lands are also allotted at pre-determined rates to industries who are to be shifted to non-conforming areas. Land is also allotted to cooperative societies both residential and industrial at predetermined rates. The D.D.A. has undertaken construction of houses to cater to various categories of persons in the various income groups. The D.D.A. has also undertaken to develop 1,17,000 plots for allotment at pre-determined rates to mainly low income groups and economically weaker sections under the Rohini Scheme.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आटा मिले

* 689. श्री हृषि दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भंजूर किये गये लाइसेंसों के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने आटा मिल लगाये गये हैं; और

(ख) उन्हे पिसाई के लिए खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई हेतु क्या मानदंड अपनाया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा प्रामोन विकास तथा नागरिक पूति मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में तीनों गोहूं रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को राज्य सरकार ने उन्हे सौंपे गए अधिकारों के अधीन मिलिंग लाइसेंस जारी कर दिये हैं। ये मिले लघु क्षेत्र में हैं।

(ख) हिमचल प्रदेश समेत विभिन्न राज्य कों प्लॉर मिलों के लिए गेहूं का आंबटन केन्द्रीय पुल में गेहूं को उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं, अतीत में रोलर प्लॉर मिलों द्वारा उठाई गई ओसत मात्रा और अन्य सम्बन्धित तथ्यों पर विचार करने के बाद मासिक आधार पर किया जाता है। राज्य सरकार बाद में मिलों को आंबटन करती है। 1981 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्लॉर मिलों को सप्लाई की गई गेहूं की मासिक ओसत मात्रा 2200 मीटरी टन थी।

Sky Rocketing Price of Land in Delhi

*690. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that the price of land in Delhi is sky-rocketing;

(b) whether Delhi Development Authority has utilised only 33 per cent of the total land allotted to it under the first master plan for Delhi;

(c) whether Delhi Development Authority has virtual monopoly over land development and house-building in the city;

(d) whether Delhi Development Authority has become a "land broker" rather than a "development authority"; and

(e) if reply to (b), (c) and (d) above be in the affirmative what are Government's reactions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) There has been a noticeable increase in the prices of land in Delhi 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.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Besides the Delhi Development Authority, the other agencies like Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Central Public Works Department etc. also develops land in Delhi. Central Public Works Department also develops housing complexes for Central Government employees.

(d) No, Sir. Besides development of land, the Delhi Development Authority has also undertaken a massive housing programme especially for the low income groups and weaker sections of the Society. It is also engaged in slum improvement and horticultural activities. Perspective Planning is also one of the functions of the D.D.A.

(e) Does not arise.

Sanitation Facilities in the Country

*503. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 10 to 15 per cent of urban areas and a mere 0.5 per cent of rural areas are being provided with sanitation facilities;

(b) if so, reasons for the poor progress; and

(c) if not, what is the real position in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) As on 31-3-1981, about 27 per cent of the urban population and 0.5 per cent of the rural population have safe sanitation facilities. The figures are based on the projected population of 1981.

(b) and (c). Sanitation arrangements are the responsibility of the State Governments and local Bodies. Constraint of resources and the competing demands of programmes in other sectors seem to be responsible for the relatively slow progress.

Reported Failure of F.C.I. to Move Food-grains to West Bengal Districts

*618. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Food Corporation of India failed to move foodgrains to different districts of West Bengal in time; and

(b) if so, steps to be taken by Government in this regard so that the Food Corporation of India could be able to move foodgrains to different districts of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the Food Corporation of India has failed to move foodgrains to different districts of West Bengal in time. In fact, the quantity of 21.77 lakh tones of foodgrains moved by the Food Corporation of India to West Bengal in 1981 was the highest among the States, and the stock of wheat and rice in West Bengal on 1st March, 1982 was also comfortable at 2.75 lakh and 2.41 lakh tonnes respectively. Movement to all the States, including West Bengal, is regularly monitored by a composite high-level group to ensure conformity with movement programme and availability at the districts and depots.

Grant from Danish Government for Implementing Rural Water Supply Scheme.

748. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Danish Government is going to provide grant to implement Rural Supply Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the amount expected from the Danish Government for the above purpose;

(c) the expected time of getting the Danish Government aid; and

(d) the names of the States which have been selected to provide drinking water under Danish Government aid?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). Two Rural Water Supply Projects in the states of Tamilnadu and Karnataka assisted by the Government of Denmark are already under implementation. The assistance to be received for these two projects is in the shape of rigs and other equipment at an estimated cost of 16.0 million Danish Kroner (Rs. 2 Crores) and 19.7 million Danish Kroner (Rs. 2.5 Crores) respectively.

The Govt. of Denmark have also agreed to assist another project for rejuvenation of hand pumps in the districts of Salem and South Arcot in Tamil Nadu State. The equipment assistance expected is of the order of Rs. 72 lakhs.

Agreement is likely to be concluded soon for a Rural Water Supply Project in the Saline Belt of Orissa with a probable coverage of 3500 to 4000 problem villages. The total expected assistance from the Govt. of Denmark for this project is Rs. 220 million. A Side Letter for extending financial assistance of Rs. 12.4 million for the preparatory phase of the project is expected to be signed between the two countries.

Apart from this, Danish Govt. has shown interest in the proposals for replacement of hand pumps in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and a comprehensive water supply project for the districts of Salem and South Arcot in Tamilnadu for possible assistance.

National Rural Employment Programme in Cachar (Assam)

749. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the works taken up under National Rural Employment Programme in Cachar (Assam); and

(b) the number of works taken up by the Government of Assam under NREP since its inception till date in the district of Cachar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will, on receipt, be placed on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance for construction of rural link roads

7410. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated some financial assistance for the construction of rural link roads during the current financial year;

(b) whether some amount has already been utilised for this purpose during 1980-81; and

(c) what are the details of the progress so far made in regard to the construction of roads particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Allocations for construction of rural roads have been made under the minimum needs programme (MNP) in the State Plans for 1982-83.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Rural Roads under Minimum Needs Programme (Provisional) Accessibility of villages by all weather roads as on 31st March, 1981

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Total No. of Villages	No. of villages connected by all-weather road as on 31-3-1981
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27221	10627
2.	Assam	22026	11196
3.	Bihar	67566	19094
4.	Gujarat	18275	8691
5.	Haryana	6741	6560
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16916	2115
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6503	9465
8.	Karnataka	26871	7448
9.	Kerala	1268	1268
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70883	14072
11.	Maharashtra	36033	9554
12.	Manipur	2000	394*
13.	Meghalaya	4583	2185
14.	Nagaland	960	628
15.	Orissa	54606	717
16.	Punjab	12188	11997

*Upto 31st March, 1980.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17. Rajasthan	.	33305	5287
18. Sikkim	.	434	161
19. Tamil Nadu	.	23047	11540
20. Tripura	.	4930	1250
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	112561	9081
22. West Bengal	.	38074	16870
Union Territories :			
23. Arunachal Pradesh	.	3463	N.A.
24. A & N Island	.	352	207
25. Chandigarh	.	26	26
26. D & N Haveli	.	72	55*
27. Delhi	.	20	20
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	435	402
29. Lakshadweep	.	N.A.	N.A.
30. Pondicherry	.	333	286
31. Mizoram	.	237	40
TOTAL		591929	155166

*Upto 31st March, 1980.

N.A.— Not available.

Quantity and price of imported edible Oil being Supplied to Vanaspati Industry

7411. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether time has come to review the price policy of the inputs that Government give to industry for manufacture of vanaspati;

(b) whether even when the purchase price of imported oil was declining Government had raised the price of imported oil for being given to the vanaspati industry that is when the purchase price was Rs. 4500 or less per tonne Government had charged Rs 8500 per tonne from the manufacturers;

(c) whether the quantum of oil now being given to manufacturers has been reduced progressively over the years and unless some corrective measures are taken immediately the sale price of vanaspati will go so high that the poor and middle class consumers will not be able to buy it; and

(d) if so, what steps are being contemplated to rationalise and bring down the price of imported oil for the manufacture of vanaspati?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The prices of imported oils are reviewed periodically.

(b) The issue price of imported oils is fixed keeping in view a number of factors including prices in the international market,

the prices of indigenous edible oils, the impact of the supply of imported oils on the domestic market, etc.

(c) and (d). In order to induce the manufacturers of vanaspati to use more indigenous minor non-traditional oil resources, the percentage of imported oils to be used for vanaspati has been reduced from 70 to 60. The price of vanaspati is being maintained at a reasonable level through a voluntary price restraint by the vanaspati industry. According to this the exfactory price of a 16.5 kg. tin of vanaspati is not to exceed Rs. 217 (inclusive of excise duty).

Financial Aids given by Small Farmers Development Corporation

7412. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of agricul-

tural loan, grants-in-aid and subsidies given by the Small Farmers Development Corporation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented by District Rural Development Agencies at the district level. This agency provides the subsidy at the approved rates. The loan is provided by the financing Institution. There is no agency like Small Farmers Development Corporation connected with implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme. A statement showing the subsidies provided and the term loans mobilised during the last three years is attached.

Statement

Statement showing subsidies and term credit provided under I.R.T.P. during the last three years
(Rs. in lakhs)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82@
1. Subsidies provided*	6885.62	15044.90	12256.06
2. Term Credit mobilised	8450.97	19901.78	17219.65

*Includes some amount towards administrative expenditure and infrastructure items.

@Figures for 1981-82 are based on latest progress reports received for periods varying from July, 1981 to January, 1982.

Fall in Fish Catch in Seacoast and Chilka Lake in Orissa

7413. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has approached the Central Government regarding the serious situation arising out of the sharp fall in the catch of fish in the seacoast and Chilka lake of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a number of fishermen and trawler own-

ers on that account have also been affected; and

(c) steps Government have taken to save the traditional fishermen and small trawler owners from destitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

Failure of Agro Service Centres

7414. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman and Managing Directors of Tamil Nadu, Bihar, M.P. and others have submitted their reports to Government that due to failure of the scheme of Agro Service Centres, nearly 3,500 unemployed engineers, agricultural graduates and ex-servicemen of the country are facing financial hazards and they are leading towards insolvency and pauperisation; and

(b) if so, actions taken by Government to salvage them in the sense that engineers may be brought to life again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Some of the State Agro Industries Corporations have reported about the poor performance of some of the Agro Service Centres and consequent financial distress of the agro-service entrepreneurs who were running such centres.

(b) (i) State Governments have been advised to disburse expeditiously all claims for interest subsidy due to the entrepreneurs.

(ii) The State Governments have also been advised to accord help in getting custom hiring work for entrepreneurs under their various programmes including land reclamation and command area development and to route the distribution of agricultural inputs through them.

(iii) Union Ministry of Finance has been requested to direct the financing banks for waiver of interest charges due from entrepreneurs who have closed their centres and to extend further financial assistance in deserving cases to diversify their activities.

(iv) Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers has also been requested for

rehabilitating these centres by giving dealership for distribution of diesel, petrol and lubricants to them.

Rural Roads

7415. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers are not able to take their produce to better markets due to absence of rural roads in the country and particularly in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Generally, farmers have been finding it difficult to reach the appropriate markets in time to derive the full value of their crops due to the absence of a well-knit and well-planned network of rural roads in the country.

(b) The Sixth Plan envisages the provision of all-weather link roads for all villages with a population of 1500 and above and for 50 per cent of the villages with a population of 1000 to 1500 by 1990 under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). An outlay of Rs. 1164.90 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan in the State sector under MNP for rural roads.

Utilisation of Acquired Lands

7416. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of lands acquired by the Central Government but not yet utilised during the last three years in urban areas; and

(b) steps being taken to ensure proper, ad-hoc or interim utilisation of such land by Government or the ex-owners or the landless for temporary production processes of Dairy or Agriculture products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will, on receipt, be placed on the Table of the House.

Provision for Lavatory in West Patel Nagar and Karampura, New Delhi

7417. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extra land has been allotted to the occupants of residential quarters in West Patel Nagar and Karampura, New Delhi by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, D. D. A. and Delhi Municipal Corporation for construction of lavatories behind/opposite their quarters;

(b) if additional land for lavatories has not been allotted to corner flat holders, what alternate provision has been made available for them for the said purpose; and

(c) whether the occupants of centre flats have been permitted to construct lavatories, if so, by whom?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISWA NARAIN SINGH): The information regarding Karampura, New Delhi is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

The information regarding West Patel Nagar, New Delhi is as under:—

(a) No land has been allotted to the occupants of the residential double storey

quarters for construction of lavatories behind their quarters.

(b) No additional land for construction of lavatories has been allotted to the occupants of corner quarters/flats. Provision of common lavatories separately in each block already exists for use by the occupants.

(c) No permission has been granted to the occupants of central quarter/flats for constructing lavatories. However, a standard plan for construction of lavatories on the rear side of quarters/flats has been approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Incomplete irrigation projects in Gujarat

7418. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the incomplete major and medium irrigation projects in Gujarat at the end of December, 1981;

(b) what is the target fixed for their completion; and

(c) what is the financial involvement each of these Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSAR): (a) to (c). The question perhaps relates to pre-Sixth Plan projects which have not been completed even by December 1981. The required information in respect of pre-Sixth Plan Major and Medium Irrigation Projects incomplete at the end of December 1981 on the basis of information available is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Incomplete Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Gujarat at the end of December, 1981
Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Anticipated Expenditure upto 81-82	Sixth Plan outlay	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. MAJOR					
1.	Damanganga	10884	6579	4870	VI/IIth Plan
2.	Karjan	8960	3055	7120	VI/IIth Plan
3.	Harar	5053	1005	4450	VI/IIth Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.					
4.	Panam	4136	3550	1628	1983-84
5.	Sukhi	3249	2062	2207	1983-84
6.	Watrak*	2625	1619	1528	1983-84
7.	Sipu	2554	655	1760	VIIth Plan
8.	Ukai	13207	13074	178	1982-83
9.	Kadana	9507	9308	353	1982-83
10.	Sabarmati	6432	6118	968	1982-83
11.	Mahi Stage-I	4122	4098	79	1982-83
12.	Kakrapar	2176	2152	29	1982-83
13.	Mahi Bajajsagar	3949	3905	563	VIIth Plan

MEDIUM

1.	Sukh Bhadar	588	516	404	1983-84
2.	Machhundri	734	595	364	1983-84
3.	Kalubhar	631	544	377	1983-84
4.	Machhan Nalla	625	456	289	VIIth Plan
5.	Amlı (Veer-II)	644	526	352	1983-84
6.	Deo	1606	740	1326	1983-84
7.	Venu-II	892	496	722	1983-84
8.	Aji-II	679	123	289	VIIth Plan
9.	Und	1506	699	1171	1983-84
10.	Bhadar	1417	800	1101	VIIth Plan
11.	Aji-III	1639	359	516	Do.
12.	Majam	1232	259	350	Do.
13.	Demi-II	576	236	483	Do.
14.	Hadaf	786	372	707	1983-84
15.	Guhai	1689	300	1400	VIIth Plan
16.	Kelia	617	396	575	1983-84
17.	Jhuj	1004	238	982	1983-84
18.	Über	611	377	282	VIIth Plan
19.	Kalindri	163	163	4	March 1982
20.	Harnav-II	349	131	121	VIIth Plan
21.	Rami	149	106	85	1983-84

*Unapproved Schemes.

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Baldeva	121	120	25	1982-83
23.	Pigut	147	133	29	Do.
24.	Vaidy	165	240	4	Do.
25.	Phophal	351	346	8	Do.
26.	Bagad	259	221	4	Do.
27.	Shinogeda	300	268	45	Do.
28.	Chhaparwadi	290	261	53	Do.
29.	Ambajal	99	96	3	Do.
30.	Raval	340	315	56	Do.
31.	Nara	210	168	62	1983-84
32.	Sejji	186	151	129	Do.
33.	Godothod	77	72	6	1982-83
34.	Amipur	363	166	247	1983-84
35.	Godahari	177	141	76	Do.
36.	Hiran	468	457	28	Do.
37.	Jangadiya	129	124	50	1982-83
38.	Bhukhi	174	154	98	Do.
39.	Wankleshwar Bhey	131	121	45	Do.
40.	Rajwal	282	250	25	Do.
41.	Mitti	179	176	50	Do.
42.	Dam on Nani Vahia	189	30	189	1984-85
43.	Lakhigam	98	78	27	1982-83
44.	Kabutari	114	109	65	1982-83
45.	Sankara	174	68	147	1983-84
46.	Dholi	211	59	191	Do.
47.	Umaria	111	87	81	1983-84
48.	Shedi Station	1248	384	309	VIIth Plan

मदर डेयरी

7419. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मदर डेयरी केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा चलाई जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्यों में इसकी शाखाओं के बारे क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मदर डेयरी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर दूध को अलग-अलग दरों नियंत्रण की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ङ) विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर दरों में अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा प्रामोज विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बौ, स्वामी नाथन) : (क) मदर डेयरी, दिल्ली का

संचालन राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(ख) से (घ). मदर डेयरी, दिल्ली की अन्य राज्यों में काई शाखाएँ नहीं हैं। तथापि, कलकत्ता, बम्बई तथा मद्रास में तीन और मदर डेरियां हैं। कलकत्ता (दनकुर्ना) को मदर डेरी पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के स्वामित्व में है। इस समय, इसका प्रबंध, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के अनुरोध पर राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

बम्बई (कुरला डेरी) को मदर डेरी महाराष्ट्र सरकार के स्वामित्व में है और इसका संचालन भी वही करता है। मद्रास (अम्बाटुर डेरी) को मदर डेरी तमिलनाडु सरकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघ लिड के स्वामित्व में है। और यही संघ उसका संचालन भी करता है। इन डेरियों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले मूल्य नीचे दिए गए हैं :-

शहर	दूध की किस्म	पैकिंग	मूल्य प्रति लीटर (रु०)
दिल्ली	टोण्ड पर्ण क्रीमयुक्त दूध (6 प्रतिशत वसा और 8.5 प्रतिशत एस एस एफ)	खुली बिक्री थैली	2.20 3.80
बम्बई	मानक पूण प्रीम यूक्त दूध (6 प्रतिशत वसा और 7 प्रतिशत एस एस एफ)	थैली	3.30
कलकत्ता	टोण्ड दूध टाण्ड दूध	थैली डिब्बा (खुला)	3.30 2.70
मद्रास	मानक मानक	थैली डिब्बा खुला	3.00 2.90

(ङ) कच्चे दूध के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य, परिसंस्करण, पैकिंग तथा वितरण की लागत और संबंधित प्राधिकरणों द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों का अलग-अलग होना विभिन्न स्थानों पर दरों में विभिन्नता का मुख्य कारण है।

Menace of Microbe Fusarium

7420. SHRI SAMINUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Microbe Fusarium has become a menace to farm products in Varanasi and Mirzapur as revealed by the Research Institute of the BHU;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the micro organism has rendered the mango trees in the area totally fruitless and reduced the yield of other crops;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these toxins have caused various elements in men and animals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check the evil effect of the microbe menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The question refers to the findings of the Research Institute of the Banaras Hindu University about menace of Fusarium to farm products specifically in Varanasi and Mirzapur Districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the B.H.U. has been requested to furnish details. A reply to the Question will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as reply is received from the BHU.

Proper maintenance of approach roads between Baird Road and Raja Bazar, New Delhi

7421. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 2536 on 8 March, 1982 re: approach roads between Baird Lane and Raja Bazar, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the contractors are still not following the instructions issued by

the Ministry and have piled up bricks in the middle of the road near DESU Office (where NDMC school was existing) and no action is being taken to remove the bricks from there;

(b) whether the condition of approach road to Union Academy School from Baird Road has gone from bad to worse and it is very difficult to come by public conveyance by this road though this is the only road leading to the school;

(c) whether drinking water is always flowing on the road mentioned in part (b) from the nearby water storage, the conditions of this road still worse; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against the authorities who are responsible for wasting drinking water and worsening thereby the condition of roads?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The contractors are reported to be now not piling up bricks in the middle of the road near DESU Office.

(b) The damage to the approach road, due to large-scale construction in the area and plying of loaded trucks, is being attended to from time to time and the road is being kept in proper repair.

(c) CPWD has reported that there was some accidental damage to the pipe line, which was immediately made good.

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

भारत में शीत लहर के कारण मौतें

7422. श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में शीत लहर के कारण प्रति वर्ष अनेक लोग मर जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान देश भर में शीत लहर

के कारण राज्य वार कितनी मौतें हुईं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) प्रति वर्ष शीत लहर के कारण कुछ लोगों के मरने की सूचना मिलती है।

(ख) अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर 1981-82 के दौरान शीते लहर के कारण विहार में तीन मौतें, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान प्रत्येक में दो-दो मौतें हुईं।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे गृहहीन तथा पटरी पर रहने वाले लोगों के लिए सभी आश्रयस्थलों का रख-रखाव करें तथा चटाइयों, कम्बलों तथा तोपन प्रबंध आदि की मुफ्त में व्यवस्था करें और पुलिस अधिकारियों को निदेश दिए जाय कि वे शीत मीसस के दौरान पटरी पर रहने वाले लोगों का धर्म-शालाओं या रादि-आश्रयस्थलों में जाने के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाएं। राज्य सरकारों को यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे शीत लहर के कारण अभाववश मरने वाले लोगों के मामले में, उनके संबंधियों को अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अदायगी तत्काल मंजूर करें।

मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय वन प्रबन्ध संस्थान को स्थापना

7423. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय वन प्रबन्ध संस्थान की स्थापना को जा रही है ;

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

(ग) क्या इस संस्थान के पंजी-करण संबंधी औपचारिकता पूरी हो गई है;

(घ) क्या संस्थान ने अपना कोई कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ङ) क्या संस्थान के भवन निर्माण के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(च) क्या नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बौ० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान 175 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय से भोपाल में भारतीय वन प्रबंध संस्थान स्थापित किया गया है उसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य वानिकी प्रबंध में व्यावसायिक प्रवीणता में वृद्धि करना है। यह संस्था एक स्वायत्त निकाय के रूप में कार्य करेगी।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) जी हां। प्रबंध संबंधी पाठ्य-क्रम चलाने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(ङ) और (च). भवद के निर्माण के बारे में संचालक मण्डल द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाना है, जिसकी अभी बैठक होनी है।

National rural employment programme targets during 1981-82

7424. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any assessment report regarding the progress so far and achievements of the

National Rural Employment Programme targets in the country during 1981-82 upto date;

(b) whether Government is satisfied with the progress and performance as per programmes of the Government; and

(c) if the progress of the programme is slow, the steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Complete reports from the field in regard to the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme have not yet been received. However, the reports already received indicate that the programme targets would be achieved except in case of some of the States/Union Territories.

Execution of sub-lease deed by the Members of Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited Vasant Vihar New Delhi

7425. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that provision exists in the Sub-Lease Deed executed by members of the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi that they are required to pay any additional premium for the land allotted to them when decided by the Lieut. Governor, Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that change in the Sub-Lease Deed executed by the allottees cannot be made by any other authority except the Lieut. Governor/D.D.A.;

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) in the affirmative, why the said Society, in violation of the said conditions, is recovering additional premium from the allottees of the Shanti Niketan Colony;

(d) whether the society has applied to the D.D.A. to get supplementary sub-lease deed executed by certain allottees of Shanti Niketan to condone this irregularity; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) to (e). The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the issue is regarding the settlement of a dispute between the allottees of the plots in Shanti Niketan and Vasant Vihar colonies developed by the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society relating to the payment of enhanced compensation awarded by the various courts in respect of the land forming part of the Shanti Niketan, which was recovered from the members of Shanti Niketan Group. They have further reported that the High Court had dismissed the writ petition on the claim of the Shanti Niketan Welfare Association and their Special Leave Petition was also rejected by the Supreme Court.

Nationalisation of Ganesh Flour Mills

7426. SHRI M. GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise Ganesh Flour Mills which is already under the management of Government of India;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). The restructuring of the Ganesh Flour Mills is engaging the attention of the Government.

यमुना विहार कालोनी, दिल्ली में
दुकानों का आवंटन

7427. श्री जेनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की यमुना विहार कालोनी के सभी ब्लाकों में सरकारी शापिंग सेन्टरों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दुकानों को कब तक आवंटन किए जाने की सम्भावना है और इसका आवंटन करने में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विकलांगों और अनुमूचित जतियों के लोगों को इन दुकानों का आवंटन करने हेतु उनके लिए कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कितने प्रतिशत है और यदि पां नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Roller Flour Mills in West Bengal

7428. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of mills in West Bengal, which are supplied wheat for conversion into wheat products and whether the converted wheat products are channelised through fair price shops and the rates fixed for the mills are free to sell them at their own rates; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to fix the margin of profits by such

mills and control their present exorbitant profits throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Acquisition of Land by DDA from Shahpur Jat Village, Delhi

7429. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the original plan of the DDA on the land of the Shahpur Jat at the time of acquisition where the construction for Asian games is going on at present giving the area involved and the date of acquisition;

(b) what is the area of agricultural land and total acquired;

(c) whether there has been violation of the legal provisions in the acquisition of land in as much as that the land has not been used for the purpose for which it was acquired; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

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

News item 'Bogus Permits for Maida and Vanaspati'

7430. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Bogus permits for maida and vanaspati" appearing in the Indian Express of 29 March, 1982; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and action taken with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Delhi Administration, no bogus quota permits for maida and vanaspati were manipulated as alleged in the news item.

Residential and commercial units under the charge of Directorate of Estates

7431. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of units (Residential and Commercial) under the charge of Directorate of Estates increased during the period from January, 1973 to January, 1982 and the corresponding increase in the staff in the allotment as well as rent wing;

(b) is it a fact that previously Directorate of Estates was a part of CPWD and the clerks working there for maintenance of rent account were categorised as accounts clerks but now the clerks working in the rent wing of Directorate of Estates are not categorised as accounts clerks;

(c) whether it is a fact that assignment of supervisory staff in the rent wing of Directorate of Estates is purely of a technical nature (accounts), but the same nature of work of the non-supervisory staff has not been considered so; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The total number of units (Residential and commercial) increased/decreased during the period from Jan. 1973 to Jan. 1982 as under:—

Residential	Commercial	Office Accommodation
13858 increased	7426 decreased	21.62 Lakh Sq. Ft. increased

(This does not include Hotel accommodation) there has been any corresponding increase in the Staff of allotment or rent wing of Dte. of Estate.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The work of the Supervisory staff [Accountant, Supdt., Asstt. Director (Accounts)] in the Rent Wing of the Directorate of Estates is of a specialised nature. The posts of Asstt. Director (Accounts) and Supdt. are filled by promotion from among Accountants. Accountants are selected through combined Departmental Competitive Examination for which clerical staff is eligible.

Criteria for Calculating House Tax

7432. SHRI SHIBU SOREN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house tax is being calculated now a days on the basis of the recent judgement delivered by the Supreme Court in December, 1980 and whether a copy of this judgement will be placed on the Table of the house;

(b) if not, the basis on which house tax is being realised at present both in the case of self occupied units and let out houses;

(c) whether the present house tax increase has caused a lot of resentment among the residents of Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to amend the house tax rules to provide relief to the people and to save them from unbearable burden?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The house tax is being calculated in Delhi on the basis of the standard rent as per the judgement of the Supreme Court. A copy of this judgement is available for perusal in my Ministry.

(b) In view of the reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) Subsequent to the above judgement the house tax rates have not been increased in Delhi.

(d) A proposal for amendment of the provisions relating to house tax assessment has been received by the Government.

Crushing of Sugar Cane by Sugar Industry

7433. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the numbers of private, public and co-operative sugar factories functioning in the country (mention capacity) during the period 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the numbers of days these factories crushed the sugar cane and the number of days they did not crush it during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the number of sugar factories (categories) modernised during the aforesaid period (Year-wise and State-wise)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A statement giving the numbers of private, public and co-operative installed sugar factories alongwith their annual sugar production capacity during the period 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure-I).

[Placed in Library See No LT-3880/82]

(b) The sugar factories do not work all the year around. Being a seasonal industry, the number of days a factory works depends upon the availability of sugarcane in a particular season. The number of days of all the sugar factories in the country actually worked during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 on the basis of 22 hours working is at Annexure II [Placed in Library See No LT-3880/82] The number of days the factories worked in 1981-82 are estimated as the sugar year 1981-82 will continue upto 30-9-82.

(c) There is no yardstick to measure the extent of modernisation in sugar factories. Modernisation of sugar factory is a continuous process and sugar factories are seldom able to complete moder-

nisation of plant and machinery in any particular year. The Government has, thus, not prepared any list of sugar factories indicating the extent of modernisation effected in each factory year-wise. A sugar factory which has modernised in a particular sugar year can further modernise its plant and equipment in the succeeding sugar years as well.

Denial of C.G.H.S. Facilities to DDA Employees

7434. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. employees living in the areas where C.G.H.S. dispensaries are available have been denied to avail of its facilities;

(b) whether these facilities have been withdrawn just because certain employees living in areas where C.G.H.S. dispensary do not exist, do not want to contribute and instead want cash reimbursement; and

(c) whether in view of the above, Government would reconsider the matter and take remedial measures to allow the DDA employees living in C.G.H.S. jurisdiction to avail themselves of medical treatment through these dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the C.G.H.S. facilities enjoyed by the employees of the Authority have been withdrawn with effect from 1-12-81 and in lieu of this employees belonging to Group 'C' and 'D' are being paid medical allowances at flat rates.

Group 'A' and 'B' employees are entitled to get the reimbursement of the Medical expenses if treatment is taken from the authorised medical attendant.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Realisation of Misuse Charges of Residential Properties

7435. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the particulars of lessees who have been allowed to pay less than normal/standard misuse charges in contravention of lease arrangements;

(b) whether the L&DO has any policy, guidelines or criteria to deal with cases of commercial misuse of residential properties by tenants of lessees where such tenants are not paying misuse charges and the entire burden for payment of progressively rising misuse charges falls on house owners who neither have the capacity nor the resources to pay these charges, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the remedies available to such lessees who have already initiated legal proceedings against misuse by such tenants and who are still being asked to pay misuse charges under threat of re-entry even before judgements in the legal cases against the misuser?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to the report of Land and Development Officer, no statistical data is maintained regarding the particulars of lessees who have been allowed to pay less than the normal/standard misuse charges in contravention of lease arrangements.

(b) No, Sir. The privity of contract is between the lessor and the lessee and not between the lessor and the tenants of the lessee.

(c) Under the terms of the lease where the misuse is caused or suffered to be caused by the tenants of the lessees, the responsibility for removal of the misuse rests with the lessee who can resort to judicial proceedings in a court of law.

उचित दर की नई दुकाने खोलना

7436. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री उचित दर की दुकानों पर यूनिटों की संख्या के बारे में 29 मार्च, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5671 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में कितनी उचित दर की दुकानें आंचित की गई जिनमें अभी भी निर्धारित 4000 यूनिटों से कम यूनिट हैं ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त दुकानों में नये राशन काड़ों को संलग्न करने के स्थान पर नजदीक के उचित दर दुकानों को निर्धारित यूनिटों के बकाया यूनिटों को स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) दिल्ली में ऐसे कौन से क्षेत्र हैं जहां उचित दर दुकानें अधिसूचित की गई थीं परन्तु जिनके लिए कोई आवेदन-पत्र नहीं मिला और इनके नोटिस, कब जारी किए गये तथा ये कहां-कहां लगाए गए और क्या समाचार-पत्रों में भी तदर्थ विज्ञापन दिया गया :

(घ) उचित दर दुकानों के ऐसे कितने दुकानदार हैं जिन्होंने निर्धारित यूनिट संख्या उपलब्ध न होने और पर्याप्त सामयिक सप्लाई न होने के विरोध स्वरूप दुकानें बन्द करने का नोटिस दिया है; और

(ङ) विभाग नए दुकानों को निर्धारित यूनिट संख्या उपलब्ध कराने और पर्याप्त सामयिक सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में उपसंचारी (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आंसिफ) : (क) हाल ही में दिल्ली में खोली

गयी कुल 7.90 उचित दर की दुकानों में से 558 दुकानों के पास 4000 से कम यूनिट हैं। 29-3-82 को दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 5671 के उत्तर के बाद स्थिति में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

(ब) जहां कहीं संभव होता है, अनुमति सीमा से अधिक संख्या में यनिट रखने वाली दुकानों से यूनिट उन नयी खोली गयी दुकानों को अन्तरित कर दिये जाते हैं जिनके पास 4000 से कम यूनिट होते हैं। यह कार्य इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है कि नई दुकान किस जगह पर स्थित है और खाद्य कार्डधारी को विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य वस्तुओं का अपना कोटा लेने के लिए कितनी दूर जाना पड़ेगा। कुछ मामलों में ऐसे अन्तरण पर खाद्य कार्डधारियों द्वारा अप्रसन्नता व्यक्त की गई और इस आधार पर विरोध प्रकट किया गया कि उन्हें इससे असुविधा हुई है। इस प्रकार उन्हें खाद्य कार्डधारियों के हित में फिर से पहले स्थान पर अन्तरित करना पड़ा।

(ग) कश्मीरी गेट, राजपुर रोड, बेला रोड, नया बाजार, बाड़ा हिन्दू राव, वस्ती हरफूलसिंह कसाबपुरा, तिमारपुर, चांदनी चौक, खारी बावली टैगोर गार्डन, बिजवासन, राजौरी गार्डन, हरीनगर, उत्तम नगर, बापा नगर, देवनगर, पहाड़गंज, नबी करीम, मिन्टो रोड, फराशखाना, अजमेरी गेट, कमला मार्केट प्रेसीडेन्ट्स एस्टेट, कर्जन रोड, फिरोजशाह रोड, किलोकड़ी, सरायकाले खां, वसन्त बिहार, रामाकृष्णपुरम (सैक्टर 1, 3, 8, 9), यशवन्त पैलेस, पृथ्वी राज रोड, लोधी रोड, खान मार्किट और राजेन्द्र नगर ऐसे क्षेत्र जिनके लिए पहले 19-1-81 को नयी उचित दर की दुकानें अधिसूचित की गयी थीं, परन्तु इनके लिए आवेदन

बहुत कम प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनके नोटिस मूलतः समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापित किये गये थे तथा समय-समय पर सर्कल कार्यालयों के सूचना पट्टों पर भी लगाये गये थे। संबंधित सर्कल अधिकारियों ने इन क्षेत्रों के दुकानदारों को इस बात के लिए राजी करने के लिए भी प्रयास किये कि वे उचित दर की दुकानों के लिए लाइसेंस लें परन्तु इसका कोई असर नहीं हुआ है। यह बात इन क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त परिसर न मिलने तथा यहां के ऊंचे किरायाँ/व्यापारिक महत्व के कारण है।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन के नागरिक आपूर्ति आयुक्त के कार्यालय में ऐसा कोई औपचारिक नोटिस प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(इ) नई उचित दर की दुकानों को जैसे-जैसे ये दुकानें अपने अपने को जमाती जायेंगी और उपभोक्ताओं में इनकी सखा बढ़ती जायेगी, खाद्य एवं आपूर्ति विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के आधार पर खाद्य कार्ड मिलेंगे। सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति बनाये रखने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किये जाते हैं और यह बात इन वस्तुओं की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है।

गवर्नरमेंट अॅफ इंडिया प्रेस वर्कर्स यूनियन
अलीगढ़ (य० पी०)

7437. श्री रोत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ में पंजीकृत यूनियनों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या अलीगढ़ मुद्रणालय में राजकीय प्रेस मजदूर संघ नामक एक यूनियन भी है, और क्या इस यूनियन

में नियम के अनुसार वर्ष 1967 से 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान फार्म 'जे' और 'के' प्रस्तुत नहीं किया था; और

(ग) यदि इस यूनियन गे लगातार 12 वर्षों से प्रतिवर्ष फार्म 'जे' और 'के' भरकर प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है, तो यह यूनियन किस प्रकार कार्य कर रही है और क्या सरकार ने इसका पंजीकरण रद्द नहीं किया है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पट पर रख दी जाएगी।

Provision of Basic Amenities in the Approved Colonies Existing in West Zone of MCD

7438. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residential colonies in the G-4 Sector of Master Plan, viz Manohar Park, Ashoka Park Extension, Ashoka Park (Main), Madan Park, Jaidev Park, Bhagwandass Nagar situated along Rohtak Road and East of Punjabi Bagh (Eastern Sector) in the West Zone of the Municipal Corporation Delhi, are recognised and approved ones;

(b) if so, whether Municipal Corporation of Delhi have made the requisite provision for minimum level of social amenities like street lights, roads, pavements and drains therein;

(c) whether Municipal Corporation of Delhi have not repaired the roads in this area for the last 10 to 12 years; if so, reasons thereof;

(d) whether sewerage water always remains standing on the streets of these colonies for want of proper drainage; and

(e) whether Delhi Development Authority is considering to provide any common facility like 'barat ghar' Community Centre on the DDA's vacant land lying

on the crossing of Rohtak Road with Lawrence Road, if so, full details thereof?

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

Promotions to selection posts in CPWD

7439. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding the promotion for selection posts framed by D.G. (Works) Central P.W.D. is that all the promotions to the higher grade will be given on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and it is in practice in the promotions of J.E. (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical), Head Clerks and Office Superintendents in Central P.W.D., but in the promotion of Section Officers (Horticulture) to the post of Asstt. Directors (Hort.) this policy is violated as shown vide Office Order No. 565 of 1981, issued on September 14, 1981;

(b) the above Office Order shows that the promotion of first six section officers (Hort.) have been given promotion on the basis of seniority cum fitness, when the other seven promotions have been given to the S.O. (Hort.) on the basis of merit-cum-seniority as notified in the same office order; and

(c) the action taken to rectify the position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) As per provision of recruitment rules the promotion from the grade of Junior Engineer to Assistant Engineer (Civil & Electrical), and Office Superintendents are made on the basis of merit-cum-seniority. Appointments to the grade of Head Clerk are made 50 per cent on the basis of limited Departmental Competitive Examination and 50 per cent by promotion on the basis of Seniority subject to rejection of unfit. Promotions to the grade of Assistant Director of Horticulture are made on the basis of

merit-cum-seniority. However, for purely ad-hoc appointments the criteria of seniority-cum-fitness is adopted. All the 13 officers promoted and appointed as Assistant Director of Horticulture on regular basis vide Office Order No. 565/81 were selected on merit-cum-seniority basis.

(b) and (c). 6 persons mentioned in para 1 of the said office order, were already working in the Department of purely ad-hoc basis, before they were promoted on regular basis of officiate as Assistant Director of Horticulture. As such, the contention that the first six Sectional Officer (Hort) have been promoted on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and the remaining seven on the basis of merit-cum-seniority is not correct.

Promotion of Assistant Engineers in D.G. Works

7440. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress about the ad-hoc promotion of Assistant Engineers (Departmental candidates) in the office of D.G. Works; and

(b) the reasons for delay in promoting them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The question of ad-hoc promotion of Assistant Engineers (Departmental candidates) arises only when the vacancies are available in the grade of Executive Engineers (Civil and Electrical). There is no vacancy in the grade of Executive Engineer (Civil and Electrical), at present.

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

Disease to Pepper Crops in Kerala

7441. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a kind of disease is spreading to the pepper crops in high ranges of Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of the disease the yield of pepper has reduced alarmingly and causing loss to the earning of the agriculturists and foreign exchange to the exchequer; and

(c) steps Government have taken to prevent this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The most destructive disease of pepper vines in Kerala is the quick wilt which is incited by the fungus, *Phytophthora palmivora*. The disease attacks the foliage and basal part of the vines. Losses in infected gardens may range between 25—30 per cent.

This disease is being investigated on a priority basis at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute of the I.C.A.R. and also under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Spices Integrated control strategy has been recommended involving the use of Bordeaux Mixture, good agronomic practices and sanitary measures.

Grants to Institute of Agriculture Sciences of Banaras Hindu University

7442. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Agriculture Sciences of the Banaras Hindu University receives grants from Government and the I.C.A.R. for research activities;

(b) if so, the amount paid by Government and the I.C.A.R. during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have received several complaints against the Institute of Agriculture Sciences in BHU alleging misuse of funds, Auditors adverse Report, unused tractors and large scale death of milch animals;

(d) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the news item "Iron Piece found in Cow's stomach" appeared in the Times of India of November 10, 1981 reporting death by traumatic gastritis of over 250 cows and calves; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the research activities of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences, BHU are supported with grants from I.C.A.R.

(b) The grants released to the University during the last 3 years by ICAR are given below:—

- (i) 1978-79 : Rs. 10.67 lakhs
- (ii) 1979-80 : Rs. 29.70 lakhs
- (iii) 1980-81 : Rs. 20.46 lakhs

Information on the grants from other Government sources is being collected from the University.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Details about the reported death of 250 cows and calves, and reasons thereof, are being obtained from the Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University.

(e) The Banaras Hindu University has appointed a Committee headed by the Director of Animal Husbandry, Uttar Pradesh, to go into the matter. The report is awaited.

Work in Delhi Rent Control Courts

7443. **SHRI R. R. Bhole:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether work in Delhi Rent Control Courts has increased considerably during the last three years as a result of which 6-7 months date are given for hearing;

(b) what was the number of judges in these courts as on 31 March, 1979 and also as on 31st Jan., 1982; and

(c) how Government propose to clear the arrears in these courts?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The work in the Delhi

Rent Control Courts has increased during the last 3 years.

(b)	As on 31-3-79	As on 31-1-82
Rent Control Tribunal	1	1
Rent Controller	1	1
Add. Rent Controllers	6	6

(c) Provisions already exist under Section 35(2) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 for appointment of Additional Rent Controllers. It is also proposed to constitute additional Rent Control Tribunals by making suitable amendments in the Delhi Rent Control Act.

Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Employment Programme and minimum needs Programme

7444. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:**
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether three specific centrally sponsored programme namely Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Minimum Needs Programme have been mooted for the economic development of the rural poor under the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the amount of money that has been spent so far by the Centre and the States on these programmes;

(c) what is the extent of benefits that have been given to the rural poor under these programmes so far; and

(d) the number of families that have benefited so far under these schemes?

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

(b) to (d). Statements I & II in respect of I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. are laid

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3881(82)].

Information with regard to Minimum Needs Programmes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bhagirath Journals

7445. SHRI R.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the objects of publishing Bhagirath journals and the functions of Editorial Board;

(b) how many meetings of the Board were held during 1980 and 1981 and detail of actions taken on the decisions;

(c) is it a fact that action on the decisions of the Editorial Board have been delayed and regular meetings of Editorial Board is being avoided; and

(d) what steps are proposed for starting monthly publications of these useful journals and providing necessary staff and facilities without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The objective of Bhagirath is to enlighten readers on plans and progress in irrigation, power, flood control and allied subjects in the country.

The Editorial Board gives guidance for achieving the aforesaid objective.

(b) Two meetings of the Editorial Board of Hindi Bhagirath were held during 1980. After the formation of the Editorial Board for English Bhagirath on 10.7.81, a combined meeting of the Editorial Boards for both the Journals was held in 1981.

The following actions have been taken on the decisions of above meetings of Editorial Board:—

(1) Payment of honorarium to contributors of English Bhagirath has since been sanctioned.

(2) Bhagirath and Bhagirath Patrika will continue to be printed at the Government of India Press, Faridabad, as decided by the Board.

(3) Editor and Assistant Editor are being permitted to attend important

conferences and seminars for coverage in the Journals.

(4) Case regarding encadrement the posts of Editor, Bhagirath, Assistant Editor, Bhagirath Patrika and the editorial staff of the Journals in the Central information Service is being processed.

(5) All efforts are made to provide necessary staff and facilities to both the Journals.

(6) Recently English Bhagirath and Hindi Bhagirath have been provided with separate accommodation and a telephone with an extension for Hindi Bhagirath.

It is also proposed to publish a special issue on Gujarat in the year 1982. The Editorial Board also decided not to press for monthly publication of Hindi Bhagirath.

(c) No, Sir. The meetings of the Board are held as and when necessary, subject to the convenience of the Members.

(d) At present there is no proposal to start monthly publication of the journals.

Dispute in Seniority of Assistant Grade-Cadre in Department of Agriculture

7446. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of Assistant grade in the cadre of Department of Agriculture has been under dispute for many years and reference in this regard was made to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for their advice:

(b) if so, whether the advice was sought on the points raised about the application of certain rules and instructions governing the fixation of seniority of the promotee and direct recruit Assistants or simply the issue of predcentralised back-log vacancies was referred to that Department;

(c) whether the advice of that Department has since become available or not

on all the points raised about inter-service seniority the promotee and direct recruit Assistants in the Cadre of Agriculture; and

(d) if so, by what time the disputed seniority in question is likely to be finalised?

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

(b) The advice of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms was sought in September, 1981 on the points raised by the representationists and not simply on the issue of predecentralised back-log vacancies.

(c) and (d) In February, 1982 the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has reiterated the earlier advice given by them and has also stated that the Seniority List drawn by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in 1980 was in order. In view of the advice received from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms the dispute under reference stands finalised.

Number and Proportion of Landless Persons

7447. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest State-wise position with regard to the total number and proportion of the total population of the landless, those owing below 1 acre, those between 1 to 2½ acres, 2½ to 5 acres, 5 to 10 acres above 10 acres and the acreage or proportion of land held by each category;

(b) whether it is proposed to ensure self-cultivating tenancy by eliminating absentee land ownership, one person one job and such other steps;

(c) if so, details thereabout; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Two statements

(Nos. I and II) are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library, See. No. LT-3882/82).

(b) and (c). Except in some States, provision has been made under the tenancy laws for conferment of ownership rights on cultivating tenants except in the case of landowners who suffer from specified disabilities or who are members of the Defence Forces.

(d) Wherever leasing is permitted, the law provides for security of the tenant's tenure, immunity to resumption at the landowner's will, and ceiling on the rent.

मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबोन की सघन क्षेत्री

7448. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सोयाबोन की सघन खेतों कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विदिशा और रायसेन जिलों का चुना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यारा क्या है;

(ग) क्या अभासी खरोफ के मौसम के दौरान इन दो जिलों में सोयाबोन बोने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या इसका क्रम के अन्तर्गत किसानों को उर्वरक और बीज खरोदने हेतु विताय सहायता या अनुदान देने की कोई योजना है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यारा क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामोनाथन) : (क) जो, हाँ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में पंचवर्षीय सोयाबोन परियोजना में सोयाबोन के तहत का क्षेत्र 1980-81 के 4.50 लख हैक्टेयर से बढ़ा कर 1985-86 के अन्त तक

18 लाख हैवटेयर करने का लक्ष्य है और 14,40 लाख मीटरी टन का उत्पादन करने का अनुमान है। इस परियोजना के तहत सोधाबीन की खेती मुख्य रूप से परती भूमि में करने का प्रस्ताव है। परियोजना की कुल लागत का अनुमान 15 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है, जिसे पूर्ण रूप से भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जो हां।

(घ) और (इ): इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उर्वरकों की खरोद करने के लिए किसानों का कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। तथापि, बोजों के लिए निम्नलिखित राज-सहायता दी जा रही है:—

- (1) प्रमाणीकृत बोजों पर 150 रुपये प्रति फिटल।
- (2) सही ढंग से लेबल लगे हुए बोज पर 100 रुपये प्रति फिटल और
- (3) सामान्य बोज पर 60 रु प्रति फिटल।

इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शनों खरपतवार-नाशों औषधियों राइज़ों विषय में खेतों, वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों, किसानों तथा विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रचार पर भी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

Urbanisation Policy to Check Unrestrained Growth of Metropolitan Cities

7449. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether formulation of a comprehensive urbanisation policy to check unrestrained growth of metropolitan cities is being considered by Union Government;

(b) if so, whether Government are alive to the fact that this growth has begun

to put severe strain on fiscal and social infrastructure;

(c) whether country has 12 cities whose population has crossed the limits;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to check the growth of big cities; and

(e) by what time the scheme which has been prepared will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e) The Urbanisation Policy of the Government is contained in the Sixth Five Year Plan Document 1980—85). The thrust of the Urbanisation Policy is to give greater emphasis to the provision of adequate infrastructural and other facilities in the small, medium and intermediate towns to reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan cities. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is in operation for the development of 231 small and medium towns by March, 1985. It is true that there are 12 cities according to 1981 census whose population is more than 10 lakhs.

Steps taken by Central Government to provide infrastructural facilities in Metropolitan Cities and check the unrestrained growth include:

(i) A scheme for Integrated Urban Development of Metropolitan Cities and Areas of National Importance was implemented by the Central Government during the years 1974-75 to 1978-79. A loan of Rs. 136 crores was released for 31 metropolitan cities and areas of national importance.

(ii) Schemes are being implemented in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur to provide urban infrastructural facilities with the assistance of World Bank. Schemes for urban development are being executed by State Governments and local agencies.

(iii) The slum improvement scheme is being implemented since 1972 to provide basic facilities in urban slums. The scheme is in the State Sector. A sum of Rs. 151.45 crores has been provided for environmental improvement of slums during the 6th Plan period.

(iv) Action is being taken to decentralise industrial, commercial and administrative activities from cities with a population exceeding 5 lakhs, to other growth centres.

(v) The industrial policy resolution generally bans further establishment of industrial units in metropolitan cities and provides a variety of incentives for location of industries in backward districts and smaller cities.

(vi) Some of the State Governments have started or are considering the development of satellite towns within or near the metropolitan cities such as Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. N.C.R. Plan is being re-activated.

डो० डो० ए० के डिप्टी चेयरमैन के कार्यालय को संजित करने में हुआ खर्च

7450. श्री लहना सिंह तुरः द्वा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के डिप्टी चेयरमैन के कार्यालय को संजित करने में वर्ष 1980-81 में कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ख) व्या यह सच है कि एक वर्ष पूर्व इसी कार्यालय को संजित करने में बहुत अधिक खर्च किया गया था;

(ग) दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल के कार्यालय को संजित करने में वर्ष 1981-82 में कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(घ) व्या यह भी सच है कि उपराज्यपाल का कार्यालय एक बहुत पुराने भवन में है जहां साज-सज्जा की यदा कदा आवश्यकता होती है लेकिन डिप्टी चेयरमैन का कार्यालय नये भवन में है जहां साज-सज्जा की कोई विशेष आवश्यकता नहीं है यदि हां, तो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय को संजित करने के लिए इतना अधिक खर्च करने के व्या कारण है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दो जाएगी ।

Financial Assistance for Flood Control in West Bengal

7451. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals and financial assistance of Government for the flood controlling activities in West Bengal; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Flood Control being a State subject, the responsibility of planning and implementation of Flood Control Schemes rest with the State Governments. The anticipated expenditure by State Government on Flood Control Works during 1981-82 is Rs. 2854.75 lakhs. Besides, above, Government of India also provides loan assistance to some important and identified Flood Control Schemes taken by the States for their expeditious completion.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82, Central Government has provided loan assistance to West Bengal Government on the following Schemes.

Name of Scheme	Loan sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)	1980-81	1981-82
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1. Urgent Development Works in Sunderbans Area	29.89	100.00
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2. Gheo Kunti Drainage Scheme	52.28	42.00
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3. Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme	20.20	..
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162.37	142.00
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Financial Assistance for the Construction of Houses by HUDCO under LIG, MIG and HIG

7452. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the formula being adopted by HUDCO for rendering financial assistance to individuals for the construction of houses under the LIG, MIG and HIG categories;

(b) since when the above rates of assistance have been adopted;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of assistance to different categories in view of the increased cost of house building; and

(d) if so, what will be the new formula of assistance?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). HUDCO does not provide any direct loan assistance to individuals. However, it finances housing schemes of various agencies for construction of houses for various categories. 30 per cent of the funds are earmarked for schemes for the EWS, 25 per cent for LIG, 25 per cent for MIG and 20 per cent for HIG.

The existing rates of interest, extent of loan assistance and ceiling are in operation since 1975-76. The Working Group, appointed by the Government to examine the existing financial pattern of HUDCO and suggest changes therein has, in its report, inter-alia recommended change in norms of assistance and marginal changes in the rates of interest on HUDCO finance. The details regarding existing terms and suggested changes are given in the attached statement. No decision on the recommendations of the Working Group has, however, been taken so far.

STATEMENT

The existing terms and condition of HUDCO finance and changes suggested by the Working Group are as follows. Figures in brackets indicate the existing position.

Category	Cost ceiling (Rs.)	Extent of financing (%)	Interest rate (net) %	repayment period (years)	
				2	3
I					
EWS AND LIG HOUSING					
(i) Sites & Services	5000 (2700)	100	4(4)	20(20)	
(ii) Core Housing	5000	100	5(5)	(20)20	
(iii) Skeletal Housing	5000	100	5(5)	20(20)	
(iv) Rural Housing	6000 (4000)	50	5(5)	10(10)	
(v) Slum upgradation.	2000	50	5(5)	10(10)	
(vi) Urban Housing (A)	12000 (8000)	As per graded scale.	7(5)	20(20)	
Urban Housing (B)	20000 (18000)	Do.	8(7)	15(15)	
(vii) Plotted Development					
(a) Category (A)	5000 (2700)	Do.	5(5)	20(20)	
(b) Category (B)	8000 (4500)	Do.	8(7)	15(15)	

1

2

3

4

5

MIG HIGH HOUSING

(i)	MIG I	30000 (25000)	As per graded scale	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (9.5)	12(12)
(ii)	MIG II	50000 (42000)	Do.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (10.5)	12(12)
(iii)	HIG	125000 (100000)	Do. (Not exceeding Rs. 60000 in any case).	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ (11.5)	10(10)
(iv)	Plotted Development:				
(a)	MIG	20000 (12500)	As per graded scale	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (9.5)	12(12)
(b)	HIG	50000 (25000)	Do.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ (11.5)	10(10)

Other Schemes

Rental	125000	70(70) $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ (12)	7(7)
Commercial	N.A.	100(100)	15(14)	8(8)
Building Materials Schemes	N.A.	100(100) (for pub- lic sector) 80(80) (for pri- vate sec- tor)	13(10.75)	8(8)
Urban Development Schemes	N.A.	50(50)	10(8.5) $\frac{1}{2}$	12(12)
Private Builders	Rs. 30000 for not less than 50% units and rest not more than Rs. 50000.	50	15(14)	5(5)

Allotment of DDA Plots and Flats under MIG and Self-Financing Schemes Against Foreign Exchange

7453. SHRI B. RAJAGOPALA RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preference is given for allotment of DDA Plots or DDA Flats under the MIG and Self Financing, to those who deposit the cost of the land

flat in Foreign Exchange; and also to those who have a Non-resident Account in India; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the Scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Millets

7454. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a break through in the production of millets; and

(b) if so, the percentage of increase expected next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) New hybrid and improved varieties of various millets have been evolved and are being propagated for adoption in different areas. In terms of achievement increase in the production of jowar has been notable.

(a) The target for 1982-83 envisages an increase of about 3 per cent over the current year.

Grant of Licence for Sugar Mill in Maharashtra

7455. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOURDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra State had forwarded proposals for grant of licence for sugar factory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time the decision will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). 25 applications—24 for establishing new sugar plants and one for expansion in the existing unit have been received for consideration by the Central Government from Maharashtra. 12 Letters of Intent have been granted so far, 11 for new projects and one for expansion. The remaining applications are under examination and a decision is likely to be taken by the Government in accordance with the guidelines laid down for licensing in the Sixth Plan as also taking into account the inter-Regional and backward district's priorities. The details of applications received are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement giving the details of applications received for grant of licences for the establishment of new sugar factories and expansions in existing units in Maharashtra during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

1 No.	2 Sl. Proposed location of sugar factory with District.	3 Date of receipt of the application in the Department of Industrial Development.	4 Date of grant of Letter of Intent / Licence.
1 No.	2 New Factories	3	4
1	Vithewadi (Lohner) Tal. Kalwan, Distt. Nasik	10-14-1977	26-3-1981
2	Taluk Walwa, Distt. Sangli	15-5-1978	26-3-1981
3	Taluk Junar, Distt. Poona.	16-7-1978	26-3-1981
4	Teh. Atpadi, Distt. Sangli	14-7-1975	30-3-1981

1	2	3	4
5	Teh. Shirpur, Distt. Dhulia	17-6-1980	15-3-1982
6	Kavathe Mahankal, Distt. Sangli	17-2-1981	6-7- 1981
7	Shendre, Distt. Satara	28-3-1981	6-7-1981
8	Biladi Teh. & Distt. Dhule	9-4-1981	9-7-1981
9	Javale, Tal. Parner, Distt. Ahmednagar	9-6-1981	22-3-1982
10	Ambegaon, Tal. Khanapur Distt. Sangli	11-6-1981	31-12-1981
11	Tirthapuri, Tal. Ambad, Distt. Aurangabad.	19-6-1981	31-12-1981
12	Ajra, Distt. Kolhapur	22-6-1981	Under examination.
13	Naldurg, Tal. Tuljapur, Distt. Osmanabad	23-6-1981	Do.
14	Dhulgaon, Taluk Yeola, Distt. Nasik	26-6-1981	Do.
15	Wanjarwadi Tal. & Distt. Beed	8-7-1981	Do
16	Sawangi, Tal. & Dist. Aurangabad	15-7-1981	Do.
17	Gaganbavada, Distt. Kolhapur	30-7-1981	Do
18	Nalegaon, Distt. Osmanabad	27-8-1981	Do.
19	Ambulga (BK) Tal. Nilanga, Distt. Osmanabad.	4-9-1981	Do.
20	Village Washi, Tal. Bhoom Distt. Osmanabad	4-9-1981	Do.
21	Hupari, Distt. Kolhapur	18-9-1981	Do.
22	Chahardi, Teh. Chopda, Distt. Jalgaon	21-9-1981	Do.
23	Wathar Tarf Vedgaon, Teh. Hatkanangale, Distt. Kolhapur	26-9-1981	Do.
24	Bhudargad, Distt. Kolhapur	22-10-1981	Do.

Expansions

1	Asurle, Taluka Panhala, Distt. Kolhapur (from 400 to 1250 TCD)	23-8-1979	26-3-1981
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Drinking Water in Delhi

7456. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount spent during the last three years for providing drinking water in the capital of Delhi, give the yearwise details;

(b) what is the reason for stopping the supply of drinking water at some time in some areas;

(c) what are the areas of Delhi still having scarcity of drinking water; and

(b) what are the measures undertaken by Government to have a fool-proof system of drinking water supply?

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

Ration Allocation for Sultanpuri

7457. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ration allocation for Sultanpuri had been cut by half since December, 1980 and whether Samaj Vikas Samiti made numerous representations to the Commissioner Food and Supplies and Lt. Governor; if so, action taken on them;

(b) whether the staff both field as well as ministerial should not be subjected to rotation after every two years' stay so as to check the formation of cliques and vested interest; and have efforts been made to know about the assets possessed by them as to whether they are disproportionate to their known means of income; and

(c) how many letters were received by the Lt. Governor and Civil Supplies Department during the course of the last one year from M.Ps together with the number of them still pending reply and reasons for delay, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Rice and resultant atta have been allocated to Sultanpuri area since December, 1980 according to the entitlement of the fair-price shops in that area. However, allocation of wheat and sugar during that period was 60 per cent, 75 per cent and 95 per cent respectively. The representations of the Samaj Vikas Samiti had been considered by the Delhi Administration, and Sultanpuri areas had been allocated sugar and wheat at a higher rate of supply as compared to other areas in Delhi.

(b) Delhi Administration has been rotating the staff after every three years; in a large number of cases, transfers have taken place even after a period of two years or less. Under the provisions of Govt. Servants' Conduct Rules, every gazetted officer is required to furnish every year, returns of property owned by him, and these are scrutinised thoroughly. Similarly, every official is required to inform the competent authority while acquiring any movable or immovable property in his name or in the name of any of his dependent, the cost of which exceeds Rs. 1000/-

(c) 948 letters during the year 1981 and 182 letters from the Members of Parliament during first three months of 1982 were received by the Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration. Besides, about 30,000 to 40,000 letters were addressed by the Members of Parliament directly to the uncircle officers. Most of the letters were recommendary in nature for allotment of cement, fair-price shops, kerosene oil depots etc. and did not specifically ask for a reply to be sent. These letters were given due attention by Delhi Administration. There are standing instructions of Food and Supplies Department that such letters should normally be acted upon within a week.

Use of Fat of Mango Kernel as substitute for Cocoa Butter

7458. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the fat of the mango Kernel can be used as a substitute or cocoa butter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Considering suitability of mango kernel fat for various uses including those as cocoa butter extender or substitue, specification for the mango kernel fat have been laid down. Cash assistance on export of mango kernel extractions has also been introduced so as to encourage increased production of this fat.

जी० डी० ए० में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कर्मचारी

7459. श्री राम सिंह शास्य :

व्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में कुल कितने कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं और इन प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारियों के पदों

तथा ग्रेडों का ब्यौरा बया है और उन्हें कितनो अवधि के लिए प्रतिनियुक्ति पर रखा गया है तथा बया डी० डी० ए० का कार्य प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कर्मचारयों को लिये बिना नहीं चल सकता है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में क्या उपाय किए जाने का विचार है ?

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

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

National Price Commission to Suggest Prices of Agriculture and Industrial Produce

7460. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a National Price Commission to fix up the prices of industrial and agricultural goods to ensure parity and protect the farmers from discrimination; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Agricultural Prices Commission inter alia is already taking into account the charges in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors while recommending procurement|minimum support price of an agricultural commodity.

Irrigated Acreage

7461. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) plan-wise and State-wise total irrigated acreage of agricultural land in the country before the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan; and the total expenditure incurred, State-wise in achieving the irrigated acreage mentioned at above; and

(b) (i) the target of irrigated land fixed for the entire Sixth Plan period, (ii) the amount of money already spent and likely to be spent during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan period, (iii) the names of the irrigation projects (State-wise) proposed to be fully executed during the current Plan period and the irrigation potentialities of each one of them; and the various measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard, (iv) whether the Western Kosi canal Project is proposed to be fully executed during the Plan period and; if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Two statements showing the State-wise cumulative irrigation potential created at the end of each Plan (Statement-I) and State-wise outlays for major, medium and minor irrigation projects in each Plan period (Statement-II) are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—3883/82

(b) (i) The target of cumulative potential by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is 70.6 million hectares.

(ii) The amount spent during first two years of the Sixth Plan is Rs. 3430 crores. An amount of Rs. 7685 crores is likely to be spent during the remaining three year of the Sixth Plan.

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

(iv) The Western Kosi Canal Project is proposed to be completed by 1987.

रोहिणी विकास योजना का क्रियान्वयन

7472. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोहिणी विकास योजना का क्रियान्वयन कब तक होगा और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी जमीन का अधिग्रहण

किया गया है और यह किस दर पर अधिगृहीत की गई है;

(ब) क्या सरकार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्न आय के लोगों तथा कर्मचारियों को बढ़ी संख्या में मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन दे कर 20—सूक्ती कार्यक्रम को पूरी तरह लागू करेगी; और

(ग) प्लाट कौन सी विभिन्न श्रणियों को देने का विचार है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण, और आवास द्वी (श्री श्रीम नारायण सिंह):

(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बस्तर जिले को कुटारू राष्ट्रीय पार्क योजना

7463. श्री अरविन्द नेताम् : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले की कुटारू राष्ट्रीय पार्क योजना जिसे केवल भौंसों के लिए आरक्षित करने का विचार है, को स्वेच्छा दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार को इस पार्क के लिए कितनी जमीन की आवश्यकता है;

(ग) जमीन के अधिग्रहण से कितने गांव तथा कितने आदिवासी परिवार प्रभावित होंगे;

(घ) क्या प्रभावित गांवों के आदिवासी परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का ब्यौर क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि तथा प्रायोज विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री ' (श्री शार० बी० स्वामी नाथन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बस्तर जिले में कुट राष्ट्रीय पार्क गठित करने का इरादा अधिसूचित किया है। इस पार्क में संरक्षण हेतु मुख्य प्रजाति जंगलों भैंसा है।

(ख) प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय पार्क के लिए लगभग 1258 वर्ग किलो मीटर का एक क्षेत्र अधिसूचित किया गया है। इसमें से केवल लगभग 28 वर्ग किलो मीटर खेतों की भूमि है, और शेष आरक्षित और संरक्षित बन है अभी किसी निजी भूमि का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) से (च) आदिवासियों से सम्बन्धित किसी निजी भूमि के अधिग्रहण की किसी योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

अतः इस अवस्था में पुनर्वास का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Utilization of Rain Fall

7464. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conceived any plan to utilize the excess rain fall for power generation and irrigation in various regions; and

(b) whether Government have furnished any project to World Bank for solving the recurring problem of floods in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The multipurpose storage projects constructed/under construction and proposed to be constructed by various States are intended to utilise river flows during monsoon for various beneficial purposes. The Government also propose to carry out surveys and investigation for construction of additional storage

reservoirs where feasible for multipurpose uses.

(b) No Sir. At present, there is no Flood Control project posed to World Bank.

दिल्ली में नार्थ-ट्रंकसीवर का रुक जाना

7465. श्री विलोक चन्द्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में नार्थ-ट्रंकसीवर माल रोड से यमुना के निकट शोधन संयंत्र तक रुका पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे किन कारणों से साफ नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि नार्थ ट्रंक सीवर के रुक जाने के कारण इस सीवर का साग गन्दा पानी उस मैन होल को तोड़ कर नजफगढ़ नाले में गिराया गया है जिससे यमुना का पानी सोधा प्रदुषित होता है; और

(घ) इस प्रटष्ठण की रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता।

(ग) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल-चयन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि माल रोड के ऊपर की तरफ दो मैन होल्स क्षति-प्रस्त/पंकचर हो गए हैं जिसके कारण कुछ मल नजफगढ़ नाले में बहता है।

(घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम के द्वाग नजफगढ़ नाले में मल-गन्दगी के बहने को रोकने के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ

निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं : —

- (1) उत्तरी दिल्ली के मुख्य सीविर की मरम्मतें को जा रही हैं।
- (2) नजफगढ़ नाले में बहने वाली गन्दगी का माल रोड के समीप मुख्य सीवर में पम्प से कोंका जाता है।
- (3) बहाव का अंश पम्प से बाहर निकाला जाता है और नजफगढ़ नाले के आखरी छोर पर प्रक्सीकृत तालाबों में शोधन किया जाता है।
- (4) उत्तरी तथा पश्चिमी दिल्ली में नजफगढ़ नाले के किनारों पर अतिरिक्त निस्त्राव को बहाने के लिए नई मुख्य सीविर लाईन बिछाई जा रही है। पम्पिंग स्टेशन और राइंजिंग मैन का कार्य प्रगति पर है।
- (5) पश्चिमी दिल्ली में एक उप-सीविर बिछाया जा रहा है।
- (6) रिठाला मैं मल पम्पिंग से सम्बद्ध कार्यों सहित एक पम्पिंग स्टेशन तथा एक नया मल शोधन संयन्त्र भी लगाया जा रहा है।

दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति मांग

7466. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपलब्ध दध को मात्रा को तुलना में इसकी प्रति व्यक्ति मांग कितनी है ;

(ख) दूध की वार्षिक मांग कितनी है, तथा वर्ष में कुल कितना दूध उपलब्ध होता है; और

(ग) क्या दूध को कमी दूर करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई योजना

बनाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धीय व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि व्यापारीय विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शार० बो० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग (1976) ने पोषक तत्वों को श्रीसत न्यूनतम आवश्यकता के रूप में प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति 201 ग्राम दूध की सिफारिश की है। इसकी तुलना में 1979-80 में प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति के लिए 125 ग्राम दूध की उत्तमिक्षण होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग (1976) ने कृषि शक्ति/आय की लोच के आधार पर दुग्ध की सकल वार्षिक मांग के दो प्रकार के आंकड़ों का अनुमान लगाया है जो वर्ष 1985 के लिए 333.7 और 441.7 लाख मोटरी टन दूध है। 1979-80 में कुल 302 लाख मोटरी टन दुग्ध उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया गया था और वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए 380 लाख मोटरी टन दुग्ध-उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ग) उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए छठो योजना में शामिल किये गए प्रमुख कार्यक्रम ये हैं :—

- (1) सघन पशु विकास परियोजनाएं और मूल-ग्राम योजना ;
- (2) गोपशु और भैंस प्रजनन उधमें को स्थापना ;
- (3) हिमित वौर्य सांड कन्द्र। हिमित वौर्य बैंकों को स्थापना ;
- (4) बढ़िया नस्ल के प्रजनन सांडों का उत्पादन करने के लिए सन्तति परीक्षण योजना ;
- (5) विदेशी डेरो पशुओं से पशुओं का संकर प्रजनन और हिमित वौर्य तकनीकों के इस्तेमाल से भैंसीं की नस्लों का उन्नत बनाना ;

- (6) द्विक्षेय सहायता प्राप्त पशु विकास परियोजनाएं ;
- (7) आपरेशन फ्लड-2 एक बड़े पैमाने का पशु एवं डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम ;
- (8) दाने-चारे के संसाधनों में परिमाणात्मक/गुणात्मक सुधारकरने के उपाय।

New Self Financing Schemes by DDA

7467. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Self-Financing Schemes for Housing in Delhi by DDA are in vogue and how many persons are registered against each of these schemes and how many out of these have been provided houses so far;

(b) is there any proposal to introduce any new Self Financing Scheme for persons who have not been able to register themselves so far with the DDA; and

(c) if so, when and what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that five self financing schemes have so far been opened as per details given below:—

Name of the Scheme	No. of persons registered
Self Financing Scheme I	2743
“ II	4393
“ III	3616
“ IV	8615
Special Self Financing the Scheme for Retiring Retired Public Servants	570

It has also reported that 8834 flats have so far been allocated to the registrants.

(b) No final decision has been taken by the DDA regarding the opening of fresh registration.

(c) Does not arise.

Essential Commodities enjoying Railway Freight Equalisation Benefit

7468. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the essential Commodities enjoy the Railway Freight Equalisation benefit and the reasons thereof; and

(b) which of the essential commodities do not enjoy the freight equalisation benefit and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Detailed information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

स्टेट फार्मस कार्पोरेशन

7469. श्री मूल चंद्र डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कृपा गे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टेट फार्मस कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया को 11 वर्ष दूरे हो गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, नो इसमें अब तक कितनी पूंजी का निवेश हुआ है और इसके कब्जे में कुल कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि है और इस भूमि का क्षेत्रवार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि इसे वर्ष 1978- से 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान घाटा हुआ है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम का वित्तीय वर्ष 30 जून को समाप्त होता है। 30 जून, 1981 तक निगम का पूंजीगत निवेश निम्न प्रकार है:

	लाखरुपये
प्रदत्त पूंजी	723.79
पूंजी आरक्षण	93.63
ऋण : भारत सरकार	230.67
बैंक	237.95

विभिन्न केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्मों के अधिकार में 36619 हैक्टार भूमि है जिसका व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में देया गया है।

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान, निगम को वर्ष 1979-80 में उत्तरी भारत में पड़े गम्भीर और व्यापक सूखे की परिस्थितियों की वजह से 80.22 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई।

विवरण
भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम की भूमि का विवरण

(क्षेत्र हैक्टार में)

क्र. सं. फार्म का नाम क्षेत्र अपने अधिकार में

1. सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान)	5135
2. सरदारगढ़ (राजस्थान)	5996
3. जेतसर (राजस्थान)	5391
4. हिसार (हरियाणा)	2715
5. लोढ़ोवाल (पंजाब)	1163
6. बहराइच (उ० प्र०)	3593
7. रायबरेली (उ० प्र०)	191
8. कोविकलावाडी (असम)	1986
9. राहचुर (कर्नाटक)	2960
10. चेंगम (तमिलनाडु)	3906
11. कन्नानीर (केरल)	3060
12. मिजोरम	523

कुल

36619

Acquisition of Travancore House by Central Government

7470. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the Travancore House was acquired by the Central Government and on what date;

(b) whether any demand has been made by the Kerala State Government for its return to that State; and

(c) whether Government propose to return the same to the Kerala Government and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The 'Travancore House' is with the Government of India for use as Office accommodation since 18th March, 1966 on a monthly licence fee of Rs. 8,674.00, inclusive of all taxes and maintenance charges (but excluding water and electricity charges).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India propose to return it to the Kerala State Government as soon as suitable alternative accommodation is available for shifting the present occupants.

Agricultural Insurance Corporation

7471. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to set up an agricultural insurance corporation is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when the same would be set up and the details of the insurance scheme to be introduced in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture, have set up a Committee to go into

the question of the agency which would undertake crop insurance in the country on a long-term basis. This Committee will consider also the question of the setting up of an Agricultural Insurance Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Registration of Cooperative Authors Societies

7472. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of proposals received for registration of cooperative authors societies during the last 3 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): "Cooperative Societies" is a State subject. As such, the concerned State is competent to deal with the proposal for registration of a cooperative society with its area of operation confined to the State. The registration of a Multi-Unit Cooperative Society with its jurisdiction extending to more than one State, comes within the purview of the Central Government. The Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies has not received any proposal for the registration of a Multi-Unit Cooperative Authors Society during the last three years.

Programme for Marketing of Agricultural Produce

7473. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed programme has been drawn up for the coming financial year for marketing agricultural produce by the NCDC; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The targets for marketing of agricultural produce through the cooperative network are drawn up for the cooperative year starting from 1st July

and not for the financial year commencing from first of April. For the coming cooperative year 1982-83, (i.e. 1st July, 1982 to 30th June, 1983), a programme of Rs. 2300 crores has been drawn up for marketing of agricultural commodities through the cooperative network.

(b) The State-wise break-up is indicated in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Marketing of Agricultural produce by Cooperatives

(1982-83)

(Rs. in crores)

S No.	State	1982-83 Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.0
2.	Assam	40.00
3.	Bihar	30.00
4.	Gujarat	240.00
5.	Haryana	125.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.00
8.	Karnataka	130.00
9.	Kerala	110.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00
11.	Maharashtra	670.00
12.	Manipur	2.70
13.	Meghalaya	5.00
14.	Nagaland	1.80
15.	Orissa	30.00
16.	Punjab	240.00
17.	Rajasthan	30.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	65.00
19.	Tripura	5.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	290.00
21.	West Bengal	30.00
22.	Union Territories	10.50
	TOTAL	2300.00

Foodgrains to Tripura

7474. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allotment of foodgrains for Tripura for 1981;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains supplied by the Food Corporation of India to the State Government during the same period; and

(c) whether Food Corporation of India failed to supply the total allotment of foodgrains and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). A statement showing total quantities of foodgrains allotted and the total quantities supplied by the Food Corporation of India to the Government of Tripura during 1981 is attached.

(c) The overall availability of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India/State Government in Tripura during the year 1981 has generally been more than the allotments month to month. Low offtake against the allotments does not necessarily indicate failure on the part of the Food Corporation of India.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Allotment and Offtake of the total quantity of foodgrains from the Central Pool to Tripura Government during 1981.

(In 'ooo tonnes)

Grains	Total allotment of 1981	Total off take of 1981
Rice	81.0	45.5
Wheat PDS	6.0	2.09
Wheat Mills	11.2	8.2
TOTAL :	98.2	56.6

PDS : Public Distribution System.

Mills : Roller Flour Mills.

Pepper Production

7475. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of pepper produced in the country in the year 1980-81;
- (b) which are the pepper growing states;
- (c) the pepper produce of Kerala in the year 1980-81; and
- (d) whether Government have issued licence for import of pepper in the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The production of black pepper in the country in the year 1980-81 is estimated at 27.4 thousand tonnes.

(b) Pepper is grown in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(c) The production of black pepper in Kerala in 1980-81 is estimated at 26.5 thousand tonnes.

(d) Yes, Sir. A licence for the import of pepper was issued under Appendix 19 of the Import Policy 1981-82.

Minimum Statutory Price of Sugar as Demanded by Indian Sugar Mills Association

7476. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) has recommended a statutory minimum price of Rs. 18 per quintal of sugar cane linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent, for the season 1982-83;

(b) if so, what is the argument put forward by the Association in support of this recommendation; and

(c) the Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). The Indian Sugar Mills Association in their letter dated 26th February, 1982, addressed to the Agricultural Prices Commission, have suggested that the statutory minimum price of sugarcane be fixed at Rs. 18.00 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent, for the season, 1982-83. The Association have recommended this price in view of, in their opinion, a sharp increase in the cost of cultivation in recent years and better realisations from alternate crops like wheat, paddy, groundnut etc. and to ensure maintenance of adequate cane acreage and a steadily rising trend of sugar production so that the country's sugarcane and sugar economy become stable. The Commission have yet to submit their recommendation on the statutory price for the 1982-83 season.

Sale of Liquor through Cooperative Societies in AP Tribal Areas

7477. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: SHRI K. A. SWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Andhra Pradesh Government has encouraged the formation of cooperative societies to propagate the sale of liquor like arrack in tribal areas;

(b) whether such activities are being financed by Central Government from various financial allotments.

(c) the reaction of Government on the debasement of the institution of Cooperation by the Government of Andhra Pradesh's encroachment to enter into such activities; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to protect the special sanctity of the institution of Cooperation by preventing its involvement in Andhra Pradesh in such unholy activities like sale of factory made Arrack?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). The Government is aware that Andhra Pradesh Government leased out arrack shops to the Tribal Arrack Cooperative Societies and also individual tribals through limited auction among themselves.

Such activities are not being financed by the Central Government. The view of the Government of India has been that the liquor vending should not be permitted in tribal areas as it is a source of exploitation of the tribals, but that the tribals should be able to brew their own liquor for social and domestic purposes only. Hence the Government of Andhra Pradesh was requested to ensure that commercial vending of alcoholic beverages, in tribal areas is prohibited, even though the State might have lifted prohibition in other areas.

Cooperatives, particularly those for weaker sections like tribal cooperatives should not involve in commercial vending of alcoholic beverages but concentrate on promotion of economic interest for improving the social and economic conditions of tribals.

Cooperative Society is a State subject and sale of arrack, if any, by the tribal cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh is regulated by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Implementation of Policy of Official Language

7478. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that no special attention is being paid towards the implementation of the policy of the official Language in the attached and subordinate offices of his Ministry and most of the letters etc. are still being issued in English;

(b) is it also a fact that its main reason is the inadequate arrangements in these offices; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not making arrangements in spite of a long continued period?

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

Sale of Milk of Delhi Milk Scheme at Higher Price

7479. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that milk of Delhi Milk Scheme is sold at higher prices than at prescribed prices by the staff posted at Depots of DMS in the capital and particularly in North Avenue area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, whether any survey has been made in the matter and the details thereof;

(c) whether milk is distributed from the rear door of these Depots instead of windows made for the purpose;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, steps taken to ensure that milk should be distributed from the windows;

(e) whether staff posted at DMS Depots misbehave with the consumers so that they may not purchase milk and the unsold milk may be sold at higher prices; and

(f) if so, steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Inspection of milk booths including those located at North Avenue is carried out regularly by the field staff of Delhi Milk Scheme. Complaints regarding sale of milk at higher prices are sometimes received by the Delhi Milk Scheme and the same are promptly enquired into by the Delhi Milk Scheme. However, no such complaint from North Avenue area has been found to be correct during the last six months.

(c) and (d). Milk is distributed by the depot staff through the delivery window. However, in areas where the Members of Parliament reside, the depot staff have instruction, to deliver milk to Members of Parliament out of turn, when they personally visit the depot to collect their milk supplies.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Reservation or Allotment of Flats/Shops Plots by DDA

7480. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made reservation in allotment of flats|shops|industrial plots under DDA's rules;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a statement containing year-wise allotment for such reserved communities for the last three years;

(d) why DDA's rules and regulations could not be amended so far to allot the flats|shops|industrial plots on instalment basis and cost to cost price to SCs|STs as they are not in position to purchase these on cash down basis; and

(e) is there any proposal for this and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

Edible Oils to Rajasthan

7481. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the Rajasthan State Government for the supply of more food grains, cloth; edible oils to enable the State Government to meet the public demand in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government have taken so far in the matter and when Government propose to meet the increased demand of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan requested for an increase in the existing monthly allocation of wheat of 22,000 tonnes for public distribution system from March, 1982 in view of the repeated scarcity conditions in the State and famine conditions in the Western districts of the State. The monthly allocation of wheat has since been raised by the Centre from 22,000 tonnes to 24,000 tonnes from April, 1982. So far as rice is concerned, their demand is being met in full.

There is no shortage of controlled cloth. As regards imported edible oils, the State Government has indicated its requirement for the current oil year 1981-82 (November 1981 to October, 1982) as 25,000 MTs. They further requested in November, 1981 to allocate 500 MTs of imported edible oils in December, 1981 to allocate 320 MTs of it. The monthly allocations of imported edible oils are made to State Governments| Union Territories by the Central Government on a realistic assessment of their requirements based on demand, consumption pattern availability of indigenous edible oil within the State and other relevant factors including the pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier. Based on the above, the following quantities of imported edible oils have been allocated to Rajasthan during the current oil-year 1981-82:

Year 1981-82;	RBD Palm Oil	Rapeseed Oil (R)
November, 1981	100 MTs.	60 MTs.
December, 1981	100 ,,	20 ,,
January, 1982	206 ,,	..
February, 1982	206 ,,	..
March, 1982	270 ,,	..
April, 1982	300 ,,	..
May, 1982	300, ,	..
TOTAL :	1482 MTs.	80 MTs.

Facilities to I.C.A.R. Employees

7428. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICAR was reorganised and services of permanent Government servants transferred to it with clear understanding that the benefits of Government service will be applicable to the staff *mutatis mutandis* and if so, whether this understanding is being adhered to;

(b) whether Government are aware that the ICAR staff who opted from Government service are not entitled to CGHS service in Delhi after retirement unlike Government servants and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the former Government servants have also been denied the satisfaction, confidence and trust associated with their selections with the independent statutory Union Public Service Commission and instead they have to deal with ASRB, a body subordinate and subservient entirely on the Director General, ICAR; and

(d) what action Government propose in these matters and any other service conditions in keeping with Government's solemn undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In 1965 a decision was taken to convert the Secretariat of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which was till then functioning as an Attached Office of the Government of India into an Office, wholly controlled and financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society. All eligible Government employees in the Secretariat of the Department of Agriculture who desired to opt for the Council's service were called upon to exercise such option for service in the ICAR Society. While inviting the option it was stipulated that they would be governed *inter alia* by the following terms and conditions:

(i) The grant of pay, leave, travelling and other allowances and other service conditions of the said staff shall be

regulated *mutatis-mutandis* in accordance with the Fundamental and Supplementary rules and orders as are issued by the Government of India from time to time.

(ii) The staff will continue to be eligible for the benefits of the Central Government Health Scheme.

As regards service matters, except in regard to matters for which specific provision has been made in the Rules, Bye-laws, Regulations or Orders made or issued by the ICAR Society, the service and financial Rules framed by the Government of India and such other rules and orders issued by the Government of India from time to time are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the employees of the Council.

(b) The staff of the Council, both optees and non-optees, at Delhi are entitled to the benefits of the Central Government Health Scheme as applicable to Central Government employees. In respect of ICAR pensioners who were previously Government employees and opted for Council's service, they are also eligible for C.G.H.S. facilities as for retired Government employees except that they are not being provided with Nursing Home facilities by the Ministry of Health. That Ministry have been requested to provide Nursing Home facilities to the optee pensioners of the Council in view of the undertaking given to them that they would continue to be eligible to the benefit of Central Government Health Scheme.

(c) The selections to posts in the Council are made by the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board in accordance with the Rules and Bye-Laws of the Society. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in their 35th Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) (1978-79) *inter-alia* recommended that recruitment to posts in the Council should be entrusted to the Union Public Service Commission instead of to the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board. This was considered by the Government in detail and it was decided that the recruitment to posts under the Council should continue to be made through the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board. The action taken on the recommendations of the

Estimates Committee has already been placed before the Lok Sabha.

The Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board is an independent recruiting Agency and is not functioning under the Director-General, ICAR. The Chairman, Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board is appointed by the President, ICAR with the approval of the Government of India. He has freedom to report directly to the President, ICAR. It is not, therefore, correct to say that the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board is a body subordinate and subservient to the Director-General, ICAR.

(d) In view of the facts brought out above, no further changes in the service conditions of the employees of the ICAR Society seem to be necessary at this stage.

Water Supply and Sanitation during Plan

7483. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new orientation has been given to the Sixth Plan to the water supply and sanitation, points included in the new twenty point economic programme, as a national priority;

(b) whether any plans and guidelines have been prepared and circulated in the State; and

(c) what is the anticipated expenditure and whether any tentative provisions have been made for this?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Supply of drinking water to problem villages has been included in the new 20-Point Programme. 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.

(b) Guidelines have been prepared, circulated and adopted at the Conferences held with the State Government representatives in February '82.

(c) The outlay for the water supply and sanitation sector in the Sixth Plan is more than Rs. 3900 crores compared to about Rs. 1030 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974-79). The emphasis in the Sixth Plan is on drinking water supply to problem villages for which a provision of Rs. 2007.11 crores has been included in the outlay mentioned above.

Applications for Allotment of site for coal Depots

7484. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications for allotment of plots for coal depots received in different areas of New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) how many cases were pending for disposal and for how long they are pending;

(c) how many complaints or representations were received by DDA in this regard; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Government to dispose of the long pending cases?

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

I.R.D.P. Upto 1981-82

7485. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) since 1978-79 in how many blocks under Integrated Rural Development Programme have been undertaken, year-wise upto 1981-82;

(b) how much subsidy has been given in each block in each year State-wise;

(c) what is the amount of loan advanced in each block each year and what are the schemes undertaken in each block; and

(d) how many families have been covered in each State in this Programme in each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). The Integrated Rural Development Programme was introduced in 2300 blocks in 1978-79. In 1979-80, the programme was introduced in 300 more blocks, thus, bringing the total of 2600 blocks. From 2nd October, 1980, the programme was extended to all the 5011 blocks in the country. To begin with, the outlay per block under IRD Programme varied between Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. With the extension of the programme to all the development blocks from 2nd October, 1980, a uniform allocation has been introduced. The outlay per block was Rs. 5 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs. 6 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs. 8 lakhs in 1982-83. This level is likely to continue throughout the Sixth Plan. Broadly, the outlay per block during the Sixth plan period would be Rs. 35 lakhs. This programme is financed, by and large, through a combination of subsidies and loans. Agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, cottage and small industries, traditional handicrafts and virtually any viable and bankable economic activity is eligible for assistance under the IRD Programme. Information is monitored at the national level (district-wise) in terms of the number of families covered, loans and subsidies utilised and coverage of SCs and STs and individual schemes or activities, block-wise, are not monitored. Statements showing statewise position in respect of utilisation of funds, loans advanced and number of families assisted under the programme during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3884/82].

बाढ़ और सूखा राहते उपायों के लिए निर्धारित धनराशि

7486. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके द्वारा दिए गए वक्तव्य के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश और

उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर अन्य राज्यों को सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए धनराशियां दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन दो राज्यों में सूखा, बाढ़ और बर्बादी से कोई क्षति नहीं हुई है ;

(ग) यदि काई क्षति हुई है तो उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जो मानसून के बाद से अब तक प्रभावित हुई हैं ; और

(घ) बाढ़, बर्बादी और सूखा से उत्पन्न स्थिति से निपटने के लिए निर्धारित धनराशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) 1981-82 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आनंद्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान और तमिलनाडु को सूखा से राहत के लिए धनराशि स्वीकृत की है।

1981-82 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूखे के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं मांगी थी।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 2 मार्च, 1982 को सूखा, ओलावृष्टि और अतिवृष्टि से निपटने हेतु सहायता के लिए एक संयुक्त ज्ञापन और मार्च, 1982 के अंत में केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध करते हुए एक अनुपूरक ज्ञापन भेजा था।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1981-82 के मानसून के दौरान बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति की सूचना दी थी। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1981-82 के दौरान ओलावृष्टि और सूखा दोनों से हुई क्षति की सूचना दी है।

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रथालय में रखा गया/देखिए संख्या एलटी-3885/82]

(घ) सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से पैदा होने वाली स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए राज्यों को वाषिक मार्जिन धनराशि दी गई है। राज्यों के पास उपलब्ध वाषिक मार्जिन धनराशि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। (विवरण-2) [प्रथालय में रखा गया/देखिए संख्या एलटी-3885/82]

1981-82 के दौरान विभिन्न आपदाओं के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को स्वीकृत व्यय की अधिकतम सीमायें विवरण-3 में दर्शाई गई हैं। [प्रथालय में रखा गया/देखिए संख्या एलटी-3885/82]

Control on Sale of Vanaspati in January

7487. SHRI HARISH KUMAR

GANGWAR:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR

SHASTRI:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR

MANDAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what were the salient and pressing reasons to have controlled the sale of vanaspati ghee to the consumers in January, 1982 which is neither a festival nor marriage season month thereby giving opportunities to the unscrupulous fair price shop to sell the imported oil in black;

(b) was the production rate not maintained by the manufacturers; if so, what were the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to counter the threats of demand of increase in manufacturing rates by mills as also the possibilities of

taking over the Vanaspati manufacturing by the Government in the interest of maintaining regular supplies of ghee to the consumers at reasonable rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). The production of vanaspati during January, 1982 was far larger than the demand for this commodity in the country. There was no control on the sale of vanaspati. No instance of imported edible oils meant for fair price shops having been sold in the black market has come to notice.

The availability of vanaspati has, by and large, been satisfactory. However, temporary shortages of a localised nature cannot be ruled out. Government is closely watching the availability and price situation in regard to this commodity and will take appropriate action when the situation so demands.

Amendment to Delhi Rent Control Act

7488. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any charges in the Rent Control Act are contemplated to provide an impetus and incentive to housing activity in the capital, to make housing investment viable and to link the income from houses by way of rent with price trends, so that destitute and retired people may find it safe to invest their life savings in houses;

(b) whether any provisions are contemplated to effectively prevent and abolish the system of pugree; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any dependable statistics are available with Government about the number and percentage of dwelling units and tenements in Delhi under occupation of old tenants at meager amounts of rent, settled in 1940's, 1950's and 1960's which have no bearing on the current prices, if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Certain proposals to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 are under Government's consideration.

(b) Section 5(2)(a) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 already prohibits any person from claiming or receiving the payment of any sum as premium or "Pugree" in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of tenancy or sub-tenancy of any premises.

(c) No such statistics are maintained.

राज्यों में समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत धनराशियों का उपयोग न होना

7489. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत धनराशि के एक बड़े भाग का चालू वर्ष के वसंत महीने तक भी (जनवरी, 1982) उपयोग नहीं किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके राज्य-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक शेष धनराशि का उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) जी नहीं। असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, सिक्किम तथा पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के राज्यों को छोड़कर अन्य राज्यों में अधिकांश एजेंसियों ने वर्ष

1981-82 के दौरान उपलब्ध निधियों के बड़े भाग का उपयोग कर लिया है जिसके पश्चात उन्हें केन्द्रीय अंश की दूसरी किस्त बंटित की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Plan provision for irrigation potential in 1982-83

7490. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of irrigation potential in the country has been given top priority in the new 20 point programme and adequate provision made in the annual outlays for 1982-83 approved by the Planning Commission for the States recently; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether ensured irrigation by introducing lift irrigation schemes in such hilly or rainfed areas where conventional irrigation facilities are altogether lacking is contemplated to be provided under the new 20 point programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The annual outlays for 1982-83 for irrigation are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c). The New 20 Point Programme envisages creation of additional irrigation potential in the country. The State Governments who actually implement the irrigation programme have been advised to give priority to areas which are backward in irrigation like hilly or rainfed areas.

STATEMENT

1982-83 Annual Plan Outlays for irrigation.

(Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	State	Final		Allocations		Total Irrigation
		Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	Command Area Develop- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,850	1,000	800		16,650
2.	Assam	1,080	1,350	30		2,460
3.	Bihar	16,907	3,405	635		20,947
4.	Gujarat	18,398	1,750	350		20,498
5.	Haryana	6,200	335	1,530		8,065
6.	Himachal Pradesh	210	430	..		640
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,143	700	130		1,973
8.	Karnataka	8,007	1,851	456		10,314
9.	Kerala	4,500	665	120		5,285
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13,650	4,600	1,900		20,150
11.	Maharashtra	26,100	3,300	718		30,118
12.	Manipur	750	125	130		1,005
13.	Meghalaya	30	125	..		155
14.	Nagaland	..	190*	..		190*
15.	Orrissa	7,000	1,665	140		8,805
16.	Punjab	4,500	120	730		5,350
17.	Rajasthan	9,459*	777*	N.A.		10,236*
18.	Sikkim	..	90	..		90
19.	Tamil Nadu	3,835	503	129		4,467
20.	Tripura	350	255	..		605
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18,000	5,504	1,800		25,304
22.	West Bengal	4,374*	2,205*	N.A.		6,579*
	Sub-Total States	159,343	30,945	9,598		199,886
	Union Territories	1,390	467	8		1,865
	Central Sector	1,155	1,080	4,500		6,735
	GRAND TOTAL	161,888	32,492	14,106		208,486

*These are the outlays recommended by the Working Group.

N.A. Final figures not yet available.

£ Figures available only for 4 Union Territories.

\$ Does not include the outlay for Farakka Barrage Project. (Rs. 1100 lakhs).

Checking of Fair Price Shops, Kerosene Oil Depots, Coal Depots

7491. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many fair price shops, kerosene oil depots, coal depots, etc. were checked by the Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration during the course of the last three months; with details of the shops visited, and results of the checking;

(b) action taken/contemplated with details thereof?

(c) how many of them were visited earlier, with what results and has stricter punishment been awarded to those found habitual offenders including cancellation of the licences; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The Food and Supplies Department, Delhi Administration checked 412 fair-price shops, 128 kerosene oil depots and 21 coal depots during the period November, 1981 to January, 1982. A list of shops inspected is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3886/82]. Irregularities were detected in the case of 347 fair price shops, 77 kerosene oil depots and 17 coal depots.

(b) In view of the serious nature of irregularities, criminal cases under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 were registered and departmental proceedings were also initiated against 36 fair price shops, 28 kerosene oil depots and 2 coal depots. Out of these, as a result of departmental proceeding, licences of 11 fair price shops and 6 kerosene oil depots were cancelled. Security deposits of another 9 fair price shops, and 10 kerosene oil depots were forfeited. In the case of 16 fair price shops, 12 kerosene oil depots and 2 coal depots, the departmental proceedings are in progress. In the balance cases of 311 fair price shops, 49 kerosene oil depots and 10 coal depots, only departmental proceedings have been

initiated for irregularities of minor nature, which are also in progress.

(c) and (d). 10 fair price shops and 8 kerosene oil depots had been visited earlier. In the departmental proceedings against them, the irregularities detected were not considered to be of serious nature and only part or whole of the security amount was forfeited, depending upon the nature of the offence in each case. Habitual offenders are given stricter punishment including cancellation of licences.

सिंचाई मंत्रालय को संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्र

7492. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छठ महीनों के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय को संसद् सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) ये पत्र किन-किन तारीखों को प्राप्त हुए थे, उनकी पावती कब भेजी गई और किन तारीखों में उनका अंतिम उत्तर भेजा गया ; और

(ग) क्या संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर भेजने के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लियाउर्हमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापत्ल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) जी, हां। विभागीय रूप से जारी किए गए विस्तृत अनुदेशों में यह व्यवस्था है कि अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों के उत्तर सामान्यतया, अधिक से अधिक एक महीने के अन्दर भेज दिए जाने चाहिए।

Malpe Fishing Harbour

7493. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of the construction of Malpe fishing harbour;
- (b) when the harbour is likely to be commissioned;
- (c) whether the harbour is large enough to meet the traffic in the area;
- (d) if not, whether Government are considering for taking up the construction of the second stage of the harbour; and
- (e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) About 85 per cent of the harbour works has been completed. The details of progress of individual items are as follows:

Break waters	85%
Quays and Jetties	85%
Dredging	85%
Slipway	70%
Auction hall	98%
Other facilities	90%

(b) The harbour has already become operational since October, 1981. It is likely to be commissioned by June, 1982.

(c) The harbour was designed to provide landing and berthing facilities for about 280 vessels of different sizes. Director of Fisheries, Karnataka has informed that the landing and berthing facilities during the peak period is required for about 400 vessels and thus the harbour may become inadequate during the peak season.

(d) The Central Government has not received any scheme for taking up the second stage of the harbour. The question of proposal of construction of the second stage of the harbour is under consideration of the State Government.

(e) Since the proposal has not been received by the Government of India, the question does not arise.

Development of hybrid rice

7494. SHRI A. C. DAS: SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken up the proposal for the development of hybrid rice;
- (b) if so, the name of the country from which such hybrid rice production programme has been followed; and
- (c) the progress achieved so far in yielding the above type of hybrid rice?

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

(b) The hybrid rice production programme is being followed by China. Basic seed material in the form of male sterile lines from China has been made available through the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila.

(c) Research for exploring the possibilities of using hybrid vigour in rice has been conducted since more than a decade back. However, if has been very recently that increased attention has been focused, mainly because of its successful exploitation in China. The research programme in India has been initiated in a systematic way. Three scientists were deputed to China for studying the feasibility of similar approach in our country. Cytogenic male sterility sources which form the basis of commercial hybrid seed production have been procured from IRRI, Manila and the work of transferring these to genetic background of our high-yielding varieties, is in progress. Our rice scientists are working in close collaboration with IRRI, Manila so as to harvest the benefit of any development in hybrid rice without losing any time. A special project from ICAR Cess Funds is also being formulated which is likely to support hybrid rice programme at 5-7 centres in the country.

Demoralisation of scientists in I.C.A.R.

7495. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR

GOYAL:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scientists in the ICAR feel demoralised due to removal of scientists, dismissals, termination orders, lack of incentives and deterioration in the working climate in the Council; and

(b) the measures proposal to be taken by Government to remove stagnation and provide more promotional avenues in the premier scientific body of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The morale of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Scientists is high and the working climate in the Council is congenial to research activity.

(b) There is no stagnation in the scientific cadre. In fact the Indian Council of Agricultural Research system and its personnel policies provide for five-yearly assessment for promotion/advance increments to deserving scientists. Measures already taken and opportunities for career development offered by the ICAR are second to none.

Buildings destroyed by fire in Simla

7496. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several old prestigious buildings in Simla have been destroyed due to fire in a few years;

(b) the number of buildings destroyed by fire in Simla in the past five years;

(c) the names of Government Offices which were located there;

(d) the loss suffered by Government on this account;

(e) the main causes of the fire in these buildings; and

(f) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) Four.

- (c) 1. Snowdown Hospital.
2. Official residence of Governor of Himachal Pradesh.
3. Headquarters of Western Command.
4. Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board.
5. Forest Survey.
6. Central Census Department.
7. Vidhan Sabha Dispensary.
8. Office of Assistant Engineer, (Electrical), CPWD.

(d) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Conserving and utilising water on Cooperative basis

7497. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which "PANI PANCHAYATS" have been fostered in villages for effective methods of conserving and utilising water on a cooperative basis;

(b) the steps being taken to implement extensive 'Lab to Land' and other demonstration programmes for dry farming areas; and

(c) the steps being taken to take the improved technology developed during the past ten years to 70 per cent rainfed areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) As far as Central Government is aware the concept of 'PANI PANCHAYAT' has been introduced in Purandhar area of Maharashtra State;

(b) and (c). 'LAB TO LAND' is an experimental transfer of Technology Programme started during ICAR Golden

Jubilee Year in June 1979. Under the Programme, 50,000 farm families were adopted mainly from small and marginal farmers and landless labourers' communities with special emphasis on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and tribal groups. The Programme aims at making a scientific farm plan for each family and introducing new technologies for increasing the employment and income. The Programme has been launched both in irrigated and dry farming conditions. Under Phase II, starting from June, 1982 the programme intends to cover 75,000 farm families with due emphasis on dry land farming.

A Nation wide programme of National Demonstrations was introduced in the country during 1967 by the ICAR with a view to demonstrate the potentiality of high yielding varieties of food crops on the farmers' fields. The National Demonstrations Project is being implemented in 47 selected districts in the country under this project, the research scientists lay out demonstrations on cultivators fields and demonstrate the potentialities of high yielding varieties so that maximum production per unit area in per unit time could be obtained. These demonstrations have clearly indicated that yields of food crops could be increased by 2-4 times than the yields obtained by farmers themselves. In all 25 demonstrations are being laid out in each selected district under this Programme on the farmers' fields. Out of these a few demonstrations were conducted in rainfed areas. During the year 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, 13, 24 and 29 demonstrations were conducted respectively in rainfed conditions. During the 6th Five Year Plan a greater emphasis has been laid on demonstration in rainfed areas. Out of 25 demonstrations, 10 demonstrations are being laid out under Dry-Farming conditions in selected districts under the programme.

Setting up of Marine National Parks

7498. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas which have been identified for setting up marine national Parks;

(b) when were they set up and what budget provision has been made; and

(c) when will the infrastructure of creating the headquarters of these Parks be made and when will suitable glass-bottomed boats be placed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Marine National Parks are proposed to be set up in the Gulf of Kutch, off the coast of Gujarat and the Gulf of Mannar, off the Tamil Nadu Coast.

(b) and (c). National Parks are established by the State Governments. However, financial assistance can be provided to them by the Central Government under a centrally sponsored scheme for the purpose, on receipt of specific proposals to this effect from the concerned State Governments.

भारत और नेपाल द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से लागू की जा रही परियोजनाएं

7499. श्री कुंवर राम: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और नेपाल द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कितनी सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजनाओं को लागू किया जा रहा है;

(ख) जो परियोजनाएं अब तक पूरी हो गई हैं तथा जो अभी तक अधूरी हैं उनके क्या नाम हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिशाउर्हमान अन्सारी) : (क) से (ग) कोसी और गंडक नामक, केवल दो सिंचाई परियोजनाएं हैं जिनका क्रियान्वयन भारत और नेपाल के बीच हुए करार के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। ये दोनों परियोजनाएं,

जिनमें बराज और महर प्रणालियों का निर्माण शामिल है, क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं और ये पूर्ण रूप से पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा न होने के मुख्य कारण ये हैं—धन की अपर्याप्तता, भूमि के अधिग्रहण में विलम्ब परियोजनाओं के विस्तार में परिवर्तन, सीमेंट, इस्पात आदि जैसो दुर्लभ सामग्रियों की अनुपलब्धता। बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार की राज्य सरकारों के साथ, जो इन स्कीमों को क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं, निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए रखा जा रहा है और निर्माण-कार्यों को छठी योजना के अन्त तक पूरा करने के लिए सभी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

Transfer of Technology to Rural Areas

7500. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made by Government to transfer appropriate technology to rural areas and to educate people in this regard;

(b) what is the impact of this transfer of technology on the economic conditions of the rural poor; and

(c) whether there has been any decisions of Government for fixing accountability of the lapses so far as the question of implementing the various schemes is concerned and whether these have been reinforced and with what results?

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

Removal of meat shops running near the temple in Paharganj, New Delhi

7501. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any check in the Capital particularly in the markets

where the meat shops are located in the thickly populated areas or near the religious places like Gurdwara and temples;

(b) whether Government have noticed that there is a temple in Paharganj and just in front of it there is a meat shop which does not create good impression upon the devotees as the meat is kept uncovered and in full view of the devotees besides being also a health hazard; and

(c) if so, whether it would not be advisable to remove such meat shops from such places of worship?

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.

Bordi Kerai Irrigation Scheme

7502. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Bordi Kerai irrigation scheme in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission have recently conveyed acceptance to the revised estimate of Bordi Kerai Irrigation Scheme, which is now estimated to cost Rs. 14.88 crores and will provide annual irrigation to an area of 27530 hectares. The project envisages construction of a barrage across Bordi Kerai river, a sub-tributary of Brahmaputra with canal and distribution system on its left bank.

Supply of wheat and rice for Assam

7503. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice and wheat are not being supplied to Assam in full by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quality of rice and wheat delivered to the State is not satisfactory; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) From December, 1981 onwards, there has been shortfall in movement of foodgrains to Assam/North Eastern Frontier Region for operational reasons and movement constraints. As a result, the stock/supply position of foodgrains in Assam and other States in the Region has become somewhat difficult.

(b) Only stocks conforming to the specifications laid down by the Government of India and which are within PFA limits are issued to the State Government.

(c) Necessary remedial steps are being taken to expedite movement of foodgrains to Assam/North Eastern Frontier Region to improve the situation.

Lift irrigation projects in Cachar (Assam). Financed by Central Government

7504. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the lift irrigation projects in Cachar (Assam) financed by the Central Government;

(b) the names of various projects and the funds allotted therefor; and

(c) whether the targets have been achieved and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No lift irrigation projects in Cachar (Assam) are being financed by Central Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Vocational Training for Rural Youths

7505. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for imparting vocational training to rural youths during the year 1982 for Assam had been formulated by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) It is true that the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment is a national scheme initiated by the Central Government. However, the details of each year's programme are required to be working out by the concerned State Government.

(b) As against a target of 40 youth per block fixed by the Centre, which would have provided an overall target of 5360 youth for 134 blocks, the actual achievement during 1981-82 as reported by the Government of Assam is that 2181 youth were trained, out of whom 582 became self-employed.

Survey about Small Farmers

7506. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Social Science Research has recently conducted a survey about the small farmers, their income through farming, their purchasing power etc. in Punjab;

(b) if so, what are details of the findings of this council;

(c) whether the report has found that nearly 25 per cent small farmers in a prosperous State like Punjab are still under poverty line and if so, the steps taken to improve the situation; and

(d) whether surveys will be conducted in the State of Karnataka so that the problem can be identified and suitable remedial measures taken and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Indian Council of Social Science Research did not conduct such a survey but had provided funds to the Jawaharlal Nehru University for a study of the impact of green revolution in Punjab.

(b) A statement showing the main conclusions of the study is enclosed.

(c) The report stated that about 1/4 of small farmers were living below the poverty line. However, according to the Sixth Plan document 11.87 per cent of the rural population was below the poverty line in Punjab in 1977-78. Apart from various sectoral programmes for rural development, the centrally-sponsored programme of Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in all the development blocks in Punjab for raising the income levels of the families below the poverty line. On an average, 600 families in a year in each block are provided assistance to cross the poverty line in Punjab as in the rest of the country.

(d) As a part of the methodology for formulating block level plans for Integrated Rural Development Programme, household surveys are being conducted in Karnataka state for identifying families below the poverty line and for drawing up suitable programmes for raising their incomes. The IRD Programme is already under implementation in all the development blocks of Karnataka from 2nd October, 1980.

Statement

The study found that marginal and small farmers are unable to use the same amount of fertilizers and manures per acre for major crops as bigger farmers. However, in the State as a whole, small farmers were found to counter-balance their relative disadvantage in use of costly inputs by achieving higher cropping intensity primarily through more intensive employment of relatively abundant family labour input. Both large farmers and small farmers have been found to optimise the use of their available inputs. The large farmers obtained higher yields

by employing more capital while small farmers used the labour input more intensively. It was also reported that small and marginal farmers earned a substantial proportion of their household incomes from non-farm occupations, particularly dairying. The small and marginal farmers seem to incur substantial deficits on consumption account. Such deficits were further accentuated by efforts to undertake investment in productive assets. A slow but perceptible change in the consumption behaviour of cultivators on account of their increased incomes was also noticed. All categories of cultivators appeared to incur a fairly high expenditure on milk and milk products. A major proportion of consumption of cereals and milk products was found to be out of home production. However, marginal and small farmers had to purchase about a quarter of their cereal requirements from the market as against only 2 per cent by the big farmers.

Use of Wind Mills for Lift Irrigation Purposes

7507. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suitable technology is now available within the country for using wind mills for lift irrigation purposes;

(b) if so whether this has been put to use anywhere in the country so far and if so, the details thereof and results derived from the use of such methods;

(c) whether Government had taken a decision to install 300 wind mills in the country by March, 1982 and if so, out of these how many for the purposes of irrigation have been installed so far and the names of the States where they have been installed; and

(d) what perspective plan has been formulated to boost irrigation facilities in the rural areas through this device during 1982?

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

(b) The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) under the Department of Science and Technology at the Centre installed 30 nos. wind mills during 1980-81 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for trial and demonstration purposes for minor irrigation|drinking water. The performance of these wind mills, which operate on wind velocity of 2.5 meters|second have been found to be generally satisfactory.

(c) During 1981-82 the CASE had a programme of installing 300 wind mills at different locations in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. So far the installation of 160 nos. wind mills have been completed and installation of 140 numbers is still in progress and likely to be completed by May, 1982. These wind mills are also for the purpose of minor irrigation|drinking water.

(d) During 1982-83 the CASE has a further programme of installing 500 more wind mills in the different parts of the country. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing subsidy as a part of the cost of the wind mill to the farmers is under the consideration of this Ministry. In the draft Sixth Plan, a provision of Rs. 5 crores under Central sector for the period 1980—85 has been kept for encouraging the use of sprinklers, solar pumps, wind mill pumps and hydrams etc.

Export of Onion by a Private Trader in Far East

7508. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NAFED had entered into a contract with one single importer in Far East for the import of Indian onion during 1981;

(b) whether as a result of this nearly 100 established exporters from this area were kept out of the trade;

(c) if so, what was the basis for choosing a lone exporter and thereby

losing the established market for onion because the lone exporter could not export the full quantity contracted;

(d) if so, the name of the exporter and the quantity that they could not export and the loss suffered by Government; and

(e) whether Government will decide the guidelines for deciding the selection of exporters of onion and not give benefit to one single person and divide it to all others who have the suitable capacity and a good background so that our exports do not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) A quota of 50,000 metric tonnes of onion for export to Malaysia and Singapore during the year 1981-82, was fixed by the Government. 12,177 tonnes were exported to various buyers in these two countries till May, 1981. NAFED entered into an agreement with a single firm in PENANG for export of 50,000 tonnes of onion to Malaysia and Singapore upto May 1982 subject to Government's policy. After the agreement with the PENANG firm in May 1981, which had exhausted the quota of the year, no further contract for export to these two countries could be registered.

(c) and (d) Exporters in this case were National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., and its Associate Shippers M/s. A. D. J. Nadar and Co. nominated by the PENANG firm. Against a quota of 50,000 metric tonnes earmarked for Malaysia and Singapore, actual export of about 45,000 metric tonnes took place till 31st March 1982. The balance 5,000 metric tonnes could not be shipped because of the restrictions on export of onion during September-November 1981. This shortfall of about 10 per cent is lower than the overall shortfall of about 25 per cent for all destinations.

(e) The agreement with a single buyer has not adversely affected export of onion to Far East. Therefore the question of deciding new guidelines does not arise.

Irrigation Projects under Execution in Tribal Districts of Orissa

7509. SHRI R. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of medium and major irrigation projects under execution in the tribal district of Orissa;

(b) the target date of their completion; and

(c) the progress made so far in completing those irrigation projects within the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) 3 major and 14 medium irrigation projects are under execution in the tribal districts of Orissa. A statement showing the names of these projects, their estimated cost, expenditure incurred thereon and the likely date of completion is attached.

Statement

Irrigation Project under execution in Tribal Districts of Orissa.

S. No.	Name of Project	District where located	Estimated cost (in Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure anticipated upto March 1982 (Rs. lakhs)	Likely date of completion.
<i>Major</i>					
1.	Upper Kolab	Koraput	9669.85	1905.85	VIIth Plan
2.	Upper Indravati	Kalahandi	12256.00	1536.12	VIIth Plan
3	Potteru	Koraput	5841.61	2403.95+	VIIth Plan — Expenditure upto March 1981.
<i>Medium</i>					
1.	Kalo	Mayurbhanj	630.17	582.56	1982-83
2.	Sunei	Do.	1200.00	662.99	VIth Plan
3.	Sarapgarh	Sundargarh	326.86	305.86	1982-83
4.	Talasara	Do.	420.08	404.08	1982-83
5.	Kansbahal	Do.	677.00	61.50	VIIth Plan
6.	Remal	Keonjhar	753.35	298.34	VIth Plan
7.	Kanjhari	Do.	1552.00	551.80	VIIth Plan
8.	Pilasalki	Phulbani	574.97	573.97	1982
9.	Bondapipli	Do.	470.45	216.45	VIth Plan
10.	Harbhangi	Ganjam	1878.90	462.47	VIIth Plan
11.	Bankabal	Mayurbhanj	1176.41	143.74	VIIth Plan
12.	Barsuan	Sundergarh	461.20	16.50	Do.
13.	Baladia (Modernisation)	Mayurbhanj	25.00	25.00	Completed
14.	Badanala	Koraput	1336.00	70.32	VIIth Plan

Loss Incurred by Cold Storage

7510. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and capacity of cold storages, State-wise, which are incurring loss due to inadequate maintenance or power supply or both;

(b) what steps have been taken to overcome this situation;

(c) what amount, if any, is earmarked, proposed or likely to be invested during the current year; and

(d) what has been the investment last year and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand and Supply of Wheat and Rice in Delhi

7511. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Capital's average monthly demand of wheat and supply per month from January, 1981;

(b) what is its demand and supply position of rice per month during the same period i.e., from January, 1981; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to strengthen the Public Distribution system in Delhi and other places in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) The demand and supply position of wheat and rice to the Union Territory of Delhi per month from January 1981 is given as under:

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Month	Wheat			Rice		
	Demand	Allocation	Lifting	Demand	Allocation	Lifting
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jan, 81	65.8	40.0	45.8	56.7	16.0	6.6
Feb, 81	66.4	40.0	36.6	57.2	16.0	7.7
March, 81	67.2	40.0	40.3	58.5	16.0	9.8
April, 81	67.0	40.0	35.3	57.7	16.0	9.1
May, 81	66.9	40.0	28.6	57.4	16.0	8.7
June, 81	67.5	40.0	28.9	57.8	16.0	10.1
July, 81	68.4	40.0	35.5	58.4	16.0	10.7
Aug. 81	69.0	40.0	37.9	58.4	16.0	10.3
Sept. 81	68.8	40.0	38.4	58.4	16.0	14.4
Oct. 81	70.0	40.0	38.0	59.2	16.0	12.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nov. '81	70.5	40.0	39.2	59.5	16.0	13.7
Dec. '81	70.9	40.0	41.1	59.7	16.0	12.6
Jan. '82	71.2	40.0	40.0	59.9	16.0	11.7
Feb. '82	72.0	40.0	37.3	60.4	16.0	12.1
March, '82	72.1	40.0	*	60.3	16.0	*

*Figures not yet received from the Food Corporation of India.

(c) The following guidelines have been issued to the State Governments and Union territories including Delhi to strengthen the public distribution system in the country:

(i) to ensure a greater degree of co-ordination between procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of essential commodities;

(ii) either the State Civil Supplies Corporation or the State-level co-operative organisation or both need to be built up where they do not exist and suitably strengthened where they are already functioning;

(iii) to make a thorough assessment of the situation to ensure proper and adequate supply of essential commodities through the retail outlets to remote and inaccessible areas;

(iv) Cooperatives should play a much bigger role in the public distribution system, so that over a period of time, the entire network of retail outlets could be run by them;

(v) to set up consumer advisory committees at the state, district, block and taluka levels, comprising legislators, the panchayat representatives and the representatives of mahila mandals, etc.

(vi) to strengthen the district administrative apparatus and place only such officers in charge of those and related activities as have the necessary aptitude for and experience in this work. The supply set-up also should be strengthened to ensure adequate supervision and inspection of retail outlets, at the district level; and

(vii) to ensure effective and timely monitoring of functioning the system and to keep the Central Government apprised of it from time to time.

In the light of the new 20-Point Programme, the State Government/Union Territory Administrations have been asked to lay emphasis on the expansion of public distribution system and open more fair-price shops, including mobile shops in the far-flung areas and shops to cater to the requirements of industrial workers and students' hostels.

In Delhi, during the period under reference, 786 fair price shops, 395 new kerosene oil depots and 147 new coal depots have been opened under the Public Distribution System with a view to strengthen the Public Distribution System in Delhi. The enforcement activities were intensified to ensure that distribution is just and fair and there is no diversion of subsidized food articles to unauthorised channels. With a view to have a speedy disposal of departmental proceedings and tightening supervisory control, Sub-Divisional Magistrates were also vested with the powers of Zonal Officers.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा तिलहन की नई किस्मों का विकास

7512. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने तिलहन की नई किस्मों का विकास किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त किस्मों के उत्पादन के लिए क्या प्रबंध किया है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास संवादयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान ने तिलहनों (तोरिया-सरसों तथा अरंडी)

की कुछ नई किस्में विकसित की हैं। जन किस्मों के नाम तथा प्रमुख विशेषताएं संलग्न विवरण में दी जा रही हैं।

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा विकसित किस्मों के बीज किसानों के संवर्धन और वितरण हेतु राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान कृषकों को उन्हें अपने संवर्धन हेतु जितना संभव हो सकता है, थोड़ी मात्रा में किस्मों के बीज सप्लाई करता है।

विवरण

भाग "क": तोरिया। सरसों की किस्मों को महत्वपूर्ण पैदावार और अन्य विशेषतायें जिन्हें पहले हो रिलीज किया गया है या जो आंच की श्रिंग अवस्थाओं में है।

किस्में	शैरैस्त उपज (किवटल/हैक्टर)	उपज क्षमता (किवटल/ हैक्टर)	तेल की मात्रा (प्रतिशत)	पारिपक्वता (दिन)	अपनाये गये क्षेत्र
1	2	3	4	5	6

पूरी सरसों

कसा कल्याणी (रिलीज की गई)

की० शाई० डी०—1	15.	0—18. 0	23. 8	42. 0	130—135 दिल्ली, उ० प्र०, बिहार और हरियाणा
की० शाई० डी०—1	15.	5—19—0	23. 0	44. 3	135—140 दिल्ली, उ० प्र० और हरियाणा
की० शाई० डी०—2	15.	0—20. 0	23. 0	43. 0	130—140 दिल्ली, उ० प्र० और बिहार
की० शाई० डी०—3 पीली सरसों	16.	0—17—6	27. 0	48. 4	130—140 दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश

पीसा सरसों	डी० बाई० एस०-१	15. 0-20. 0	24. 81	44. 5	130-135	दिल्ली, उ० प्र०, बिहार हरियाणा और पंजाब ।
डी० बाई० एस०-२	14. 0-18. 0	20. 50	43. 3	130-135	दिल्ली उ० प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, और पंजाब ।	
डी० बाई० एस०-३	15. 0-20. 0	23. 40	43. 4	135-140	दिल्ली, उ० प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, और पंजाब ।	

श्रसम मास सैलेक्शन	तोरिया	8. 0-10. 0	12. 3	40. 4	90-95	दिल्ली, उ० प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब ।
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सरसों	पी० आर—50 (पूसा बोल्ड)	16. 5-20. 0	28. 4	43. 4	135-140	दिल्ली, उ० प्रदेश, और पश्चिम बंगाल ।
	पी० आर—45	16. 0-19. 5	26. 3	42. 6	135-140	दिल्ली, उ० प्रदेश, और पश्चिम बंगाल ।
	पी० आर—30	16. 0-20. 0	26. 5	40. 4	135-140	दिल्ली, उ० प्रदेश, और पश्चिम बंगाल ।
	पी० आर—10 (पूसा श्रोती)	15. 0-18. 5	22. 8	41. 1	120-225	दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रशेश

पूसा किसान (टी० 6342)	16. 0-20. 0	32. 8	41. 0	140-150	राजस्थान और पश्चिम और सम्य मंध्य उ० प्रदेश
पूसा क्रान्ति (पी० 26/21)	15. 7-19. 8	28. 1	40. 0	135-145	उ० प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब और म० प्रदेश ।

भाग 'ख' : पहले ही रिकीज की गई नई प्रणी की किसी की असुख विशेषताएं ।

गुण मरण भाय (63) सौभाय (157-बी)

1 2 3

उपज (किटल/हैक्टर)	.	.	.	20-30	20-35	25-40
पकने की अवधि (दिन)	.	.	.	120-150	120-150	180-240
बीज का आकार	.	.	.	छोटा	मिडियम बोल्ड	छोटा
बीज प्रति किलो	.	.	.	6,000	3,500	5,800
तेल की मात्रा (1 प्रतिशत)	.	.	.	51-52	52-54	50-51
विशिष्ट गुण	.	.	.	—	—	विशेष रूप से अन्तः फसल के लिए उपयुक्त ।

नरेन्द्र देव कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा धान की नई किस्म का विकास

7513. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में नरेन्द्र देव कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय के 'प्लांट ब्रोडिंग' विभाग ने धान की एक नई किस्म विकसित की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

International Agreement on Limitation of Prices of Farms Outputs

7514. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for an international agreement on limitations of prices of strategic farms outputs;

(b) whether Government have also pursued the matter with some other foreign countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Food and Agriculture Organisation as well as other foreign countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

7515. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite large scale imports being arranged by Government there is an acute shortage of nitrogenous fertilizers;

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage in the country; and the steps Government have taken to meet this shortage; and

(c) the quantum of actual shortage as ascertained by Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

Forest Research Training Programme

7516. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to undertake extensive forest research training programme at Forest Research Training Institute, Dehradun;

(b) whether Government have ordered a computer controlled stress grading machine from Britain for the above Forest Research Training College of Dehra Dun;

(c) if so, the cost of that machine; and

(d) when it is expected to reach in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected, and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

National Corporation for Perishable Commodities

7517. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a national corporation for fruit, vegetables and some other perishable commodities;

(b) if so, whether such corporation will have its branches in various States; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Food Buffer Stock in States

7518. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food buffer stocks will be maintained at the State level; and

(b) if so, the details about the programme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. Buffer stocks of foodgrains are maintained on all-India basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Plantation of Teak Trees in Orissa

7519. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make any research and survey regarding plantation of Teak Trees in Orissa forests;

(b) whether similar programme has been proposed to be undertaken in some other States;

(c) if so, the names of the States which have been selected for the purpose; and

(d) the details about the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government has no such proposal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Question does not arise.

Consumer Cooperatives

7520. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the promotion of consumer cooperatives in the country;

(b) if so, the nature thereof alongwith the number of consumer cooperatives set up during each one of the years of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the total number of these cooperatives as on 31-3-82 State-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to give financial assistance for the setting up stores-cum-shops in the rural areas for these cooperatives;

(d) if so, the amount earmarked for each one of the States for this purpose in Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are providing financial assistance for the development of consumer cooperatives in urban areas; and also to primary agricultural credit societies to take up distribution of consumer articles including setting up of

stores-cum-shops in rural areas. The number of new outlets of urban consumer cooperatives and the number of primary agricultural credit societies for which financial assistance was provided, during the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e) A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been earmarked for assisting

consumer cooperatives in urban areas; and a sum of Rs. 55.56 crores has been provided for assisting primary agricultural cooperative credit societies in rural areas, in the Sixth Five Year Plan. No specific state-wise allocation has been made in this regard. The proposals received from the State Governments are considered, taking into account their economic viability etc.

Statement

The number of new outlets and village societies assisted for distribution of consumer articles during the first two years of VI Plan.

S. No.	States/UTs.	No. of new outlets of Urban Societies			No. of Village Societies assisted		
		1980-81	1981-82	Total	1980-81	1981-82	Total
1.	A.P.	..	..	..	177	188	365
2.	Assam	5	5	10	..	..	..
3.	Bihar	1	1	2	544	528	1072
4.	Gujarat	1	..	1	4	1	5
5.	Haryana	17	10	27	..	..	..
6.	H.P.	..	—	..	206	249	455
7.	J & K	3	..	3	..	..	..
8.	Karnataka	1	1	2	721	175	896
9.	Kerala	1	..	1	476	166	642
10.	M.P.	4	1	5	1963	1214	3182
11.	Maharashtra	11	..	11	96	94	190
12.	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	8	4	12	81	57	138
16.	Punjab	..	..	..	244	413	657
17.	Rajasthan	24	..	24	780	324	1104
18.	Sikkim	—	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	17	..	17	185	..	185
20.	Tripura	..	..	..	77	8	85
21.	U.P.	106	11	117	1842	3567	5409
22.	W. Bengal	5	..	5	200	151	351
23.	Delhi	..	10	10	..	..	..
Total :		204	43	247	7601	7135	14,736

Inquiry into working of N.B.C.C. at Pragati Maidan

7521. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted an inquiry into the working of N.B.C.C. who are working at Pragati Maidan for Asia, 1982;

(b) whether material of inferior quality is being purchased at higher rate and the contractors are not being paid the payment due to them;

(c) by what time the work undertaken by N.B.C.C. will be completed; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to make the payment to contractors in time?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No occasion has arisen for conducting an inquiry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) By the end of May, 1982.

(d) Payments are already made promptly on time in accordance with the agreed conditions.

बिहार के फिरा भागलपुर के चन्दन बांध का अधिकार क्षेत्र

7522. श्री उमोनुदीन: क्या सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला भागलपुर में बांका बरोहर, राजीन, धौरैया, बहुन्सी ब्लाक और पीरैया तथा गौटा ब्लाक और जिला संयाल परगता के अन्य भाग, का अधिकतर भाग, बिहार के भागलपुर जिला में चन्दन बांध के प्रभाव क्षेत्र घोषित किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त ब्लाकों में वर्ष 1979 और 1981 में बांध में जल की अनुपलब्धता के कारण

सिवाई नहीं हो पाई तथा इन सभी क्षेत्रों को सूखा व अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार किसानों को लघु सिवाई योजना को सुविधा सुलभ करने हेतु कोई कदम उठायेगी और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चियाउरंहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापत्ल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Ad-hoc Assistants officiating as Section Officers in the Ministry of Works and Housing ..

7523. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of *ad-hoc* Assistants in his Ministry who are officiating in the Post of Section Officer and since when;

(b) whether the Ministry has received nomination of regular candidates who have qualified in Section Officers Grade Combined Departmental Examination, 1980; if so, what is the number of those who have not been accommodated by the Ministry and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether candidates referred to above have not been accommodated just to help the continuance of the *ad-hoc* appointees which is against the rules?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) None, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Seven candidates have been nominated from the Examination Quota to this Ministry against four vacancies meant for candidates of Examination Quota. Out of these seven nominated candidates, four have been appointed and the rest have not been appointed for want of vacancies in the Examination Quota.

(c) No, Sir.

News Captioned "Fertilizer use Falls in West Bengal"

7524. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Fertiliser use falls in West Bengal" published in the "Economic Times" dated 3 March, 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The news item mentions about drop in fertilizer consumption in West Bengal in Rabi, 1981-82 compared to better consumption in Orissa, Assam and Bihar. The low consumption in West Bengal has been attributed to high fertilizer prices, absence of rain, inadequate irrigation and crop damage by virus infection in paddy growing areas.

(c) The consumption of fertilizers is a function of several factors viz., weather; extent of irrigated and HYV areas; farmers' awareness of the benefit of fertilizer use; credit; adequate and timely availability of fertilizers and cost-benefit ratio of fertilizer use. In spite of all efforts, the consumption in Rabi, 1981-82 in West Bengal suffered mainly on account of aberrant weather conditions including drought as well as cyclone in the State.

In order to boost up fertilizer consumption in the country, the Government has taken following measures:

(i) Increased prices of fertilizers have been taken into account in fixing support prices of crops.

(ii) Adequate and timely availability of fertilizers is being ensured through domestic production and import.

(iii) Distribution margin has been increased by about 22 per cent w.e.f. 15-8-1981 on *ad hoc* basis pending an indepth study.

(iv) An intensive fertiliser promotion campaign has been launched in selected districts where consumption potential exists but the consumption is low at present.

(v) Fertilizers are being delivered upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country.

(vi) Short-term loan to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilizers has been kept at Rs. 200 crores in 1981-82 which was Rs. 736 crores in 1979-80.

Better Price for Farm Products to Farmers

7525. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments are facing difficulty in giving better price for farm products to farmers over and above the price of procurement fixed by Government as the credit squeeze comes in their way;

(b) if so, in how many States the Banks have not cooperated; and

(c) whether his Ministry would take up the matter and try to secure the facility for the farmers and if so, the steps already taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c) For the current Kharif 1981-82 season, the Government of India fixed support prices of paddy and coarse grains and advised the States not to announce procurement prices higher than those fixed by the Central Government. The State procurement agencies are provided credit through a consortium organised by the Reserve Bank of India at a concessional rate of interest which is at present 12.5 per cent. However, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka announced higher prices either in the form of subsidy, bonus or transport cost. As this has not been in consonance with the national food policy and the food

credit arrangements, such states are charged commercial rate of interest i.e., 19.5 per cent. Thus, credit is still available at commercial rate of interest.

Withholding of Gratuity in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

7526. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

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

(a) how many cases of withholding of the entire amount of gratuity in respect of retired Government of India Press employees, Minto Road, New Delhi are pending during the last one year;

(b) what are the details together with the amount withheld and the reasons therefor in each case;

(c) whether this withholding of entire amount of gratuity is in accordance with the orders of Government of India;

(d) if not, will Government pay interest in such cases where entire amount has been withheld;

(e) if so, number of such cases; and

(f) whether Government would order for immediate release of gratuity in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) As on 1-4-82 no case of withholding of entire amount of gratuity in respect of any retired employee of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, is pending for the last one year.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Allotment of Residential Quarters on Medical Grounds by N.D.M.C.

7527. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTA GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that N.D.M.C. authorities have allotted 75 residential

quarters to their staff in March, 1982 and out of which 16 quarters have been allotted on medical grounds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such applications are entertained on the recommendations of medical board of that authority;

(c) whether this procedure was followed in the case of 16 persons and that they were allotted accommodation on the basis of prescribed medical recommendations;

(d) whether it is also a fact that genuine cases recommended by the medical board have been ignored only to accommodate these 16 persons; and

(e) if so, how many such cases are affected by the action of NDMC and what action is proposed to be taken in such cases by that authority?

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

Allotment of Land to Religious, Cultural Literary Charitable and Social Institutions by DDA

7528. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plots of land have been allotted to religious, cultural, literary, charitable or social service institutions by the DDA in Delhi during the past three years for the construction of temples/office buildings etc.;

(b) if so, the number which have been allotted land and those pending;

(c) the likely date by which pending applicants would be allotted plots; and

(d) the criteria for the allotment of these plots?

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

Sugar Quota per head in each State and Union Territories

7529. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) What is the quota of sugar per head in each one of the States (i) Union Territories for (ii) Urban|rural areas as on 1 January, 1982;

(b) the reasons for not making it uniform throughout the (i) State|Union Territories, (ii) country;

(c) the basis on which allotment of quota for sugar is made to each one of the State|Union Territories and the quota for each State/Union Territories as on 1 January, 1982;

(d) whether any additional allotment is also made for festivals|Marriages etc.; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) The scales of distribution of levy sugar in each State|Union Territory as on 1-1-82 are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House (Statement-I) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3887/82.] While in most of the States|Union Territories, the scales of distribution in rural and urban areas are different for the two areas. The distribution of levy sugar in each State is decided by the respective State Governments considering the local circumstances.

(c) Up to March 1982, the State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas of the States|Union Territories were based on a per-capita availability of 425 grams for the projected population as on 1-4-78 with a few exceptions of higher quotas being given in the case of Gujarat, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Deman & Diu and Lakshadweep. From April, 1982, the State-wise quotas have been increased on the basis

of 425 grams of per-capita availability for the population as on 1-3-81. A statement showing the monthly levy sugar quotas for each State|Union Territory as on 1-1-82 and 1-4-82 is laid on the Table of the House (Statement-II). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3887/82].

(d) and (e) No additional levy sugar is presently being allotted for festivals, marriages etc. However, on the request of some State Governments, an advance *ad hoc* allocation of levy sugar was given for these purposes subject to adjustments against their quotas for subsequent months.

Utilisation of warehouse capacity

7530. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made by Government to educate farmers about the importance of warehousing and to get the maximum price of their products by following the specifications and guidelines meant for this purpose;

(b) if so, with what results and whether any feedback information service is also working for the purpose; and

(c) whether there is some cases where the available warehousing space has not been fully and scientifically utilised.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation has launched a "Farmers' Extension Service Scheme" at 22 Central warehouses to educate them on the advantages of public warehousing and scientific storage. Farmers in the villages surroundings the warehouse are educated on these aspects through demonstrations and otherwise.

The Department of Food is also operating a scheme in the name of 'Save Grain Campaign' in various States to train the farmers in appropriate methods for storage and preservation of foodgrains. They are also advised to dry and clean the grains to bring them up to the prescribed specifications so as to obtain better price.

(b) The response from the farmers varies from area to area. A feedback information system is in force; and

(c) The warehousing space available with the Corporation is used scientifically. Actual utilisation of the warehousing capacity with the Corporation is 95 per cent as on 28-2-1982.

I.C.A.R. Sheep Inquiry Reports

7531. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICAR Sheep Inquiry Report Part I, II and III were received in October 1980, June 1981 and January 1982 as reported in *Business Standard* (7-3-1982) and if so, the main findings contained in these three reports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that instead of taking immediate steps against the implicated officers, some of them have been given promotions and if so, the action Government propose to take against top management of ICAR Head-Quarter; and

(c) whether in view of the serious disclosures Government will look into the working of the ICAR and take timely corrective action to safeguard national interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Part I of the ICAR Sheep Inquiry Report was received in October 1980 while Part II was received in February 1981 and Part III (Final report) alongwith Annexures to Part I of the Report was received in February 1982. The report of the Inquiry Committee is a voluminous document and requires an indepth study in the Council. The Sheep Inquiry Committee was appointed by the Governing Body of the Council and the report of this Inquiry Committee alongwith the Council's comments will be placed before the Governing Body for their consideration.

(b) No promotion has been made in ICAR which is not in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Council. Action can be taken against persons at fault, if any lapses are proved against them.

(c) Question does not arise in view of the fact explained in parts (a) and (b) above.

Free Houses for Sweepers in Chandigarh

7532. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to provide free houses for sweepers in Chandigarh?

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

1981-82 और 1982-83 में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रमों पर व्यय

7533. श्री हरेश रावतः क्या तिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समूचे देश में 1981-82 में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रमों पर कितना व्यय किया गया और 1982-83 में अनुमानतः कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नदियों के दोनों किनारों पर पेड़ लगाने का सघन राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यक्रम आरंभ करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

तिचाई मंत्रालय में राजव मंत्री (जिविं जिवाउर्रहमान अंजारा) : (क) 1981-82 के दौरान बाढ़ नियंत्रण सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत प्रत्याशित व्यय लगभग 177.00 करोड़

रूपये है। 1982-83 के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण सेक्टर के लिए सेक्टर-वार परिव्यय को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) बाढ़ नियंत्रण सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

डॉ. डॉ. ए. द्वारा निर्धारित ऊंचाई से प्रधिक ऊंचे भवनों का निर्माण

7534. श्री हरोद रावतः : क्या निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डॉ. डॉ. ए. ने वर्ष 1977 और 1979 में दिल्ली में किसी भवन के निर्माण, विशेषकर भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों के निर्माण के लिये निर्धारित ऊंचाई से प्रधिक ऊंचे भवन की अनुमति दी थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अनुमति किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत दी गई?

संसदेंय कार्य तथा निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री (श्री भौम्प नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के परामर्श के आधार पर भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के 212 फी. की ऊंचाई वाले कनिष्ठ होटल तथा अशोक यात्री निवास के भवन नक्शों को नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने 27-1-1979 को स्वीकृत किया था।

(ख) होटल, बोडिंग हाउस, अतिथि गृह, होस्टल, आवास गृह तथा होटल (भवन मानक) विनियमन, 1977 के अन्तर्गत, दिल्ली में कोई होटल 120 फी. अधिकतम ऊंचाई का हो सकता है जब तक कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग द्वारा अन्यथा विनियोगित न हो अथवा हवाई पत्तन विनियम द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित हो।

Request from M.P. Government for a team to assess losses due to Hailstorm

7535. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received by his Ministry from Madhya Pradesh Government for sending a team to make an on-the-spot assessment of the losses caused due to hailstorm; and

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Central Team visited the hailstorm affected areas on 27th and 28th March, 1982. On the receipt of their report, further action will be taken.

Agreement with Australia for Indo-Australian Cattle Breeding Project, Hissar

7536. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Australia to provide necessary equipment, advisers and training facilities for the Indo-Australian Cattle Breeding Project at Hissar;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement reached; and

(c) the time by which the work will start on the said project?

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

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding for Indo-Australian Cattle Breeding Project was signed between the Government of India and the Government of Australia on 30.12.1981 extending the project period for a further period of three years with effect from 5th July, 1980. The estimated cost of the contri-

bution of the Government of Australia and the Government of India during this period will be Australian \$ 1,680,000 and Rs. 1,30,00,000 respectively. The Australian assistance will be in the form of vehicles, machinery, equipment, spare parts, advisers, awards for training in Australia to the Indian staff attached to the project, etc. Contribution by India will be mainly towards costs on account of land, indigenous cattle, technical and administrative staff, vehicles, machinery and equipment, etc.

(c) This is an ongoing project.

Expansion of Processed Food Industry

7537. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a great potential to expand the processed food industry in India;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction;

(c) whether the demand of duty-free import of machinery specially packaging equipment for improving the export market by the industry has been considered; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) There is great potential for expansion of the processed food industry in India.

(b) Some important steps taken/proposed to be taken in this direction are:—

(i) Food processing units have been set up in the public and cooperative sectors;

(ii) a consultancy cell has been established in the Department of Food for preparation of feasibility/project reports;

(iii) quality control is exercised on processed food products;

(iv) the ceiling for plant and equipment in respect of small scale industry has been increased to Rs. 20 lakhs;

(v) a Development Council has been constituted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for development of fruit and vegetable processing industry;

(vi) a Processed Food Export Promotion Council is there to assist the industry in promoting export of processed foods;

(vii) a corporation in the name of North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation is being set up with headquarters in Assam to specially promote the processing and marketing of horticultural produce of the north-eastern region;

(viii) a proposal is under consideration regarding the setting up of a Fruit and Vegetable Products Development Corporation to particularly promote the processing of fruits and vegetables and the marketing of processed products;

(ix) it is proposed to set up agro-industrial complexes in Karnataka and Bihar with a view to integrating horticultural production with processing and marketing.

(c) and (d) Duty-free import of capital goods and components is allowed to 100 per cent export-oriented units.

Visit of Central Team to Sunderbans to Assess Damage due to High Tide

7538. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team from his Ministry visited Sunderbans in January, 1982 to assess the extent of damage done by the new moon high tide in December, 1981;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered; and

(c) the relief and rehabilitation measures provided to the State Government of West Bengal?

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

(b) According to the Memorandum received from the Government of West Bengal, the extent of damage is indicated below:—

West Bengal

Population affected	37 lakhs
No. of persons dead	198
No. of persons missing	219
Loss of Cattle heads, buffaloes	37,400

Loss of property like damage to protective embankments, public roads, Fisheries properties, Panchayat Properties, School bulidings.

Rs. 43.44 crores in terms of repairs and restoration.

(c) 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 for 1981-

82 and Rs. 757.50 lakhs for 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. for 45 days in the affected 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 of looms/tools and equipments, purchase of yarn and other raw material.	63.20
(iv) Assistance to fishermen or purchase of boats and nets or repair/renovation of fish ponds and for purchase of subsidized fingerlong.	35.85

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) Repair/restoration of Health Centres/Panchayat buildings/School buildings properties of Forest Development/PWD	58.55

D. 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 salt resistant 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 tube-wells 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

Expected reduction in Price of Sugar

7539. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public can look forward to a heavy reduction in price of sugar on account of bright prospects of bumper production of sugarcane; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the public gets a fair and sizeable quota of sugar at nominal rates?

KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). So far as the price of levy sugar is concerned, on reduction in the present consumer price of Rs. 3.65 per kg. is contemplated. However, as a result of an increase in the monthly levy sugar allocation from 2.71 lakh tonnes to 2.94 lakh tonnes from April, 1982, the availability of levy sugar to the consumers has increased.

The prices of free-sale sugar are governed by the market forces of demand and supply. These are kept at reasonable levels through judicious releases of free-sale sugar from month to month keeping in view availability and demand.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI

The ratio of levy sugar to free sale sugar is 65:35 at present.

Scope of cooperative sector in Marketing of Agricultural Produce

7540. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to enlarge the scope of the cooperative sector in marketing of agricultural produce, so as to ensure remunerative prices to the growers of cash crops, fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the means and methods planned for public distribution of these farm produce?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have proposed to enlarge the scope of cooperative sector in marketing of agricultural produce during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The handling of agricultural produce by cooperatives, which was around Rs. 1800 crores in 1979-80 is proposed to be increased to Rs. 2500 crores during the terminal year of the 6th Five Year Plan, namely, 1984-85. The achievement during 1980-81 was Rs. 1950 crores, anticipated achievement for 1981-82 is Rs. 2100 crores and the target for the year 1982-83 is proposed at Rs. 2300 crores. About 65 to 70 per cent of the agricultural produce marketed through the cooperative network belongs to the cash crops category, such as, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, jute, plantation crops, fruits and vegetables, etc. The objective of cooperatives is to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce.

(c) None of the cash crops, except sugar derived from sugarcane, is covered under the Public distribution system. According to the present dual pricing policy of sugar, 65 per cent of the production of sugar is required to be supplied by sugar factories, including cooperative sugar factories, by way of levy at pre-determined prices to be distributed through fairprice shops.

Streamlining of Fishing Projects

7541. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to streamline the Fishing projects in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether Planning Commission has given suggestion to his Ministry to implement fishing projects vigorously in some States;

(c) if so, the substantive measures suggested by the Planning Commission to check time and cost overruns and to ensure efficient implementation of Fishing Harbour projects; and

(d) the details about the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for general streamlining of all fishing projects.

(b) The Planning Commission was requested by this Ministry to evaluate a few fishing harbours already in operation for sometime in order to study the extent to which the harbour facilities had been created and investments made, type of benefits flowing as a result of the creation of the facilities, etc.

(c) The Project Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission recommended, *inter-alia*, that:—

(i) it is necessary to provide fishing harbours as also small fish landing centres for handling fish, ice, cold storage.

(ii) there should be a greater flow of institutional finance including that from cooperatives.

(iii) there should be provision of extension and training facilities.

(iv) there should be a proper legislation for registration of boats; and

(v) areas for the country, boat operators should be demarcated.

The report also indicates that there was cost and time-over runs in the five projects.

(d) The recommendations made by the Programme Evaluation Organisation will be kept in-view while planning new fishing harbours.

Bringing more acres of land under Cashew-nut cultivation

7542. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to bring more acres of land under cashew-nut cultivation in the cashew growing States during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the programmes proposed to be undertaken in different States for bringing more acres of land under cashew-nut cultivation in the above financial year; and

(c) the details about the financial allocation made to different States for the promotion of cashew-nut cultivation?

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

(b) It is proposed to bring an area of 35,965 hectares under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for expansion of area under cashew during the year 1982-83 in the major cash growing States viz. Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Tripura and Goa.

Besides, a Rs. 38.36 crores World Bank aided Multi-State Cashew Project is under implementation from 1980-81 for a period of 5 years in Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa with a view to promote area under Cashew.

(c) The details of financial allocation made under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cashew development by the

Government of India to different States during 1981-82 are given below:—

Name of State		(Rs. in lakhs)
	Assistance provided by the Central Government during 1981-82.	
1. Kerala	.	17.585
2. Karnataka	.	5.110
3. Andhra Pradesh	.	13.500
4. Maharashtra	.	0.900
5. Tamil Nadu	.	3.620
6. Orissa	.	32.440
7. West Bengal	.	0.585
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	9.665
Total	.	83.405

Import of Groundnut Oil

7543. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that groundnut oil is imported, if so, the quantity imported during the year 1981 and from which country and at what rate;

(b) through which agency it was imported and distributed and at what rate; and

(c) the quantity supplied to Gujarat State during the year 1981 to meet the demand of that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) According to the import policy for the year 1981-82 import of all vegetable oils is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. No import of groundnut oil has been made by the State Trading Corporation of India during this year.

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

Rural Housing Schemes

7544. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target fixed for providing houses under Rural Housing Scheme (State-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that rural housing scheme is lagging far behind the target in some of the States;

(c) if so, what are the names of such States and what are the reasons; and

(d) what measures are being taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Sixth Plan envisages construction assistance to be provided to 3.6 million families about 25 per cent of total number of landless families under the House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers.

A statement indicating the total number of landless families estimated for 1985 and the number of such families covered by the assistance upto 30-9-81 State-wise is attached. Scarcity of materials and difficulty in providing reasonable Shelter within the plan norms are reported to be the main reasons for shortfall.

(d) The scheme is being implemented as a part of Minimum Needs Programme. It has also been included in the New 20-Point Programme for effective and time-bound implementation. The State Governments have been requested to give high priority to the programme and ensure adequate budgetary provisions by taking full advantage of the resources available from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and other institutions. They have further been urged to set up Special Cells for coordinated implementation and continuous monitoring with reference to the availability of funds, materials, personnel and legal problems.

STATEMENT

House-Sites-Cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers.

State/U.T.	No. of landless families			Remarks	
	by 1985	Covered up to 30-9-81			
		by House sites	by con- struction assistance		
1	2	3	4	5	
(figure in/000					
1. Andhra Pradesh	1960	1268	325*	*Constructed through efforts of Govt. & beneficiaries.	
2. Assam	280	42	19		
3. Bihar	2400	35 730*	35	"By way of regularisation of encroachments under Home-stead Tenancy Act.	
4. Gujarat	610	462	176		
5. Haryana	320	225	2		
6. Himachal Pradesh	negm	5	3		

1	2	3	4	5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	20	6	1	
8. Karnataka	1200	911	260	
9. Kerala	370	43	23%	% State Government Allotted houses upto 2-10-1975 whereafter only house-sites are allotted.
10. Madhya Pradesh	1110	762	94	
11. Maharashtra	450	414	419@	@ Includes 'C' Class Municipalities.
12. Orissa	510	202	146	From 1-4-76 the scheme for development of house-sites has been converted into Integrated Housing Scheme.
13. Punjab	350	295	16	
14. Rajasthan	1040	854	66	
15. Tamil Nadu	1840	839	Report Awaited	
16. Tripura	50	38	Do	
17. Uttar Pradesh	1610	1237	14	
18. West Bengal	340	282	75	
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1. A & N Islands	10	1	1	
2. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	0.05	Report Awaited	
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	1	0.33	
4. Delhi	10	12	1	
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	10	1	0.3	
6. Pondicherry	10	12	7	

Cold Storage for Uttar Pradesh

7545. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storages to be set up in Uttar Pradesh with World Bank assistance;

(b) the agency which will set up these cold storages; and

(c) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where these cold storages are proposed to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) 69 Cooperative cold storages are proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh under the International

Development Association assisted NCDC project.

(b) The cold storages will be set up by the Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Federation, District Cooperative Federations and Primary Cooperative Societies for which financial assistance will be routed through the Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Bank.

(c) Of the 69 cold storages, locations in respect of 66 cold storages have been identified on the basis of the report of the State Government. These are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. No. LT—3888/82].

Arrangements for Progressive use of Hindi

7546. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the provisions of staff arrangements for the progressive use of Hindi as official language in the Ministry headed by a Cabinet Minister;

(b) according to above norms, how many posts of Hindi officers, Hindi Editors, sub-editors, translators etc., have been sanctioned in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and how many of these posts are kept vacant since last year, reasons thereof;

(c) is it a fact that some suitable candidates available in the Department are being deprived of their *ad-hoc* appointments/promotions on these vacant posts; and

(d) what steps are being taken for making immediate efforts for encouraging progressive use of Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) According to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Official Languages) *vide* their D.O. No. E. 11015/17/73-OL Cell, dated the 6th August, 1973 regarding creation of minimum number of Hindi posts for implementation of Official language policy, there should be one Sr.

Hindi Officer, One Sr. Hindi Translator and 3 Jr. Hindi Translators in each Ministry.

(b) and (c). One post of Hindi Officer, two posts of Hindi Translator Grade-I, two posts of Hindi Translator Grade-II and two posts of Hindi typist have been created in the Ministry of Irrigation. All these posts, except the post of Hindi Officer are filled up with the regular incumbents. The post of Hindi Officer fell vacant from 31-10-81 (F.N.) consequent upon the selection of its incumbent to the post of Section Officer (Hindi) in Ministry of Finance. Action for filling up the post of Hindi Officer on *ad-hoc* basis has already been initiated.

Information in respect of the attached and subordinate offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The following steps have been taken for encouraging the progressive use of Hindi:—

(1) The Officers signing the documents, letters etc. have been made responsible to ensure that (i) all communications received in Hindi, are replied in Hindi, (ii) all the documents specified under Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967 are issued both in Hindi and English simultaneously, and (iii) the communications to the Hindi-speaking States/Union Territories etc. as well as to the States/U.Ts. in region 'B' are sent in Hindi, to the maximum extent possible.

(2) An incentive scheme of 'Cash Award' has also been introduced for encouraging the use of Hindi in official work.

(3) The necessity for the use of Hindi in Official work is emphasized on all concerned from time to time, at various forums.

Loss incurred by Food Corporation of India on account of unloading of food-grain at Madras port

7548. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has suffered a loss

on account of mechanized unloading of the imported wheat at Madras port;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. Only one vessel of imported wheat was mechanically unloaded at Madras port during October-November, 1981. Not only its unloading was completed in time but the Food Corporation of India also earned a despatch money of about Rs. 90,000 on that vessel.

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

Loans to Individuals through Hudo for Building Separate Houses

7549. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give loans to individuals through HUDCO for the construction of separate residential houses; and

(b) if not, whether any other financial corporations or nationalised banks have schemes to provide such assistance to individuals for building separate houses?

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

(b) Life Insurance Corporation, scheduled commercial banks and Housing Development Finance Corporation, a private sector enterprise are the main institutions which provide direct loan assistance to individuals for building houses.

Allotment of House Sites without Caste considerations

7550. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposal to abolish the system of allotting house sites to certain individuals on the basis of their caste, such as Scheduled Castes etc.; and

allot house sites to persons without caste consideration so as to develop mixed colonies and promote the concept of a casteless society; and

(b) if not, whether such proposals will be formulated to develop mixed colonies with people of all castes and religions living together?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The programme for provision of House Sites-cum-Construction assistance to rural landless workers is not on caste basis. The State Governments had, at the time of introduction of the scheme, been advised that "there should be no segregation of families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Such families should be suitably interspersed alongwith the other families being allotted house-sites in or adjoining village", so that they can have a sense of belonging to the larger village community. These instructions have been reiterated subsequently. As a specific measure of avoiding segregation, the State Government were also requested to adopt the system of drawal of lots in all areas where fresh allotment of house-sites was to be made.

These instructions were repeated for housing activity in urban areas as well.

Panchayats in the villages with Judicial Powers

7551. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realises the need to vest the Panchayats in the villages with judicial powers;

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

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Panchayati Raj being a State subject, different State Governments make laws on the

powers and functions of Panchayats. Some State legislations already provide for Nyaya Panchayats.

Setting up of Central Agency for Water Supply Scheme

7552. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a central agency for effective flow and regulation of credit to the water supply schemes and make the international drinking water supply and sanitation decade a success;

(b) when such central agency is going to be set up; and

(c) what are the programmes proposed to be undertaken in various States for expediting the implementation of such water supply schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The recommendation for the setting up of a national level financial institutions was made by the Working Group on Financial Resources set up by the Apex Committee on International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;

(b) The recommendation will have to be considered by Government and it cannot be stated at this stage whether it would be accepted or not;

(c) As Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation are State subjects, steps have been taken to bring to the notice of the States and Union Territories the need to take effective measures for providing to the maximum number of people of the country safe water and hygienic waste disposal facilities during the period 1981-1991. In the context of achieving this goal of the Decade, a beginning has been made by considerably stepping up the outlay for the water supply and sanitation sector from Rs. 1030 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974-79) to more than Rs. 3900 crores in the Sixth Plan. The emphasis in the Sixth Plan is on providing drinknig

water supply to problem villages for which a provision of Rs. 2007.11 crores has been included in the outlay mentioned above. The effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year.

Twelfth Soil Sciences Congress

7553. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research was the main sponsor of the 12th International Congress of Soil Sciences which was held at New Delhi in the month of February, 1982;

(b) the purpose of holding such soil congress at New Delhi;

(c) the name of the institutions/organisations of India and other countries who have made financial material and technical contribution to support the congress; and

(d) the number of scientists from India and other countries who participated in that International Congress of soil sciences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was the main sponsor of the 12th International Congress of Soil Science held at New Delhi from February 8 to 16, 1982;

(b) The International Society of Soil Science, with a membership of 127 countries ,holds a Congress once in four years to foster all branches of Soil Science and its applications. The Congress held in New Delhi provided an excellent opportunity to interact with a community of eminent international scientists on soil problems, practices and available technologies on soil management. The Indian soil scientists were also able to demonstrate to the world, the scientific manpower, its potential and relevance and excellence of soils research in India for meeting the challenges of today and tomorrow.

(c) Bulk of the *technical and material help* was received from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its research Institutions particularly Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning; and the All India Soil Survey Organisation of the Department of Agriculture, Government of India. Some help was also received from the Agricultural Universities and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

Major share of *financial assistance* came as a grant from the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Government of India and through registration fees of delegates to the Congress. Some financial assistance is reported to have been received from Indian National Science Academy (INSA), Fertiliser Association of India (FAI), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), United Nations Developmental Programme (UNDP), and Committee on Science and Technology for Education and Development (COSTED).

(d) The total number of participants who attended the congress was 1016, out of which 576 were Indians and 440 were foreigners from 74 countries and a dozen regional and international organisations.

Functions of Fresh Water Agriculture Research and Training Institute

7554. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Fresh Water Aquaculture Research and Training Institute located at Kausalyaganj near Bhubaneswar in Orissa;

(b) to what extent his project is assisted by UNDP; and

(c) whether he will consider making this Centre an independent institution on the lines of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute at Barrackpore so that it can play a bigger role in fresh water

aquatic research and training in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The functions of the Fresh Water Aquaculture Research and Training Centre is to develop technologies for intensification of fresh water fish culture especially of carps, and to impart training to extension workers and fish farmers. The Centre also functions as Carp Lead Centre for the region under the net-work of Aquaculture Centres in Asia.

(b) UNDP assistance in the project is in some selected areas like fish genetics, fish nutrition, fish disease, fish feed formulation etc. through provisions of fellowships and equipments. Overall UNDP inputs in financial terms amount to US Dollars 582509.

(c) The Freshwater Aquaculture Research and Training Centre at Dhauli has been set up after three decades of concerted research efforts on various aspects like, breeding, hatchery development, seed production, raising of table size fish, pond management, water management and fish farm designs etc. As such, Dhauli Centre is organically an inseparable part of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, at Barrackpore where Institute's other activities like Cat Fish Culture, Freshwater Aquaculture and Air-breathing Fish Culture etc. are being pursued both on basic and applied aspects. Therefore, it is felt that any proposal of separation of the Centre from Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute would render both the Dhauli Centre and the Institute at Barrackpore ineffective.

Committee to suggest Avoidance of Loss in FCI

7555. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India incurred a loss worth Rs. 75.33 crores during 1980-81 in transit as against Rs. 41.26 crores during 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why Government have failed to reduce the loss during the last two years and whether Government will constitute a committee to suggest means and ways to avoid losses; and

(c) whether during the last two years any person was suspended or punished for his involvement in pilferage or theft and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The increase in the amount of transit losses during the last two years is not entirely on account of pilferage or theft of foodgrains, fertilizers etc. The increase in the movement and turnover of stocks, as also the increase in support/procurement prices of different cereals, during these years, have also significantly contributed towards the increase in the total amount of the losses. While, at present, there is no proposal to constitute any Committee to go into the matter, all possible steps are being taken by the Food Corporation of India to minimise the losses. As and when lapses are found on the part of the FCI staff/loading agencies, suitable action is taken against them. The details of action taken against the staff in some of the cases of shortages detected during 1980-81 are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3889/82].

Food for Work Programme

7556. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a detailed evaluation of the Food for Work Programme with particular reference to the amount of food and money spent, durable asset created employment generated in terms of man-days, facts in details with State-wise and year-wise break-up;

(b) reasons for discontinuing Food for Work Programme; and

(c) whether Food for Work Programme could be made anywhere economically viable one instead of a relief measure; facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. An evaluation of the Food for Work Programme was conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in 1979-80.

(b) With a view to remove the defects/ shortcomings noticed in the implementation of the Programme it was thoroughly reviewed and restructured. The programme has not been discontinued but has been renamed as National Rural Employment Programme.

(c) The programme now forms regular part of the Sixth Five Year Plan and it is not a relief programme at all.

Development of new wheat by Hissar Agricultural University

7557. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are discouraging the sowing of Kalyana Sona (wheat) which was responsible for green revolution; and

(b) whether a new strain of wheat which is better than Kalyana Sona has been evolved in Hissar Agriculture University.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Cultivation of Kalyan Sona is discouraged in the northern States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, northern Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir etc., where it has become susceptible to new races of brown and yellow rusts. The variety, however, is still cultivated on large scale in Madhya

Prade b, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and parts of Andhra Pradesh where its yields are satisfactory.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two new wheat varieties, viz., WH 147 and WH 157 have been evolved by Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar which are better yielding than Kalyan Sona. One more new strain SH 291 developed by H.A.U., Hissar is in final stages of testing.

Separate Directorate for Horticulture

7558. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to start separate Directorates of Horticulture; and

(b) if so, the States which have started these Directorates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Government of India has communicated to the States where large potential exists for the development of horticulture the recommendations of the Indian Horticulture Development Council for setting up separate Directorate of Horticulture.

(b) Separate Horticulture Directorates have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karantaka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Setting up of Agricultural Engineering College in A.P.

7559. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an Agricultural Engineering College in Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for establishment of an Agricultural Engineering College in Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme to Assist Integrated Horticulture Project

7560. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any specific scheme to assist State Governments for the integrated Horticulture Projects;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the assistance so far given to various States; and

(c) the details of the assistance given to Kerala and West Bengal in this respect?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Assistance to States for public distribution system

7561. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the help provided by the Central Government to the various State Governments for the effective strengthening of the public distribution system during the last two years;

(b) the details of the public distribution system prevailing in Kerala and West Bengal; and

(c) the details of the help and assistance given to Kerala and West Bengal for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). The organisation and administration of the public distribution system is primarily the responsibility of the respective Governments of the States and Union Territories. Nevertheless, guidelines on the subject have been issued from time to time to the State Governments for the effective strengthening of the system, the details of which have already been intimated to the Lok Sabha in the recent past. Financial assistance specifically for strengthening the public distribution system in the States has not been ear-marked by the Central Government. However, the same purpose is served in many other ways. The Central Government has taken upon itself, the responsibility for procurement, storage and supply of certain essential commodities such as foodgrains, sugar, kerosene and edible oils to all the States (including West Bengal and Kerala) and Union Territories, for public distribution. For the North-Eastern region where the infrastructure for public distribution had not been adequate, a scheme has been included in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to assist the States and Union Territories in that region in setting up Civil Supplies Corporations and construction of godowns by them. Financial assistance in the form of grants, loans and share capital is also provided by the Centre to various States for opening of new branches of cooperatives, rehabilitation of sick/weak cooperative store, and provision of margin money to cooperatives in the rural areas. The cooperatives are progressively playing an important role in the public distribution system in the various States.

The public distribution system has been functioning both in Kerala and West Bengal. According to the last reports received, there were 11559 fair-price shops opened in Kerala and 18428 fair-price shops in West Bengal. The Government of Kerala has been distributing rice, wheat, sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene oil through the outlets of public distribution system. Similarly, Government of West Bengal has been distributing rice, wheat, sugar, imported edible oils, pulses,

tea, soap (toilet and laundry), match box, exercise books, candle sticks and janta sarees through the outlets of public distribution system.

Marketing of Agricultural products through cooperatives

7562. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1982-83 agricultural products valued at Rs. 2300 crores proposed to be marketed through the cooperative network;

(b) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation will function as the model agency for these expanded activities;

(c) whether the NDC has been directed by the Agriculture Ministry to strengthen and revitalise the existing cooperative marketing structure at various levels in order to provide improved services to the farming community; and

(d) the other directive issued by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A target of Rs. 2300 crores is fixed for marketing of agricultural commodities through the cooperative network for 1982-83.

(b) NAFED is the national apex federation of cooperative marketing societies in the country, will function as the coordinator and nodal agency to enable the cooperative marketing network to undertake these expanded activities.

(c) and (d). Government have not issued any specific directives to the NCDC. The NCDC would, however, provide the requisite financial and technical guidance to the cooperative marketing and processing network for the implementation of the targets and programmes envisaged as, the NCDC is enjoined by its Statute to

provide financial and technical assistance to cooperative marketing, processing and storage programmes. Government is also providing the necessary budgetary and other financial support to the NCDC for this purpose. The State Governments are being advised to fully avail of the assistance being provided by the NCDC for various programmes to achieve the targets fixed for 1982-83.

Residential and commercial structures on non-developmental land of Delhi

7563. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi about 10 lakh people live in 612 unauthorised colonies that have come up on non-developmental land with residential and commercial structures;

(b) if so, whether the number of unauthorised colonies has been increasing in almost all the States;

(c) if so, whether Union Government are considering to enact any legislation to check the growth of unauthorised colonies that are being set up in the States; and

(d) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) About 10 lakh people are estimated to be living in 612 unauthorised colonies in Delhi.

(b) Due to rapid urbanization, shortage of developed land and rising prices/rents, there is an increasing phenomenon of unauthorised housing developments.

(c) and (d). Urban Development is a State subject. It is for the State governments to consider the enactment of any legislation to check the growth of unauthorised colonies.

Creation of Food reserves in Asia

7564. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Economic and Social Council for Asia And the Pacific (ESCAP) was held in Bangkok on 22nd March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether a proposal for building up regional and sub-regional food reserves in Asia was mooted by some countries which face frequent natural calamities followed by critical food shortages;

(c) if so, whether India also favoured this proposal; and

(d) what were the proposals discussed in the conference and final decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting was held in Bangkok from 23rd March to 3rd April, 1982.

(b) This was one of the proposals contained in a special study commissioned by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Secretariat. It was not mooted by any country in particular.

(c) and (d). India's stand was that the feasibility and viability of the proposals should be studied more carefully in conjunction with other relevant international organisations like Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Food Council etc. This was agreed to by participant countries.

Proposal to change Sugar Policy

7565. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a change in the sugarcane policy of the Government is being sought by the industry even as the Agricultural Prices Commission had started the exercise of fixing cane price for 1982-83 season;

(b) whether APC has sought from the industry and the State Governments their views on the cane price policy for the next season; and

(c) if so, whether the changes proposed by the Industry have been accepted by the Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission started its exercise on price policy for sugarcane for the 1982-83 season in December, 1981 with the issue of questionnaire and held discussions with the State Governments and other interest, including the sugar industry, during January—February, 1982. The Commission has yet to submit its report. No change in the sugarcane policy of the Central Government is contemplated at present.

Abolition of land revenue

7566. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States in which land revenue has been abolished;

(b) the name of the States which have revised and brought upto-date land records consequent upon application of land ceiling laws;

(c) whether there are States which have delegated collection of land revenue to the Panchayats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Land records are fairly up-to-date in all the States except in the ex-permanently settled areas of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and hilly tracts in North Eastern States where the land is under community ownership.

(c) and (d). According to the available information, Panchayats in Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh collect a part of the land revenue. In rest of other States, it is collected by the Revenue Departments.

Statement

Limit of holding size exempted from land revenue depending upon the class of land

1. Andhra Pradesh	2.5 acres (wet land)
	5 acres (dry land)
	(Paying upto Rs. 10 as land revenue)
2. Assam	3-1/3 acres (10 bighas)
3. Bihar	5 to 7.5 acres
4. Gujarat	3.5 to 8.25 acres
5. Haryana	6.25 acres
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.5 acres (dry land)
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Area assessed to a land revenue of Rs. 900/-.
8. Karnataka	10 acres (dry land)
9. Kerala	No exemption.
10. Madhya Pradesh	5 acres

11. Maharashtra	7.5 acres (paying land revenue upto Rs. 10.0/-)
12. Manipur	No exemption
13. Meghalaya	No land revenue levied (Community ownership)
14. Nagaland	No land revenue levied (Community ownership)
15. Orissa	Entire agricultural land
16. Punjab	5 standard acres
17. Rajasthan	6.178 acres to 22.653 acres
18. Tamil Nadu	All dry lands generally exempted
19. Tripura	3 standard acres.
20. Uttar Pradesh	3.125 acres (5 bighas)
21. West Bengal	6 acres (unirrigated land)

Establishment of Agro-service stations

7567. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's plan to establish agro-service stations in the country, State-wise;

(b) the mode of recruitment to the service, qualifications and experiences needed for this purpose; and

(c) the achievements so far in this respect and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government propose to set up agro-service centres through institutional agencies like State Agro Industries Corporations and village cooperatives. The scheme has not so far been finalised.

(b) Since these centres are to be run by institutions, the question of recruitment of individuals does not arise.

(c) This scheme is yet to be implemented.

Multinationals/Big Houses in Fishing Business

7568. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the multinationals and big business houses which are in the field of fishing business;

(b) the number of trawlers owned by each such company;

(c) whether any area has been fixed for catching fish in Indian ocean by these companies so that the traditional fishermen may not suffer and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any company has applied for issue of new licence or for additional trawler;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what is the policy regarding issuing licence for fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Details are as follows:

Name of the Company	No. of Trawlers owned (20 M & above length)
(i) Union Carbide India Ltd.	8
(ii) Britannia Industries Ltd.	3
(iii) Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.	1
(iv) India Tobacco Company Ltd.	2
(v) Chowgule & Company Pvt. Ltd.	4
(vi) Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	2
(vii) Konkan Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	2

(c) The area of operation for all the above trawlers is largely beyond the area of operation of traditional fishermen.

(d) and (e). Britannia Industries Ltd., Tata Oils Company Ltd., and International Fisheries Ltd., have applied for chartering of two, five and ten vessels from German Democratic Republic Singapore and United Arab Emirates respectively.

(f) No licence is required for fishing in the high seas. However, for chartering foreign vessels for fishing apart from other conditions fees are also payable.

Target of foodgrains production fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan

7569. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected the State-wise data about the target of production of foodgrains fixed by the States for the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, what is the target fixed by Gujarat for the above Plan period; and

(c) what strategy is being adopted in the State to achieve the target?

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

(b) The target of foodgrains production for 1984-85 for Gujarat State is 53.50 lakh tonnes.

(b) The strategy to achieve the targeted production by the State Government will be:

(i) increasing the area under high yielding varieties of cereals;

(ii) systematising the availability of main inputs viz., seeds, fertilisers and insecticides largely through the village cooperatives;

(iii) increasing the production of pulses by taking them as mixed crops with other crops like castor and cotton, introduction of short duration varieties of mung in summer after harvest of irrigated wheat; and

(iv) integrated pest management will be implemented to protect the crops from pest damage and thereby enhance the production.

Effect of industrial pollution on agricultural production

7570. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the atmosphere pollution caused by the industrial sector adversely affects the agricultural production;

(b) whether any research has been made by the Indian Scientific Congress in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the remedial steps, preventive steps Government proposed to take in this matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Research to assess the effects of industrial pollutants on agricultural productivity has been conducted. Almost every industry throws out waste material in the form of gas, effluents and sludge depending on the nature of the factory. These wastes invariably carry one or more phytotoxic and bio-toxic metallic and non metallic elements which directly or indirectly affect the normal plants. This once again depends on the nature or raw materials, finished products and nature of industrial processes. With increasingly sophisticated rapid industrialisation, the soil and water pollution by industrial effluents has assumed alarming proportions

in recent years. The effluents discharged from paper based factories, distilleries, sugar mills, tanneries, nitrogenous, fertilizer factories, petroleum refineries, viscose rayon industries, steel plants, coal washeries, coke oven, dyestuff, textile mills and chemical industries would seriously affect the agricultural production around them. Similarly, stack gases from steel mill, petroleum refineries, fertilizer, chemical industries and thermal power plants would pollute the atmosphere which in turn affect the agricultural crops growing in the vicinity of such industries. A partial listing of pollutants discharged through wastes from different industries is as follows:

Industries	Nature of pollutants
1. Basic non ferrous works and foundaries.	Aluminium, silver, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, antimony, zinc.
2. Basic steel works and foundaries.	Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron mercury, lead, nickel, antimony, tin, zinc etc.
3. Textile mill products	Chromium and organic compounds.
4. Leather and Tanning Industries.	Chromium and organic compounds.
5. Pulp and paper based industries.	Chromium, copper, mercury, lead, nickel, zinc.
6. Fertilizer industries.	Ammonia, aluminium, arsenic, cadmium, copper, chromium, mercury, phosphorus, lead, nickel, zinc. sulphur.
7. Motor vehicle and air craft planting industries.	Aluminum, silver, cadmium, copper, chromium mercury, nickel etc.
8. Inorganic chemical industries	Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, lead, tin zinc etc.
9. Organic chemical industries	Arsenic cadmium, chromium mercury-lead, tin, strontium.
10. Petroleum refining industries	Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, sulphur.
11. Glass and glass product industries.	Chromium.
12. Power plants	Chromium, zinc etc.
13. Coal and coal based industries	Cadmium, lead, nickel, sulphur etc.

Under field conditions, the damage due to pollution are of mixed type and it is rather difficult to segregate the effect of individual pollutants. In general, the major effect of pollution on crop plants are poor establishment, stunted growth, poor root growth followed by root decay, chlorosis,

necrosis on the leaf margin and poor yield. In severe cases, crop failure may also occur.

Experiments conducted at Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack under controlled conditions, showed a significant reduc-

tion in rice yield at a critical concentration of 30 ppm lead, 3 carmium, 4 ppm nickel, 12 ppm chromium, 300 ppm ammonium and 100 ppm sulphate. The crop failed to survive about 10 ppm nickel and 18 ppm hexavalent chromium levels. This would indicate the potential ill effects of the various pollutants on crop production.

(c) Even though the problem is not of very magnitude, it is essential that the industries that are polluting atmosphere, should be regulated in respect of their effluent disposal. Research to mitigate the impact of the pollutants is being organised.

Soil conservation measures in upper Kolab, Indravati and Subarnarekha

7571. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that decision was taken in the working group discussion held in New Delhi in November, 1980 to take up soil conservation measures in the catchment area of 3 inter State river valley projects namely, upper Kolab, Indravati and Subarnarekha, will be implemented with the Central assistance.

(b) if so, action taken so far to implement this decision, if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) when the decision will be implemented; and

(d) the approximate date by which the catchment areas of the above 3 inter-State rivers will be taken up for soil conservation purpose with the Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In its meeting of 18th November, 1980, the Working Group of the Planning Commission on Agriculture, which considered the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan of 1981-82 of the State of Orissa, had recommended that Subarnarekha and Indravati catchments could be taken care of in the Central Sector plan of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) It has not been possible to take up additional catchments like Subarnarekha and Indravati under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for River Valley Projects in Orissa State the catchments of Hirakud, Machkund and Rengali-Mandira are already covered under this scheme.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

News item "Coarse Grains need Big Push"

7572. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Coarse grains need big push, Borlaug", as published in Economic Times dated 18 March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether according to Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, a break-through in production of coarse grains and increasing productivity in irrigation areas in the key to raise food production substantially in India;

(c) whether coarse grains production had been hovering at the level of 30 million tonnes for a long time and it needs to be increased, according to Dr. Borlaug; and

(d) if so, the various suggestions given by the eminent agricultural scientist in this connection and Government's reaction to each one of these suggestions?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main suggestion made by Dr. Norman E. Borlaug in the News item captioned "Coarsegrains Needs Big Push" include (i) need for a break-through in production of cereal crops besides wheat,

rice and oilseeds, (ii) varieties have not only to be developed but multiplied and passed on to the farmers; and (iii) fuller utilisation of irrigation potential.

Efforts are being made to increase the production of coarsegrains during the Sixth Plan period. A target of 32.1 million tonnes for production of coarsegrains has been fixed for the terminal year (1984-85) of the Sixth Five Year Plan over the base level trend estimates of 29.5 million tonnes in 1979-80. Central Sector Schemes of Minikit Demonstrations of coarse grains are in operation for the quick spread of hybrids varieties developed by the scientists among the farmers. Under these schemes seeds are supplied to the farmers free of cost. The State Seed Corporation and National Seeds Corporation are multiplying the seed of the developed varieties/hybrids to meet the farmers' demand.

Dr. Barlaug's suggestion regarding fuller utilisation of irrigated area is being taken care of under the Sixth Plan strategy for agricultural development which lays emphasis on increase in productivity by adoption of high yielding varieties coupled with application of fertiliser, plant protection measures and better management practices particularly in irrigated areas.

Cultivation of Winged Beans

7573. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the nutritious value of winged beans; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to introduce in India at a mass scale because of its potential in contribution to malnutrition problem?

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

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is taking up a research project

on winged beans under a scheme entitled "Scheme for Research on Under and Unutilised Plants". Aart from this seed distribution among Development Blocks through Agriculture/Horticulture Departments, Agriculture Universities is being done in some States.

Anticipated Demand of Fresh and Tinned Fruit Vegetables etc. in Foreign Countries

7574. SHRI RAJESH PILOT:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to coordinate the anticipated production estimates with global market and crop trends well in time;

(b) if so, what are expected demands of fresh and tinned fruit, vegetables, suger and cereals in socialist, Africans, Latin and Middle East countries; and

(c) what steps have been taken to capture the market and cope up with the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government while finalising the export policy of agricultural commodities takes into account, inter-alia, the level of production, internal consumption, international market situation etc.

(b) The target for exports of some of the important fresh and processed foods keeping in view the expected demand during each of the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan has been worked out and is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) Cash compensatory support, import replenishment and "duty drawbacks" are available as incentives for export promotion.

Statement

(Value in Rs. Crores)

EXPORT TARGETS FOR THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Fruits & Vegetable Products	35.00	50.00	75.00
2. Meat & Meat Products	68.00	72.00	76.00
3. Biscuits, Confectionery & Sweetmeat—	4.50	6.00	7.50
4. Gaur Gum, Gaur Meal, Starch and its derivatives	65.00	80.00	100.00
5. Beverages-Instant Coffee, Instant Tea, Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	22.00	25.00	30.00
6. Produce-Walnuts, Mushrooms	15.00	20.00	25.00
7. Dairy Products	5.50	7.50	10.00
8. Miscellaneous-Papads, Instant Foods, Snacks, Protein foods, etc.	11.00	14.00	17.50
9. Fresh Fruits & Vegetables including Onions, Potatoes	46.00	50.00	56.00
	272.00	324.50	397.00

Storage and Pest Care of Foodgrains

7575. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any schemes of decentralising storage and pestcare foodgrains involving the local Agriculture Officers and Agriculture Departments of educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons for not taking such preliminary steps utilising the available resources of personnel and know how for pest control?

Allotment of type "D" Quarters on Medical Grounds

7576. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from Central Government Employees for allotment/change of type IV (D) accommodation in exchange of already allotted one on medical grounds from April 1981 onwards;

(b) the number of applications disposed of;

(c) the number of applications pending, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how much time it will take to dispose of the pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 3

(b) 3

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, under the countrywide Save Grain Campaign scheme of the Department of Food, the personnel of the State Agricultural Departments are associated in pest control programmes and improvement of storage practices at farm level.

वनभूमि का अन्य प्रयोजनों हेतु उपयोग करने को अनुमति हेतु आवेदन

7577. श्री अरविन्द नेताम् : क्या दृष्टि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वन भूमि का अन्य उपयोगी कार्यों के लिए उपयोग करने को अनुमति के लिए वन अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त आवेदनों को, राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार के आवेदन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से भी मिले हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और ये आवेदन पत्र किस क्षेत्र के लिए मिले ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

दृष्टि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० ब० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) अनुबंध-1 के रूप में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-3890/82]

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). अनुबंध 2 के रूप एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-3870/82]

इन्चमपल्ली बांध

7578. श्री अरविन्द नेताम् : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश के उन्चमपल्ली बांध परियोजना का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्य के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर तथा महाराष्ट्र की चन्दपुर की कितने श्रेष्ठ वन भूमि का अधिग्रहण किये ज ने का विचार है ;

(ग) इस अधिग्रहण के परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ के कितने आदिवासी परिवारों पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ;

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि कम से कम गांव तथा उनमें रह रहे आदिवासी लोग प्रभावित हों, क्या सरकार का विचार परियोजना की समीक्षा करने का है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन आदिवासी परिवारों का निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में पुनर्वास करने का है ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उसके स्पष्टरेखा क्या है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिरार्द्दहमान अंतारा) : (क) से (च) में अपेक्षित सूचना केन्द्र के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इंचमपल्ली बांध परियोजना की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तकनीकी जांच के लिये तथा योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को अभी तक प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है।

तथापि, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, इंचमपल्ली जलाशय के निर्माण से मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में आप्लावित होने वाला कुल क्षेत्र,

प्रभावित गांव तथा विस्थापित होने वाली जनसंख्या निम्नप्रकार है :

क्रम सं	राज्य	आप्लावित होने वाला क्षेत्र	प्रभावित गांवों की संख्या	प्रभावित होने वाली जनसंख्या
1	2	3	4	5
1.	मध्य प्रदेश	20557 हैक्टेयर	44	10400 व्यक्ति
2.	महाराष्ट्र	39333 हैक्टेयर	61	27400 व्यक्ति

वनभूमि, गांवों के नामों, आदिवासी परिवारों की संख्या के संबंध में और सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत जलमग्न होने वाले क्षेत्र के मानचित्र तैयार कर रहा है और सही स्थिति इन मानचित्रों के तैयार हो जाने, जिनके 1982 के दौरान प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है, के बाद की मालूम होगी। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि विस्थापितों का पुनर्वास, परियोजना के निर्माण के समय विद्यमान मानदंडों के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि प्रभावित होने वाले व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के संबंध में विस्तृत कार्यक्रम पर इंचमपल्ली अन्तर्राजिक नियंत्रण बोर्ड के साथ विचार विमर्श करके निर्णय किया जायेगा, जिसका अभी गठन किया जाना है?

किसानों द्वारा किया जा रहा प्रतिः पशु धन्य

7579. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पशु संरक्षण तथा विकास समिति ने 1955 के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार किसान द्वारा बूढ़ी गाय अथवा

पशु पालने पर कितना व्यय किया जाता था और उससे प्रतिवर्ष कितना गोबर मिलता था तथा उसका मूल्य क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : पशु संरक्षण तथा विकास समिति 1955 सर्वेक्षण नामक प्रकाशन उपलब्ध नहीं है। वयस्क पशु से प्राप्त गोबर की कुल मात्रा प्रति वर्ष लगभग 365 मीटरी टन होता है। गाय का गोबर एक मूल्यवान जैव खाद है और इसके नये आधार पर एन० पी० के० के तत्व औसतन क्रमशः 0.30 प्रतिशत और 0.18 प्रतिशत होते हैं।

ईधन लकड़ी को उपलब्धता

7580. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संपूर्ण वन-क्षेत्र से ईधन की लकड़ी उपलब्ध है

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनसे कुल कितनी मात्रा में ईधन की लकड़ी उपलब्ध हो सकती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सम्पूर्ण वन-क्षेत्र में ऐसे पेड़ लगाने की योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1980-81 के दौरान वनों से प्राप्त ईंधन की कुल लकड़ी 14 लाख धन मीटर थी।

(ग) समूचे वन क्षेत्र में वृक्ष लगाने की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि ईंधन की लकड़ी के संकट को समाप्त करने के लिये "ग्रामीण ईंधन लकड़ी के वृक्षारोपण सहित सामाजिक वानिकी" नामक एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना तैयार की गई है और यह योजना छठी योजनावधि से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। योजना का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

इस योजना में गांवों के निकट ग्रामीण ईंधन की लकड़ी के पेड़ लगाने तथा किसानों को उनके खेतों के इर्द-गिर्द रोपण करने के लिये तथा "प्रत्येक बच्चे के लिये एक पेड़" नामक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोपण करने के लिये बच्चों को पौधों की निःशुल्क सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था है। यह योजना विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ शासित राज्यों के उन 101 चुनींदा जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जानी है जहां ईंधन की लकड़ी की भारी कमी है इस योजना में 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था है, जो कि अधिक से अधिक प्रति हेक्टर वृक्षारोपण के लिये 1000/- रुपये तथा सप्लाई किये जाने वाले प्रति हजार पौधों के लिये 250/- रुपये होगी। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय अनुदान के रूप में इस योजना लिये 50 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आबंटित की गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत छठी योजनावधि के दौरान ईंधन की लकड़ी के वृक्षारोपण के अन्तर्गत 2.6 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र लिया जायेगा

और लगभग 58 करोड़ पौधे निःशुल्क सप्लाई किये जायेंगे।

Drinking water supply

7581. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI:

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

(a) whether future of more than 45000 'problem' villages is in jeopardy in so far as drinking water supply to them is concerned since PVC pipes and fittings have been subjected to 8 per cent excise and duties etc., in the budget this year;

(b) if so, the steps that are proposed to be taken to solve this acute problem of water supply to our problem villages in the light of this excise and duty levied on cheaper pipes and fittings;

(c) whether PVC pipe Development Organisation has brought to the notice of Government through a memorandum the anomaly of drawing ambitious drinking water supply schemes and putting excise on PVC pipes; and

(d) the nature of action taken on this memorandum?

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

(b) The attempt in the rural water supply programme is to cover problem villages with low-cost methods including sanitary wells and hand-pumps. Pipe water supply schemes are to be taken up only where absolutely necessary.

(c) and (d) The PVC Pipe Development Organisation has addressed a letter to this Ministry on the subject. The decision on this aspect will have to be taken by the Ministry of Finance taking into account all the relevant considerations. The PVC Pipe Development Organisation has already taken up this matter with the Ministry of Finance.

गोबर गैस संयंत्र

7582. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिये 1975 में बनाई गई व्यापक योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक कितने गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाये गये हैं, तथा बैंकों ने इसके लिये कितनी धनराशि अग्रिम तौर पर दी है ; और

(ख) अब तक राज्यवार और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश वार कितने गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाये गये हैं तथा इसके लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को ऋण के तौर पर दी गई धनराशि सहित उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं

वर्ष

1

1974-75 तथा 1975-76

1976-77

1977-78 तथा 1978-79

राज सहायता की दर

2

25 प्रतिशत

20 प्रतिशत

20 प्रतिशत सभी किसानों के लिये

25 प्रतिशत छोटे एवं सीमान्त किसानों के 2 धन मीटर तथा 3 धन मीटर आकार के संयंत्रों के लिये ;

50 प्रतिशत पर्वतीय तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिये ।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की उपरोक्त योजना के तहत लगभग 70,000 गोबर गैस संयंत्र स्थापित किये गये थे। 1-4-1979 से इस योजना को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र से हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया था। 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 में 31,000 अतिरिक्त गोबर गैस संयंत्र स्थापित किये गये थे। इनको मिलाकर कुल एक लाख से अधिक संयंत्र हो गये।

जिहोंने बैंकों से ऋण के तौर पर धन लिया है ?

कृषि तथा प्रामोण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) और (ख). पांचवीं योजना (1974-75 से 1978-79) के दौरान गोबर गैस संयंत्रों को स्थापित करने से संबंधित कार्यक्रम, स्थानीय खाद सम्बन्धी संसाधनों के विकास की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना का अंग था। गोबर गैस संयंत्रों की पूंजीगत लागत पर लाभानुभोगियों को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय राज सहायता की पद्धति निम्नलिखित थी :—

राज सहायता की दर

2

25 प्रतिशत

20 प्रतिशत

20 प्रतिशत सभी किसानों के लिये

25 प्रतिशत छोटे एवं सीमान्त किसानों के 2 धन मीटर तथा 3 धन मीटर आकार के संयंत्रों के लिये ;

50 प्रतिशत पर्वतीय तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिये ।

राज्यवार ब्यौरा दर्शने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

बैंक लाभानुभोगियों को ऋण देते हैं न कि राज्यों को। चूंकि अनेक लाभानुभोगियों ने सम्पूर्ण देश में फैले हुए अनेक बैंकों की विभिन्न शाखाओं से गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए ऋण मिला है, अतः बैंकों द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिये दिये गये ऋण की राशि के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1974-75 से 1980-81 तक स्थापित किये गये बायोर्गेस यूनिटों की संख्या
1	2	3
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	27883
2.	महाराष्ट्र	11933
3.	हरियाणा	10277
4.	बिहार	9826
5.	गुजरात	9185
6.	कर्नाटक	7799
7.	तमिलनाडु	6565
8.	पंजाब	5612
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	3652
10.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2854
11.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	2413
12.	केरल	1587
13.	उड़ीसा	622
14.	राजस्थान	409
15.	असम	75
16.	दिल्ली	51
17.	अन्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (गोवा, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पांडिचेरी, जम्मू और कश्मीर मेघालय, निपुरा, चण्डीगढ़, मणिपुर, नागालैंड)	470
	योग	101213

Industrial unit running in non-conforming areas of Delhi

7583. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some industrial units continuously functioning in non-conforming areas in Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such units have been allotted land by DDA is

Industrial areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are the reasons for their functioning illegally in non-conforming areas?

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

(b) According to the survey conducted by Delhi Development Authority 3719 units were functioning in non-conforming

areas. Out of these 2556 units have already shifted to conforming areas.

(c) The DDA have allotted 5403 industrial plots to the units functioning in the non-conforming areas.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Acreage of land under cultivation in Bihar

7584. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any report from the State Government of Bihar regarding the acreage of land taken up by Government under cultivation and cultivable land in Bihar;

(b) whether Government are aware that big landlords are having benami land;

(c) whether Government have taken some active steps to bring the same to light; and

(d) if so, the details of the action, if any, taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d). The Government of Bihar has been taking appropriate action to counter evasion of the ceiling law and has amended it with a view to disregarding benami transfers with retrospective effect.

Statement

Statement showing land under cultivation and cultivable land in Bihar

Area under cultivation	Total cultivable area	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of	Area distributed.
101.51	117.60	0.94	0.58	0.56

Notes:— 1. Figures are approximate.

2. Cols. 3 to 5 refer to the revised Ceiling laws.

3. Col. 1 includes current follows.

Irrigation Targets

7585. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the special machinery set up and steps taken to give a thrust to achieve the Irrigation Targets of 14 million hectare under the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) to which on-going irrigation schemes priority will be given to complete the same in time by coordinating all concerned agencies;

(c) which of the 65 schemes (State-wise) now being monitored are to be completed in 1982-1983 and 1984;

(d) what is the total irrigated area and how much of it has been utilised as cropped area as on 31-12-81 (State-wise figures); and

(e) what steps are being taken to fully tap all potential water resources in the country?

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

Addition of new species of birds in Schedule-I

7586. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2 on 23 November, 1981 regarding Ban on Hunting of Birds and state:

(a) whether Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 on endangered species of birds has been reviewed and amended any time during the last 10 years, if so, when and which additional species of birds were added to it;

(b) whether several Naturalists, the World Wild Life Fund, the Natural History Society and various other institutions have suggested addition of rare bird species recently, endangered, if so, the suggestions made by the above; and

(c) whether State Governments have framed and passed the Rules as required by the Wild Life Act, 1972, if not, which states have not done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In so far as birds species are concerned, Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended in August, 1977 and September, 1980. A statement giving the list of species of birds which were added to Schedule I is attached.

(b) No suggestion has been received recently.

(c) All State Governments have framed and adopted rules under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, except Assam, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir. The Government of Nagaland has adopted the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, in September, 1981 and is finalizing the rules. The Government of Assam has framed the rules but has not notified the date from which the rules will come into force. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have framed rules under the Jammu & Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1978.

STATEMENT

LIST OF BIRD SPECIES ADDED TO SCHEDULE I OF THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972 IN AUGUST, 1977:—

1. Andaman teal (*Anas gibberifrons albogularis*)
2. Assam bamboo partridge (*Bambusicola fytchii*)
3. Bengal florican (*Eupodotis Bengalensis*)
4. Black necked crane (*Grus nigriocollis*)
5. Blood pheasants (*Ithaginis cruentus tibetanus*, *Ithaginis cruentus kuseri*)
6. Brown headed gull (*Larus brunnicaphalus*)
7. Comb duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*)
8. Forest spotted owllet (*Athena blewitti*)
9. Hooded crane (*Grus monacha*)
10. Hornbills (*Ptilelaemus tickelli austani*, *Aceros nipalensis*, *Rhyticeros undulatus* *tichehursti*)
11. Houbara bustard (*Chalamydota undulata*)
12. Humes bar backed Pheasant (*Syrmaticus humiae*)
13. Indian Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros malabaricus*)
14. Large whistling teal (*Antaidea*)
15. Monal pheasants (*Lophophorus impeyanus*, *Lophophorus schteri*)
16. Nicobar pigeon (*Calonanas nicobarica pelewensis*).
17. Peacock Pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*)
18. Spur fowl (all species of the genus *Gallaperdix*)
19. Tibetan Snow-cock (*Tetraogallus tibetanus*)
20. White spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)

LIST OF BIRDS SPECIES ADDED TO SCHEDULE I OF THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972 IN SEPTEMBER, 1980:—

1. Eastern White Stork (Ciconia ciconia boyciana)
2. Hawks (Accipitridae)
3. Osprey or fish eating eagle (Pandion haliaetus)

Offences under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

7587. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offences reported and registered under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, State-wise, for the years 1980 and 1981, and the punishment given in each case; and

(b) what steps Government have planned to protect the endangered species of birds and strict administration of all Bird Sanctuaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) Under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, endangered species of birds are included in Schedule I of the Act and are thus provided total protection from hunting trade and Commerce. Export of these species is also not being permitted. Special status surveys have been undertaken for the Indian Bustards and similar surveys are also proposed for other endangered species of birds.

Bird Sanctuaries are covered by the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and are declared and managed by the state governments. Central assistance is provided for strengthening protection efforts as well as for developmental and habitat improvement works.

Development of Blocks under the LRDP

7588. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Development Blocks have been taken under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Districts of Rajgarh, Guna, Vidisha, Shanjapur, Ujjain and Gwalior;

(b) how many poor persons were the beneficiaries of augmenting income in the above blocks during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) what was the total expenditure on each of these blocks during the years 78-79, 79-80 and 1980-81;

(d) what are the figures of term credit under I.R.D.P. for each of the above blocks during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(e) whether Government would increase the amount of Term credit for Blocks which are in specially underdeveloped districts of M.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The District Rural Development Agencies provide subsidy at the usual rates on the capital cost, viz. 25 per cent to small farmers, 33.1/3 per cent to marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent to tribal participants. The balance of the cost of the project is met through credit from financing institutions. There is no block-wise allocation of credit.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Development Blocks Under I.R.D. Programme.

Sl. No.	Name of the district	No. of blocks covered under IRD Programme in		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	Guna	3	4	9
2	Gwalior	3	4	5
3	Rajgarh	3	4	6
4	Shanapur	6	7	7
5	Ujjain	6	6	6
6	Vidisha	5	6	7

Hotels Constructed near Parliament House

7589. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Private individuals
firms or concerns have been permitted
to build Hotels for business purpose on
the Janpath, Raisina and Ashok Road
near the Parliament House;

(b) if so, names of the Private parties,
firms and the conditions on which they
have been permitted and the reasons
therefor; and

(c) whether some more private persons
are to be allotted land in New Delhi
near and around Parliament House and
if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government of India have allotted two hotel sites on Janpath—one at the crossing of Janpath and Ashok Road (North of Windsor Place) and the other at the crossing of Raisina Road and Janpath—to the ITDC and NDMC respectively and *not* to any private individuals or firms.

(b) In respect of the site allotted to the NDMC, they have entered into a licence agreement with M/s. Pure Drinks

(New Delhi) Ltd. for construction and commissioning of a Five Star Hotel at the site, in order to meet the requirements of Five Star Hotel accommodation for Asiad 82. Under the terms of the licence agreement entered into by the NDMC with M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. the latter has to pay to the NDMC a minimum guaranteed amount of Rs. 2.68 crores *per annum* or 23 per cent of the gross turn-over of the hotel whichever is more, with a provision for increase in the minimum guaranteed amount upto 100 per cent after every 33 years.

(c) There is no proposal to allot any hotel site near and round Parliament House to private persons.

दिल्ली में जन सुविधाओं के लिए
आरक्षित स्थानों का वर्णन

7590. श्री चतुर्मुज :

श्री शृणु कुमार गोयल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ
लोगों ने जन सुविधाओं के लिये आरक्षित
स्थानों पर अनधिकृत रूप से मकान बना

लिये हैं जिन पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (स्मल) को सराय रोहिल्ला विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़कों, मकानों, पार्कों, स्कूल आदि का निर्माण करना था और यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामले हैं और इस भूमि पर किन व्यक्तियों ने कब्जा किया है; और

(ख) इन अवैध कब्जों को बेदखल कराने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही के ब्यारा क्या है और इसका क्या परिणाम रहा और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इन जन-सुविधाओं का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :
(क) निदेशक (गन्दीवस्ती तथा झुग्गी झांपड़ी) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि सराय रोहिला पुनर्विकास योजना में गन्दीवस्ती टेनामेन्टों तथा आंदोलिक वाणिज्यिक परिसरों के निर्माण के लिए कुछ खाली भूमि के सिवाय सराय रोहिल्ला में किसी भी क्षेत्र को अभी तक उन्मूलन क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित नहीं किया गया है इस क्षेत्र में काफी भूमि गैर-सरकारी है और अभी तक अर्जित नहीं की गई है। इस प्रकार गन्दी वस्ती, विभाग ने बताया है कि सराय रोहिल्ला पुनर्विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं, सड़कों इत्यादि के लिये उदिष्ट भूमि के अनधिकृत कब्जे के संबंध में उसके पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली की गन्दी वस्ती क्षेत्रों में कटरों तथा कालोनियों का सुधार

7591. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा गन्दी वस्ती क्षेत्रों में 'टरो' तथा कालोनियों के

सुधार के लिये व्यय के प्राक्कलनों का ब्यारा क्या है और इस प्रयोजन के लिये क्षेत्रवार प्राक्कलनों की राशि क्या है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा मई, जून में भेजे गये खर्चों के प्राक्कलनों पर मंजूरी अभी तक नहीं दी गई है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इस वर्ष किये जाने वाले कार्य में से अभी तक कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या नगर निगम ने मंजूरी दिये जाने से पूर्व कुछ कार्य कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अनुमति प्राप्त की थी और यदि नहीं, तो पिछले वर्ष पूर्वानुमति लेकर सुधार कार्य न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :
(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Creation of an Oil Seed Board

7592. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Organisation for Oil Seeds Industry and Trade has urged Union Government to set up an Autonomous Oilseeds Board consisting of representation from growers, the industry, the trade, technologists and Government to tackle the problem of shortage of oilseeds in the country; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of Government in the matter?

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

(b) The question of setting up a National oilseeds and Vegetable oils Development Board for integrated development and management of oilseeds and vegetable oils is under consideration.

Vigilance Complaints

7593. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many vigilance complaints were received in respect of Gazetted Officers in the Central Water Commission for last three years;

(b) how many such cases were closed without consulting the Central Vigilance Commission, yearwise details;

(c) how many such cases were referred to the Central Vigilance commission/ C.B.I. for advice;

(d) whether there are directives from Government that such cases should not be closed without consultation of the Central Vigilance Commission;

(e) if so, the reasons for not consulting the Central Vigilance Commission in certain matters before closing the cases; and

(f) what action is proposed to be taken against the irresponsible officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) 43.

(b) None.

(c) 11.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise since no irregularity in processing of cases has occurred in view of answer to part (b) above.

Allotment of Plots to SCs and STs under Rohini Housing Scheme

7594. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons residing outside Delhi were permitted to make

applications for allotment of plots in Rohini Residential Scheme in Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such persons category-wise and how many belong to scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes communities;

(c) what is the number of applicants category-wise who are residents of Delhi and have applied for allotment of plots in the said scheme and how many of them belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities; and

(d) whether resident of Delhi are going to be given any preference in the matter of allotment over non-Delhi residents?

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

(b) and (c) The applications are under scrutiny and it is not possible at this stage to give the exact figures.

(d) No, Sir.

New Ad-hoc Type 'D' Category for Allotment of Government Accommodation

7595. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the creation of new ad-hoc type 'D' quarters for allotment in 'general pool' to persons in the salary range Rs. 700—999 has resulted in the denial of initial allotment to Government servants with more than 24 years of service;

(b) if so, the number of eligible persons with more than 20 years of service in the waiting list for this category;

(c) whether a review as contemplated has taken place now, that the bulk of quarters in type 'C' has become available as also the fact that construction of quarters in type 'C' under the 'crash-programme' was based on maximum satisfaction to persons in the salary range of Rs. 500—999;

(d) if the review has not taken place, the reasons therefore and the steps pro-

posed to be taken to afford immediate relief to persons of this category who have rendered more than 20 years of service; and

(e) whether any quota has been fixed for allotment of quarters in this category to Scheduled Castes|Tribes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Their waiting period has however, increased to some extent.

(b) 3410.

(c) The review is being made.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) 5 per cent of the clear vacancies in *ad-hoc* type 'D' category are being allotted to SC|ST officers as per the prescribed procedure.

Applicants for Allotment of Residential Plots under Rohini Scheme

7596. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants category-wise for residential plots in Rohini Residential scheme in Delhi;

(b) how many of the applicants belong to SC & ST communities;

(c) how many plots are available in each of the categories and how many of them are reserved for each of the reserved categories;

(d) what is the amount collected by DDA by way of earnest money;

(e) whether plots are going to be drawn for allotment of plots in 1982 and 1983 for each of the categories of plots; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and also the probable year by which needful is going to be done?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISIMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The number of applicants is as follows:—

Category	No.
Janta|EWS	18,390
LIG	38,105
MIG	25,889
Total:	82,384

(b) The applications are under scrutiny and it is not possible to give the requisite information at this stage.

(c) The number of plots is as follows:

Janta|EWS	51,000
LIG	45,000
MIG	16,150
HIG	3,966

The percentage of reservation for certain categories is as follows:—

Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribes 25 per cent.

Widows of defence personnel killed in action 1 per cent.

Ex-servicemen 1 per cent.

Physically handicapped persons 1 per cent.

(d) Rs. 21.15 crores.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise. The allotment of plots will be done in phases during a span of five years as indicated in the Brochure.

Construction of Lavatories in Residential Quarters in West Patel Nagar, New Delhi

7597. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permission has been given to the occupants of Residential quarters in West Patel Nagar

(Double storey quarters), New Delhi by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi[ND for construction of lavatories in their compound;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not allowing the occupants of corner quarters to construct their own lavatories;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the occupants of central quarters who have their own lavatories, also continue to use the common lavatories; and

(d) if reply to part (c) above be in affirmative, steps Government are taking in this direction and whether occupants of corner quarter have been or are being permitted to annex the common lavatories to their premises for their exclusive use?

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

Progress made in Formulation of Pay Scales and Services conditions of Employees of Co-operative Societies

7598. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4869 on 21 December, 1981 regarding pay scales/service conditions of employees in co-operative societies and state:

(a) the progress made in the formulation of pay scales and service conditions of the employees working in co-operative societies in Delhi; and

(b) will a copy thereof be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) The service rules in respect of primary agricultural credit societies have been notified by the Delhi Administration and copies thereof are being laid on the Table of the House. Copies of the rules in respect of other categories of co-opera-

tive societies, as and when formulated and notified by the Delhi Administration, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vanaspati Ghee manufacturing factories in Cooperative Sector

7599. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vanaspati ghee manufacturing factories in the cooperative sector (State-wise) and since when functioning in the country;

(b) whether U.P. Co-operative Federation Limited had submitted applications for manufacturing vanaspati ghee in Budaun and if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether the said Co-operative Federation Limited has again submitted proper application for manufacturing vanaspati ghee in Budaun and if so, full details thereof; and

(d) whether the requisite sanction has since been given and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):

State	No. of Units	Since when functioning
Gujarat . . .	1	1978
Karnataka . . .	1	1981
Maharashtra . . .	1	1963
Punjab . . .	1	1971
Total . . .	4	

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It will be processed alongwith other applications at an appropriate time.

भवन निर्माण, पेय जल और गन्दी बस्ती हटाने जैसी राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए नई योजनाएं बनाना

7600. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भवन निर्माण, पेय जल और गन्दी बस्ती हटाने जैसी राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं का बड़े पैमाने पर क्रियान्वयन करने के लिये एक योजना बनाई है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). आवास, जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करना और गन्दी बस्ती सुधार, राज्य क्षेत्र में है और इस प्रयोजन के लिये राज्य प्लानों में निधियों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। तथापि, पता लगाये गये समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पीने का पानी मुहैया करने के लिये और 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार एक लाख की जनसंख्या तक छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के कस्बों का विकास करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों के संसाधनों को बढ़ाने के लिये,

केन्द्रीय सरकार कन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहायता दे रही है अर्थात् :-

1. त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम
2. छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के कस्बों की एकीकृत विकास योजना ।

त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम जिसे 1977-78 में पुनः आरम्भ किया गया था, के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार पता लगाये गये समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में जलपूर्ति मुहैया करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान देती है। छठी योजना 1980-85 के दौरान, इस योजना के लिये 600 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान राज्यवार नियतन का एक विवरण (अनुलग्नक-1) सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [प्रथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी 3891/82]

छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के कस्बों की एकीकृत विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत, छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के कस्बों के विकास राज्य सरकारों सघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विकास की चुनिन्दा मदों के लिये समान आधार पर केन्द्रीय क्रृषि सहायता दी जाती है। 31-3-1982 से, देश में 200 कस्बों को लाभान्वित करने के लिये 2327.39 लाख रुपये केन्द्रीय सहायता मंजूर की गई है। स्वीकृत राज्यवार राशि का एक विवरण (अनुलग्नक-2) सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल.टी. 3891 '82) ।

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for Development of Desert National Park

7601. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to extend financial assistance to Rajasthan

for the development of the desert national park and a research centre on wild-life;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to preserve flora and fauna found in the desert;

(c) whether Government are aware that the desert wild-life species—the black huck, Indian Gazette and the great Indian Bustard are fast vanishing; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to preserve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Desert National Park in parts of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan is already being assisted under the Desert Development Programme. An outlay of Rs. 39.54 lakhs was approved during 1981-82. Expenditure under the programme is shared equally between the Union and the State Governments.

(b) Fauna and flora of the desert covered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, are getting protection under this law. In the Desert National Park total protection is provided.

(c) and (d). These species are in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and are thus, under full legal protection. It is not correct that these species are fast Vanishing. As a result of conservation action in recent years, their numbers appear to be on the increase.

बादली, दिल्ली में भूमि का अधिग्रहण

7602. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री महं बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूक्ती कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बादली गांव के भूमिहीन हरिजन श्रमिकों को 1975-76 में कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि दिल्ली के भूमि अधिग्रहण आयुक्त द्वारा इस भूमि का दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

के लिये बिना किसी मुआवजे का भुगतान किये, अधिग्रहण किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भूमि के इस अवैध अधिग्रहण को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीम नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Strengthening Community Development Blocks in States

7603. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stressed the need for strengthening Community Development Blocks in the States;

(b) if so, what amount Central Government propose to meet the cost for strengthening the blocks; and

(c) by when this scheme is likely to be brought about?

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

(b) 50 per cent of the cost of additional staff will be met by the Government of India.

(c) Proposals for strengthening of block administration have already been approved for 11 States/Union Territories.

Targets of Foodgrain Procurement

7604. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:**

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the targets of procurement of the food grains for the

various States during the year 1981-82 for each season crop-wise;

(b) whether these targets have been achieved in each case;

(c) what are the short-falls, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(d) what were the procurement prices offered for different crops, State-wise and how it compared with the floor prices recommended by the Agriculture Prices Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). During 1981-82, procurement targets were fixed in the case of wheat only. State-wise targets of wheat procurement and their achievement are given as under:—

(In lakh tonnes)

State	Procurement target	Actual procurement
Bihar	1.50	0.13
Gujarat	1.00	..
Haryana	17.00	11.21
Madhya Pradesh	2.00	1.67
Maharashtra	0.50	..
Punjab	47.00	37.63
Rajasthan	1.00	0.10
Uttar Pradesh	25.00	14.96
Others	..	0.20
Total	95.00	65.90

The main reasons for shortfall can be attributed to offers of higher prices by trade as compared to procurement price fixed by the Government, withholding of wheat stocks by traders and producers and lower production in some of the major wheat producing States.

(d) The position is indicated below:—

Procurement Prices of foodgrains for 1981 marketing seasons.

(Rs. per quintal)

Grain	Recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission	Fixed by Government of India
<i>Paddy</i>		
Coarse	115	115
Fine	119	119
Superfine	123	123
<i>Cearse grains</i>		
(Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi)	116	116
<i>Wheat</i>	127	130

According to the information available with the Central Government, the following States offered higher rates for procurement for various foodgrains to the extent indicated below:—

(Rs. per quintal)

<i>Paddy</i>	(Rs.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	10/-*
2. Karnataka	10/-
3. Kerala	10/-
4. Madhya Pradesh	3/- to 7/-
5. Maharashtra	7/-
<i>Jwar</i>	
1. Madhya Pradesh	5/-
2. Maharashtra	6/-
<i>Maize</i>	
Madhya Pradesh	5/-
<i>Wheat</i>	
Madhya Pradesh	10/-

*Withdrawn since 1-4-1982.

गोदाम बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय भण्डागार निगम द्वारा क्रृष्ण

7605. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्यान्न के लिये गोदाम बनाने हेतु केन्द्रीय भण्डागार निगम क्रृष्ण देता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने स्थानों पर गोदाम बनाने के लिये क्रृष्ण दिया गया ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :
 (क) सेन्डल वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन गोदामों वेयर हाउसों का निर्माण करवाने के लिए प्राइवेट पार्टियों को क्रृष्ण नहीं देती है। तथापि भण्डागार निगम अधिनियम, 1962 की शर्तों के अनुसार कारपोरेशन इस प्रयोजन के लिये राज्य सरकारों और राज्य भण्डागार निगमों को क्रृष्ण दे सकती है।

(ख) कारपोरेशन ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार अथवा राज्य भण्डागार निगम को कोई क्रृष्ण नहीं दिया है।

खाद्यान्न के गोदाम बनाने के लिए सहकारी तथा पंजीकृत समितियों को क्रृष्ण

7605. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार खाद्यान्न के गोदाम और किलू बनाने के लिये सहकारी तथा पंजीकृत समितियों को क्रृष्ण देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उन किसानों को भी

गैर सरकारी खाद्यान्न के गोदाम और किलू बनाने के लिये यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करायेगी जिनके पास 5 एकड़ से अधिक जमीन हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के किसानों को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध न कराने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम सहकारी क्षेत्र में गोदामों के विनिर्माण के लिये राज्य सरकारों/राज्य सहकारी बैंकों/राज्य भूमि विकास बैंकों के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों को क्रृष्ण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इन गोदामों का उपयोग मुख्यतः कृषि उत्पादों, जिसमें खाद्यान्न भी शामिल है, उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति और कृषि आदानों तथा उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के भण्डारण के लिये किया जाता है। एक अलग योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि उत्पादकों की भण्डारण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु ग्रामीण गोदामों का एक राष्ट्रीय प्रिड स्थापित करने के लिये सरकारी वित्तीय सहायता से सहकारी समितियों, विपणन समितियों और राज्य भण्डागार निगमों द्वारा ग्रामीण गोदाम स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं। इस योजना के तहत गोदामों के निर्माण की 50 प्रतिशत लागत (25 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा और 25 प्रतिशत सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा) राजसहायता के रूप में दी जाती है तथा शेष 50 प्रतिशत लागत बैंकों से क्रृष्ण लेकर पूरी की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). योजना में किसानों को सीधे क्रृष्ण देने की व्यवस्था नहीं है क्योंकि किसानों की भण्डारण आवश्यकताओं

को पूरा करने के लिये गोदामों के विनिर्माण हेतु ग्राम स्तर पर, किसानों की प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियों तथा मण्डी राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विपणन सहकारी समितियों तथा विपणन समितियों/राज्य भण्डागार निगमों को पहले से ही सहायता दी जा रही है।

देश में गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाना

7607. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 जनवरी, 1981 तक देश में कितने गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाये गये थे;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने गोबर गैस संयंत्र हैं और क्या गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाने के बारें में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार को कुछ अनियमितताओं का पता लगा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये उत्तर-द्वायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) से (ग). 1974-75 से 1980-81 की अवधि के दौरान देश में 100,000 से अधिक गोबर गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना की गई है, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाये गये संयंत्रों की संख्या करीब 28,000 है। उत्तर प्रदेश में गोबर गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने में की गई किसी अनियमितता की ओर केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार से इस बारे में स्थिति की जानकारी मांगी जा रही है।

Construction of Housestaken by HUDCO in the Country

7608. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WOAKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of houses have been taken up by HUDCO in all over the country;

(b) if so, the total number of houses constructed by HUDCO financed schemes so far in different towns and villages of various States;

(c) the names of the towns and villages of Orissa covered under the HUDCO financed housing schemes; and

(d) their district-wise number and the programmes of the HUDCO in constructing the houses in Orissa in the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). HUDCO is primarily a financing institution and does not normally undertake direct construction. HUDCO, since its inception and as on 28th February 1982, has sanctioned 1760 schemes. On completion these schemes will provide 10,71,508 residential dwellings (5,88,708 in urban areas and 4,82,800 in rural areas) and 70550 residential plots spread over 383 towns and hundreds of villages in 19 States and 4 Union Territories.

(c) The towns covered under HUDCO financed schemes in the State of Orissa are Cuttack, Rourkela, Puri, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Barbil, Hirakud, Dhenkanal, Rayagada, Bhanjanagar and Athagarh. Besides, several villages in the following districts of Orissa have also been covered by these schemes:—

1. Cuttack
2. Dhenkanal
3. Puri
4. Koraput
5. Ganjan
6. Bolangir
7. Phulbani
8. Kalahandi

(d) HUDCO fixes annual targets, within which State-wise targets are fixed. The formation of schemes is done by the State Governments. The targets for 1982-83 have not yet been fixed. No scheme for 1982-83 has been finalised as yet.

Licences to Cooperative Societies for manufacturing Insecticides in Gujarat

7609. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies given licences for manufacturing insecticides in the State of Gujarat with a form of pesticides and the estimated production capacity;

(b) the number of private firms given such licences in the State; and

(c) the number of such co-operatives and private firms whom the licences had been given two years before and could not yet commence production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India grants licences to only such Units which fall in the purview of Industries Development and Regulations Act, 1954. M/s Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-operative Limited, Kalol were granted licence for manufacture of Malathion Technical in July, 1981. The capacity of the Unit is 500 tonnes per annum.

(b) 8 private firms have been granted licence under the Industries Development and Regulations Act, 1954 in the State of Gujarat so far.

(c) Out of the 8 private firms which have been granted licence under Industries Development & Regulations Act, 1954, 4 firms are such whose licence is now more than 2 years old but have yet to commence production of pesticides for which the licence has been granted to them.

Problem of Drinking water in Gujarat Villages

7610. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of problem villages, district-wise, in the State of Gujarat where drinking water is not available as on 31 December, 1981;

(b) what is the programme for covering these 'no source' villages and the annual allocation of funds for the purpose; and

(c) when the remaining villages are likely to be completely covered with drinking water facilities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The number of problem villages (revenue villages) as reported by the State Government as on 31st December 1981 is given in the Statement attached.

(b) The Sixth Plan outlay to provide drinking water to problem villages in the Gujarat State Sector (Minimum Needs Programme) is Rs. 65.00 crores. The outlay in the State Sector will be supplemented by grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 354 lakhs and 396.25 lakhs respectively were released to Gujarat. The annual allocation of funds under the State sector (Minimum Needs Programme) and the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan has not been finalised.

(c) 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.

Statement

District	Total No. of villages remaining from 31-12-1981
Ahmedabad	140
Gandhinagar	6
Kheda	238
Panchmahals	401
Vadodara	351
Bharuch	310
Surat	251
Valsad	344
Dangs	43
Sabarkantha	272
Banskantha	273
Mehsana	154
Bhavnagar	210
Amreli	153
Surendranagar	182
Rajkot	252
Jamnagar	138
Kutch	391
Junagadh	395
Grand Total	4510

Ravi Beas Accord

7611. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the Ravi-Beas accord for sharing the waters; and

(b) whether in view of the strong feelings on the subject the Government will review the position and in the meantime set aside this arbitrary award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab on behalf of the Governments of

the concerned States, keeping in view the interest of the States as well as the national interest and desirous of speedy and optimum utilisation of the waters of the Ravi and Beas rivers and also having regard to the imperative need to resolve speedily the differences relating to the use of these waters, reached an agreement on 31-12-1982 regarding allocation of surplus flows of the rivers Ravi and Beas over and above the pre-partition uses and implementation of Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project. This agreement benefits all the three States. There should, therefore, be no general feeling of dis-satisfaction in any of the States. There is no question of the matter being re-opened by the Union of India as the agreement has been entered into by the States themselves.

Unremunerative Price to Coco Growers

7612. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Coco growers in the country are crippled due to inadequate price;

(b) what steps Government propose to ensure reasonable price to the growers;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have proposed financial assistance for providing incentive to coco growers; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government are aware that prices obtained by coco growers have lately declined from the level prevailing during 1977-79. The Government of India in its latest import policy has banned the import of coco beans and powder. Apart from this, the State Government of Kerala is arranging farm level processing and marketing of cocoa under Cooperative Sector to ensure quality of the produce and better return to the farmers and also arranging export

of surplus production. Steps are also being taken by the State Government of Kerala for setting up factories for processing cocoa into intermediate and finished products.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala has sanctioned Rs. 20 lakhs towards subsidy payable to the growers at the rate of one rupee per kg. of wet beans or equivalent in pods. The Government is hopeful that these measures would protect the interest of the cocoa growers.

Ownership Right to Industrial Workers in Nehru Nagar, Delhi

7613. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Nehru Nagar—A Slum Colony of DDA—Some houses were allotted to industrial workers, who have now been given ownership rights whereas the other bonafide allottees in the same colony who have been allotted the houses under Slum Clearance Scheme long ago, and who deserve the ownership rights, have not been done so, which has created discrimination in the same colony;

(b) if so, have the Government decided to give the ownership rights to other bonafide allottees;

(c) whether in Nehru Nagar, Shop Nos. 34 and 35 have been allotted to some one;

(d) if so, how much revenue Government realised from the allottees of these Shops during the last eight years by way of their monthly rent; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has stated that no ownership rights have been given to the industrial workers by the Authority. Some tenements in Nehru Nagar Colony had been sold to M/s. Hindustan Housing Factory for allotment to the industrial workers as staff quarters and the Slum Department of

DDA did not make any allotment to any individual worker of the factory.

(b) The Government of India has taken a decision to transfer perpetual lease hold right in respect of the tenements allotted by the Slum Department of the DDA and action is being taken by the DDA accordingly to transfer lease hold rights to the actual allottees.

(c) The DDA has reported that no further allotment has been made after cancellation of the earlier allotments.

(d) and (e). According to the DDA, Shop No. 34 is being used as a departmental office since 1976. Shop No. 35 which was sealed on 30.9.76 is not proposed to be handed over to Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation for distribution of essential commodities to the residents of Nehru Nagar Slum Rehabilitation Colony. In view of this, the question of recovery of revenue from the allottees of these two shops during the last 8 years does not arise.

Tenure of Chairman, NAFED

7614. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of NAFED is elected in terms of Rule 31(3) of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 for a period not exceeding three cooperative years including the cooperative year of election;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) when the present Chairman of NAFED was elected and as per rules on what date his terms will be over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c) Section 31(3) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 lays down:

"The term of office of the elected members of the Committee shall be such, not exceeding three cooperative

years including the cooperative year of their election, as may be specified in the byelaws of the Society;

Provided that the elected members shall continue to hold office till their successors are elected or nominated under the provisions of the Act or the rules or byelaws."

According to byelaw No. 24 of the Byelaws of NAFED "the members of the Board shall hold office for three cooperative years and shall be eligible for re-election subject to the provisions of the Act provided if for any unavoidable reasons the General Meeting could not be held at a suitable time before the expiry of the term, the existing Board of Directors shall continue to hold office till the election of the new Board. As per byelaw 21, the members of the Board of Directors shall elect from amongst themselves a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen whose term shall be co-terminus with the term for which the Board has been elected. In terms of byelaw 22, the Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen once elected shall continue to hold office for the term of the Board except when the Board of Directors resolve to remove them by 2/3rd majority of the Board with due notice.

The members of the Board of Directors of NAFED were elected in accordance with the provisions as contained in Section 31(1) and (3) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 read with the byelaws of the Federation, by its general body at the Annual General Meeting held on 21.6.80. The Board of Directors after its constitution, elected the present Chairman for the second term from amongst themselves in a meeting held on 21.6.80. As per the provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and the byelaws of NAFED the Chairman shall hold office for the term of the Board, except when the Board of Directors resolve to remove him by 2/3rd majority of the Board and with due notice.

Steps for Exploitation of Safai Grass.. . Growing in Orissa

7615. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of the main Safai grass growing states;
- (b) the total growth of Safai-grasses in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa annually;
- (c) the steps taken so far for the proper exploitation of Safai-grass growing in huge quantity in Mayurbhanj and other districts of Orissa; and
- (d) the details thereof?

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

गन्दी बस्तियां

7616. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) देश में राज्यवार ऐसे कौन कौन से नगर और कस्बे हैं, जहां स्लम्स (गन्दी बस्तियों) विद्यमान हैं;
- (ख) इन गन्दी बस्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहां कहां हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक की जनसंख्या क्या है;
- (ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को गन्दी बस्तियों के वासियों के लिये सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से कभी कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो कब और कितनी तथा इस धनराशि का कैसे उपयोग किया गया?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). शहरी गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार की योजना राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में आवश्यक बजट प्रावधानों करके न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में चलाई जा रही हैं। शहरी गन्दी बस्तियों में प्राथमिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये योजना प्रावधानों कर दिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाभन्वित किये जाने वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों का पता राज्य सरकारें लगाती हैं। जहां गन्दी बस्तियां हैं उन शहरी क्षेत्रों की सूचना केवल राज्य सरकारों के पास उपलब्ध है। सुधार के प्रयोजनों के लिये शहरी गन्दी बस्तियों का पता लगाना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का काम है इसलिये पांगी गई सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान जब योजना केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में थी तब भारत सरकार ने 62,514 जनसंख्या के लाभार्थ जयपुर शहर में गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्रों के सुधार के लिये राजस्थान सरकार को 46,57,440 रुपये दिये थे।

Drinking Water Facility to the People under 20 point programme

7617. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drinking water facilities to be provided to the people is included in the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, whether any meeting has recently been convened in this regard to discuss the need of drinking water to be provided in the thirsty areas;

(c) if so, the names of such States in which there is a great demand of drinking water; and

(d) the details in this regard along with the amount to be involved during the current financial year to States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Supply of drinking water to Problem Villages has been included in the new 20-Point Programme. Conferences were held with State Government representatives in February, 1982 on this subject, among others.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the State-wise distribution of problem villages as on 31.3.80 is attached. The funds for drinking water supply to problem villages are provided in the State Plans. These will be supplemented by Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. A provision of Rs. 127.50 crores has been proposed under the Central Programme for the year 1982-83.

Statement

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	No. of problem Villages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82806
2.	Aslam	15,743
3.	Bihar	15,194
4.	Gujarat	5,318
5.	Haryana	3,440
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7,815
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,698
8.	Karnataka	15,456

1	2	3
9.	Kerala	1,158
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24,944
11.	Maharashtra	12,935
12.	Manipur	1,212
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	NIL
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66
29.	Lakshadweep	NIL
30.	Mizoram	214
31.	Pondicherry	118
Total.		2,30,784

Increase in Allotment of Rice in Bihar

7618. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government has approached the Central Government recently for increasing allotment of rice in view of the "grim situation" on the State's food front;

(b) whether there was any reduction in the quota supplied to that State dur-

ing 1980 and if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether Central Government are also aware that rice production in that State last year had recorded a shortfall of 25 lakh tonnes due to drought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Government of Bihar requested the Central Government in December, 1981 for increase in the monthly allocation of rice in view of the situation arising out of the failure of Hathia rains. The request was considered and the monthly allocation of rice was raised from 40,000 tonnes in December, 1981 to 50,000 tonnes in January, 1982, which is still being maintained.

(b) There was no reduction in the quota of rice to Bihar during the year 1980. On the other hand, the monthly quota was increased from 30,000 tonnes in January 1980 to 50,000 tonnes in Feb., 1980, 65,000 tonnes in June 1980, and further to 85,000 tonnes per month during August, 1980 to December, 1980.

(c) The State Government has not yet furnished final forecast of rice for 1981-82. However, the winter paddy crop was reported to have been damaged due to absence of Hathia rains. It is too early to estimate the extent of fall in production.

Allocation in Sixth Plan for Anti-sea Erosion work in Kerala

7619. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount proposed to be spent for Anti-Sea Erosion works in Kerala during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the respective share of both the Government of Kerala and the Government of India;

(c) what is the amount already spent by the State Government of Kerala in this respect;

(d) what is the amount of assistance already given by the Government of India;

(e) what assistance is requested by the State Government from the Central Government; and

(f) what are the works already done and proposed to be done; give details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The State Government has intimated that a programme for Rs. 45 crores for anti-sea-erosion works during 6th five year plan has been proposed. The Central assistance likely to be available for these works during the plan period is of the order of Rs. 22 crores subject to the approval by Planning Commission.

(c) The State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 6.53 crores during 1980-81 and Rs. 5.80 crores during 1981-82 upto end of January, 1982.

(d) The Central Government has provided a loan assistance of Rs. 3.50 crores during 1980-81 and an equal amount has been released during 1981-82.

(e) The State Government has requested for an additional assistance of Rs. 2.85 crores during 1981-82.

(f) Against the 320 Km. of vulnerable coastline, 253 Km. has been protected so far upto March, 1981. The State Government programmed to construct 18 Km. of new sea wall and reformation of 10 Km. of existing sea wall during 1981-82.

Fishing Agreements with foreign Countries for fishing in Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean

7620. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the fishing agreement if any with other countries made by India in respect of fishing in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean; and

(b) whether these agreements are strictly followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No fishing agreement has been made by India with any country in respect of fishing in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Flats by DDA under HUDCO Scheme

7621. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the DDA had announced on Dewali the allotment of some flats under HUDCO scheme saying that the same would be made in due course;

(b) if so, whether DDA has allotted flats to the eligible registrants by now; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether 'due course' would be defined in unambiguous terms so that DDA may not take recourse to the unambiguous terms every now and then and by what time the allotment will be made?

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

(b) The draw was held on 31-3-82 and the process of allotment has, thus, started.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Farm Science Centres

7622. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of details of Farm Science Centres functioning in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more Farm Science Centres in the country for the benefit from the latest development technology for increasing agricultural productivity in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider to have such Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Thirty one Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Farm Science Centres) are functioning in the country at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to establish about 50 more Farm Science Centres in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan in order to strengthen vocational training for farmers, farm women and young farmers.

(d) Does not arise.

News-item captioned 'Science meet backs Chipko'

7623. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards an article captioned 'Science meet backs Chipko' published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 12th January, 1982;

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the 68th Science Congress at Varanasi in January last regarding protection of trees in the hilly areas to avoid land slides, a 25-year moratorium on tree felling etc.; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the follow-up action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(c) A 25-year moratorium recommended would not be feasible. The fellings in forests are done according to scientific principles to ensure that whatever is removed is adequately compensated by re-

generation either by natural or artificial means. The areas which are susceptible to land slides and soil erosion are kept out of fellings.

The question of creation of Biosphere reserves is being examined. A Committee headed by Professor K. N. Kaul is going into the entire question of forest fellings, tree conservation and ecological balance and their improvement in U.P. Himalayas.

Sale of Vanaspati at high rate in Delhi

7624. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vanaspati is being sold in Delhi at higher rate than fixed by Government;

(b) if so, at what rate and what are the reasons; and

(c) what measures are being taken to sell it at control rate to the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) According to the Delhi Administration, no instance of over-charging was reported to them.

(b) and (c). The industry has been maintaining 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 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. The voluntary price arrangement is, by and large, being maintained.

Residential Plots allotted by DDA out of the Discretionary Quota

7625. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA in Delhi is empowered for allotment of residential plots under its discretionary quota, if so, the number of plots allotted under the

discretionary power during last three years and the names of beneficiaries;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to put restrictions on the allotment of such plots; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The D.D.A. has reported that there is no discretionary quota as such. However, plots were allotted in the following three cases, on an *ad hoc* basis:

1. Smt. S. Varma
2. Smt. Adya Jha
3. Shri D. S. Bindra

(b) and (c). Government have issued the following guidelines in the matter of out of turn allotment to the Lt. Governor, Delhi, who is the Chairman of the D.D.A., on 15-2-82:—

(i) The power to sanction out-of-turn allotment of plots/flats shall vest only with the Chairman, D.D.A.;

(ii) Such allotments shall be made only on grounds of extreme compassion and hardship;

(iii) Out-of-turn allotments shall be made only to persons who are registered under the Authority under any of its registered schemes; however, this condition may be relaxed in the case of widows.

(iv) The total number of out-of turn allotments made in any calendar year shall not exceed 0.5 per cent of the total number of plots/flats allotted during that year;

(v) The plot allotted on out-of-turn basis shall not exceed 200 sq. yards. in area.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली

7626. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि उचित मूल्य के दुकानदारों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर

और ऊंचे मूल्यों पर चीनी, गेहूं चावल और मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री की चोरबाजारी किये जाने के कारण सरकार की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली असफल कर दी गयी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन दुकानदारों को, अपने निर्वाह के लिये लाभ कमाने हेतु थोक व्यापारियों और नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के पूर्ति अधिकारियों को कुछ प्रतिशत अवैध राशि का भुगतान करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या बड़े पैमाने पर व्याप्त इस भष्टाचार को रोकने और वस्तुओं को उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सभी उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को सरकारी नियंत्रण में लाशा जायेगा और वेतनभोगी दुकानदार नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद आरिफ) :

(क) और (ख) : वर्तमान नीति के अंतर्गत, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है, जिन्हें इस प्रणाली के बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्यों पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उचित वितरण सुनिश्चित करना होता है। यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि यह प्रणाली असफल हो गई है अथवा इस प्रणाली में शासित दुकानदार या अन्य व्यक्ति बड़े पैमाने पर अनियमिततायें बरत रहे हैं अथवा भष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं; यद्यपि इस किस्म के इतने बड़े कार्य में कुछ स्थानों में समय-समय पर बेईमानी होने से पूरी तरह इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें दोनों ही इस वारे में सजग हैं। इसके अलावा, चोरबाजारी, निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम,

1980 के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे व्यक्तियों को नंजरबंद करने की शक्तियां दी गई हैं, जिनकी गतिविधियां समाज को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई बनाये रखने में बाधक समझी जाती है। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के कार्य की लगातार समीक्षा करती रहें और बिक्री केन्द्रों के उन लाइसेंसधारियों के खिलाफ आवश्यक कार्रवाई करें, जो भष्टाचार के अपराधी पाये जायें। राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह भी दी गई है कि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन उचित दर की दुकानों के कार्य पर नजर रखने के लिये ताल्लुका, जिला तथा राज्य स्तरों पर स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों की उपभोक्ता समितियां गठित करें।

(ग) उचित दर की दुकाने पहले से ही सरकारी नियंत्रण तथा विनियमों के अधीन कार्य कर रही है। ऐसी दुकानों को चलाने के लिये वेतनभोगी दुकानदार नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राज्यों को इस बारें में मार्गदर्शन सिद्धांत भी भेजे गये हैं कि सहकारी समितियों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अधिक बड़ी भूमिका निभाने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाये, ताकि कुछ समय बीतने के बाद सभी खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र उन्हीं के द्वारा चलाये जा सकें।

Violation of Building bye Laws in Delhi

7627. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised constructions in violation of building bye-laws in Delhi are going on at a great speed;

(b) whether unauthorised constructions in Delhi are done in connivance with Delhi Police and Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(c) if not, the reasons for a large number of unauthorised constructions and encroachments on Government land; and

(d) what checks Municipal Corporation of Delhi have exercised to discourage unauthorised constructions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Although cases of unauthorised construction are being reported, the local bodies have denied that such constructions are going on at great speed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It has been found that there are some inadequacies in the existing law. The unauthorised builders also take advantage of stay orders issued by the courts.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that apart from demolition of unauthorised construction, it prosecutes the unauthorised builders under section 332/461 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and that police guards are also requisitioned for posting at the site of major unauthorised construction under section 344(3) of the aforesaid Act.

Tubewell Irrigation Facilities

7628. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide irrigation facilities to an additional area of 12 lakh hectares by public tube wells during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the State-wise areas proposed to be provided with the above public tube well irrigation facilities;

(c) the amount already spent on the above programme;

(d) what is the additional amount going to be spent on the above programme in Orissa during the remaining period of the Plan Period; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(b) State-wise irrigation facilities proposed to be created through public tube-wells is shown in the attached statement.

(c) The public tube-well programme is financed through plan sector outlays as

well as through the institutional sources. Separate amount already spent for public tube-wells is, however, not available. The expenditure incurred on minor irrigation programme which includes both surface and ground water schemes during the first two years of Sixth Plan and that approved for 1982-83 are as under:

	1980-81 (Actual)	1981-82 (Anticipated)	1982-83 (Anticipated)
Plan Sector outlays	283.82	309.16 (App.)	323.09
Institutional	265.00	275.00	295.00 (Target)

(d) and (e) During Sixth Plan (1980-85) it is proposed to construct 2000 nos. Public tube-wells in Orissa State. The achievement during 1980-81 is 522 nos. and likely achievement for 1981-82 is 332 nos. Regarding amount to be spent on the above programme, no separate figures

are available or public tube-wells. However, the outlay approved for minor irrigation which includes both surface and ground water schemes for VIth Plan and the expenditure incurred during first two years of the VIth Plan and outlay approved for 1982-83 are as under:

	(Rs. in crores)			
	During VIth Plan	During 1980-81	During 1981-82 (anti. exp.)	During 1982-83 (Approved)
Public Sector	85	17.14	16.70	16.65
Institutional investment	111	12.83	20.52	16.0

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	Irrigation potential targetted to be created during VIth Plan	UNIT '000 ha	
			1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh			60	
2. Assam			28	
3. Bihar			168	

	1	2
4. Gujarat	.	128
5. Harayana	.	20
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	6
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	4
8. Karnataka	.	..
9. Kerala	.	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	10
11. Maharashtra	.	..

1	2
12. Manipur	4
13. Meghalaya	4
14. Nagaland	4
15. Orissa	160
16. Punjab	20
17. Rajasthan	4
18. Sikkim . . . . .	..
19. Tamilnadu . . . . .	..
20. Tripura	4
21. Uttar Pradesh	464
22. West Bengal	88
Total States	1176
Total U.T.	4.8
All India Total	1180.8

Say 1200 or 12 lakh hect.

Transportation of Milk intended for Bombay

7629. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that contrary to the original concept of Regional Milk grids under Operation Flood I, milk from Gujarat is going to Delhi and Calcutta and not Bombay by Super fast trains daily (White Revolution—Dairy Coop. Conference, Lucknow 7 January 1982);

(b) whether it is correct that the Ministry's own officers are concerned at this wrong development specially in view of the overall energy crisis as also the fact that milk becomes stale and is 4-5 days old when sold and is to be pasteurised 3-4 times thereby affecting its quality also;

(c) whether milk from long distance is being shipped due to failure of milk production in the milkshed of the 4 metro dairies; and

(d) whether Government will order an indepth investigation to go into the entire matter and take suitable corrective steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As per the concept of the Regional Milk Grid under Operation Flood I, milk from the surplus areas was to be moved to larger markets/ deficit areas within the region, thus bridging the gap of the regional and seasonal imbalances of milk. With the concept of the Regional Milk Grid coalescing in the National Milk Grid under Operation Flood II, milk from Gujarat is being sent to Delhi and Calcutta. However, milk from Gujarat is also being sent to Bombay.

(b) Milk through rail milk tankers is sent after pasteurisation in an insulated container with an inside temperature of 4 to 5 degree Centigrade which is sufficient to keep milk in good condition for more than 47 hours. In fact the transportation time of milk from Anand to Calcutta is around 44 hours. Tankers are designed such that increase in temperature is by 2 degree only in eighteen hours. Milk therefore, does not get stale.

(c) Milk from long distances is brought to the metro dairies as a part of the National Milk Grid concept in which the movement of milk is planned to balance the regional requirement and meet the demand of the committed markets. This is not because of low production of milk in the hinterlands of the metro dairies.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocations and Disbursements under Operation Flood I Project

7630. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent press reports and a Compendium presented at the Dairy Cooperatives Conference at Lucknow on 7-8th January, 1982 entitled White Revolution—a reality or mirage,

indicating that contrary to original allocations, funds were actually given whereby one State received the lion's share of about 20 per cent;

(b) whether Government will state original State-wise allocations and actual disbursements year-wise under Operation Flood I Project;

(c) whether the changes in allocations had the advance approval of the Government and the reasons thereof for neglect of 9 other States; and

(d) whether Government have taken/propose to remedy these imbalances and as a first step reconstitute Dairy Board and also reorganise and revitalise the

Dairy Division and also protect the professional staff from attacks as has happened earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The allocation of funds under Operation Flood-I was based on the coverage of milk sheds attached to each one of the Metropolitan city dairies, expected milk procurement in these milk sheds, the infrastructural facilities that were needed in the respective milk sheds and additional processing and marketing facilities in the Metro cities. State-wise allocations and their utilisation with number of milk sheds covered are given below:

States	Allocated by I.D.C. (Rs. in crores)	Utilised (Rs. in Crores)	No. of Milk sheds
Andhra Pradesh	7.22	4.92	1
Bihar	3.85	3.20	1
Gujarat	25.32	21.70	6
Haryana	5.07	3.70	2
Maharashtra	25.76	17.88	2
Punjab	5.45	5.12	3
Rajasthan	4.97	3.98	1
Tamil Nadu	18.58	14.17	6
Uttar Pradesh	7.96	5.65	2
West Bengal	20.64	14.73	3

The allocations and release of funds were approved by Board of Directors of Indian Dairy Corporation. More funds were utilised by certain States depending upon the speed of completion of the projects.

(d) Does not arise.

Scraping Agricultural Prices Commission

7631. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Indian Agriculture Congress had, in a resolution, urged

the Government to scrap the Agricultural Prices Commission and to set up a different machinery for the fixation of prices of agricultural commodities in order to remove the discontentment among the farmers over the unremunerative prices fixed by APC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government is aware that the Third Indian Agriculture Congress had, in a resolution, urged that the Government of India should scrap the

Agricultural Prices Commission and devise an entirely different machinery for the fixation of agricultural prices.

(b) The Government are of the view that scrapping of Agricultural Prices Commission and setting up an alternative machinery is not necessary. The real demand of the farmers is that Government should fix prices of agricultural commodities at remunerative levels. Government is fully alive to this demand and in the formulation of price policy for various commodities this requirement is constantly kept in view.

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में गुम हुई फाइले

7632. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यदि यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में कई महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज और फाइले गुम हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय जल आयोग से कितने ऐसे दस्तावेज और फाइले गुम हुई पाई गई हैं ; और

(ग) दस्तावेजों के गुम होने के संबंध में की गई जांच, यदि कोई हो, तो क्या परिणाम निकले और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग). 1980 में इस मंत्रालय की तीन फाइलें गुम हो गई थीं। इन फाइलों को पहले ही फिर से तैयार कर लिया गया है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के कार्यालयों को आर० के० पुरम काम्पलैक्स में वेस्ट ब्लाक से सेवा भवन में, हाल में बदलते समय आयोग के एक अनुभाग की फाइलों का एक बंडल भी गुम हो गया था। इसका पता लगाने के

प्रयत्न अभी किये जा रहे हैं और इसलिये कोई आैपचारिक जांच अभी प्रारंभ नहीं की गई है :

Stoppage Procurement and Consumption of Foodgrains

7633. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paddy, rice, wheat, maize, jowar and bajra that are stored at present in Government godown as buffer stock in the country grain-wise;

(b) the quantity of these foodgrains procured during the year 1981-82 kharif seasons and the procurement price fixed;

(c) the quantity of these foodgrains that may be required for domestic consumption till the end of March, 1983; and

(d) the quantity of foodgrains that had been consumed by the country for the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The total stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1-3-1982 were as under:—

(In Lakh tonnes)

Rice :	
(including paddy in terms of rice)	65.91
Wheat	46.04
Coarse grains.	
(Maize, Jowar, Bajra etc)	1.40
Total foodgrains	113.35*

(b) The quantities of foodgrains procured during the marketing season 1981-82, both rabi and kharif, are as under:—

(In Lakh tonnes)

(i) Kharif Cereals :	
(As on 7-4-1982)	
Rice :	
(including paddy in terms of Rice)	63.89
Coarse grains;	
(Maize, Jowar, Bajra etc.)	1.73
(ii) Rabi Cereals :	
Wheat	65.90

(*) Provisional.

Information regarding support/procurement prices is indicated in the attached Statement 'I' while that of levy rice in different States is in the attached Statement 'II'.

(c) It is too early to make a precise estimate of the quantities of foodgrains required for the public distribution system, as the same depends on a number of factors, such as crop prospects, domestic procurement, open market availability and other related matters.

(d) The total quantity of foodgrains distributed through public agencies was of the order of 14.99 million tonnes during 1980 and 13.11 million tonnes during 1981.

Statement I

Statement showing Support/Procurement prices of wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi for 1981-82 marketing season.

(Rs. per quintal)

Wheat	130.00
(all varieties)	
Paddy:	
(i) Common	115.00
(ii) Fine	119.00
(iii) Superfine	123.00
Coarse Grains (Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi)	116.00

Statement II

Procurement Prices of Levy Rice for 1981-82 Marketing Season

(Rs. per quintal)

State	Common	Fine	Superfine	Scented
Punjab	193.80	206.20	214.30	
Haryana	194.70	207.15	215.35	
U.P.	182.80	188.75	199.05	202.10
M.P.	187.30	193.45	199.65	
A.P.	190.50	196.80	203.10	
West Bengal	185.30	193.40	199.55	
Orissa	191.25	197.60	203.90	
Assam	183.25	192.35	198.65	
Rajasthan	187.60	196.20	204.50	
Gujarat*	176.00	182.50	188.50	
Gandigarh	191.25	203.45	211.50	
Pondicherry	176.90	182.80	..	
Delhi	183.85	195.60	203.30	

*Prices are inclusive of gunnies and loading charges.

Deterioration of environment in Hilly areas

7634. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of increasing soil erosion, land-slides, deforestation and deterioration of environment in areas like the Himalay Western Ghats,

Sahydri, Satpuras, Vindhya and other hilly areas;

(b) whether Government propose to chalk out a programme to check destruction of forests and for the protection of the environment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

1. The Forest (Conservation) Act has come into force from 25-10-1980. Under Section 2 of the act, no State Government or other authority can make except with the prior approval of the Central Government any order directing—

(i) that any reserved forest or any portion thereof shall cease to be reserved;

(ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose.

2. The following Forestry and Soil Conservation Schemes which are mainly for forestry and environmental conservation in hilly areas in the country are under implementation in the VIth Five Year Plan.

VI Five Year Plan outlay

(Rs. in
crores
approx.)

(i) Soil conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects	80.00
(ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of Flood Prone Rivers of the Indo-Gangetic Basin	68.00
(iii) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalaya (Govt. of India share)	15.00
(iv) Special Forestry including Rural Fuel Wood Plantation (Govt. of India share)	50.00
(v) State Social Forestry schemes	301.88
(vi) State Soil Conservation schemes	343.57
Total	858.45

3. The following steps have also been initiated for protection of the environment:

(a) *Board for Doon Valley and Adjacent Watershed areas of Ganga and Yamuna.*

This Board was created by the Department of Environment in August, 1981, with the express objective of launching field programmes to arrest further ecological degradation in the Doon Valley.

(b) *Eco-Development Camps*

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, student camps under the aegis of NSS are being held every year for plantation in selected areas throughout the country.

(c) *The Planning Commission* has set up two task forces:—

(i) Task Force for Action Oriented Research Projects in the Himalayan Universities.

(ii) Task Force for Action Oriented Research Projects in the Western Ghats by involving Universities of the region.

(d) *National Eco-Development Board*

A National Eco-Development Board has been created in the Department of Environment to launch conservation programmes in critical areas in the country.

Policy Regarding Distribution and allotment of sugar quota

7635. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have recently revised its policy regarding distribution and allotment of sugar quota;

(b) if so, whether there has been any increase in the prices also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Excepting for an increase in the total monthly allocation of levy sugar from 2.71 lakh tonnes to 2.94 lakh tonnes from April, 1982 to ensure a per-capita availability of 425

grams with reference to the population as on 1-3-1981, there has been no change in the policy regarding allotment and distribution of the levy sugar quota.

(b) There has been no increase in any price of levy sugar.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of small and medium towns during sixth Plan period

7636. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) what is total amount of loan assistance likely to be provided to his Ministry for the development of small and medium towns of the country during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the total number of projects proposed to be taken up during the above period (State-wise); and

(c) what are the works done so far in various States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Rs. 96.00 crores has been provided for the scheme in the Central Sector.

(b) State-wise allocation of towns is given below: —

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of towns allocated out of total 231 towns.
Andhra Pradesh	18
Assam	5
Bihar	15
Gujarat	17
Himachal Pradesh	1
Haryana	6
Kerala	8
Karnatka	16
Madhya Pradesh	16
Manipur	1
Maharashtra	22
Orissa	5
Punjab	8
Rajasthan	11
Sikkim	1
Tripura	1
Tamil Nadu	28
Uttar Pradesh	23

Name of State; Union Territory.	No. of towns allocated out of total 231 towns.
West Bengal	20
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Meghalaya	1
Nagaland	1
Union Territories :	
Goa, Daman & Diu	1
Pondicherry	1
Andaman & Nicobar	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
Mizoram	1
Total	231 town

(c) The works to be covered under the scheme with Central assistance include residential schemes, traffic and transportation, development of mandies/markets, provision of industrial estates and processing facilities etc. The approved works are under various stages of execution in selected towns in different States/Union Territories.

News Item Captioned "Land Loot in Delhi"

7637. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item captioned 'Land Loot in Delhi' (Hindustan Times dated 25th January, 1982);

(b) whether it is a fact that the land acquired by DDA @50 paise or Rs. 2/- per sq. yard from the farmers was sold later for Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 50,000/- a sq. yard;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether the farmers whose land was acquired will be paid at least 50 per cent of the sale price of the land by the DDA?

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

12.00 hrs.

CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF
HOUSE ON 14TH APRIL 1982 ON
ACCOUNT OF DR. AMBEDKER'S
BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। डा० अम्बेडकर करोड़ों शोषितों के मसीहा थे। हमें से यह परिपाटी रही है कि 14 तारीख को उनके जन्म दिन पर सदन की बैठक नहीं होती। लेकिन हमें उस दिन का लिस्ट आफ विजिनेस दे दिया गया है।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले भी जब आपने और सदन ने ऐसी इच्छा प्रकट की, तो सरकार ने उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं की और हम उससे सहमत हुए। अगर सदन की और आपकी यह इच्छा है, तो हमें उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

कई माननीय सदस्य : यह सदन की इच्छा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परसां हाउस की छुट्टी होगी।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकारी काम-काज मे कोई रुकावट नहीं पड़नी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Done.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North-East) : Sir, I have given

Adjournment Motion on a matter which affects 2½ lakhs of Textile Workers in Bombay who are on strike. This is an important matter. What about that, Sir? This matter has so far not been allowed to be discussed. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: It can come in some other form. No question of Adjournment Motion. Order please. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions) **

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : (सैदपुर) - अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने न्यु आयल कंपनी सिंगापुर के द्वारे मे एक एड्जार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। 5 लाख 12 हजार 155...।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I shall find out.

(Interruptions) **

श्री अर्द्ध एन राकेश (चैल) : आई ओ सी की एडवाइस के खिलाफ...।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I cannot allow. Hon Members have to follow the rules.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Not a single word will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Only Papers Laid. Nothing else.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83
OF MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES**

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES RAO BIRENDRA
SINGH:** I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Civil Supplies for 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3864/82].

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, HYDERABAD FOR 1980-81 WITH A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3865/82.]

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING (NATIONAL
COOPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA), NEW
DELHI FOR 1980-81**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI
KAMLA KUMARI):** I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training (National Cooperative Union of India) New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3866/82].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE
RULES, 1944 AND CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-
ARDHANA POOJARY):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 291(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 95/81-CE dated the 1st April 1981 so as to extend the duration of the partial exemption from excise duty thereunder to Transformers of rating 150 K.V.A. and above upto and including 31st March, 1983.

(ii) G.S.R. 292(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 96/81-CE dated the 1st April, 1981 so as to extend the duration of the partial exemption from excise duty thereunder to Electric motors of 5 K.W. and above upto and including 31st March, 1982.

(iii) G.S.R. 293(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification Nos. 53/80-CE, 54/80-CE, 55/80-CE, dated the 13th May, 1980 so as to extend the period of the excise duty concessions thereunder to steel ingots and iron or steel products mentioned in the notifications if these are manufactured with the aid of electric furnace from indigenous sponge iron or in combination with other materials specified in the earlier notifications upto and including the 31st March, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No LT-3867/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions)

under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 272(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No. 76-Customs dated the 31st March, 1978 so as to extend the exemption granted under that Notification for one more year i.e. upto 30th April, 1983.

(ii) G.S.R. 273(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No. 150-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to extend the validity of Notification No. 150-Customs dated the 2nd August 1976 upto 30th April, 1983.

(iii) G.S.R. 275(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No. 4-Customs dated the 19th January, 1980 so as to extend the validity of Notification No. 4-Customs dated the 19th January, 1980 upto 30th April, 1983.

(iv) G.S.R. 276(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No 200-Customs dated the 28th September, 1979 so as to extend the validity of Notification No. 200-Customs dated the 28th September, 1979 upto 31st March, 1983.

(v) G.S.R. 277(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No. 69/82-Customs dated the 28th February, 1982 so as to extend the validity of Notification No. 69/82-Customs dated the 28th February, 1982 upto 31st March, 1983.

(vi) G.S.R. 278(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1982 together with an explanatory me-

merandum making amendment to Notification No. 197-Customs dated the 14th October, 1978 so as to extend the validity of Notification No. 197-Customs dated the 14th October 1978 upto 31st March, 1983.

(vii) G.S.R. 279(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No. 179-Customs dated the 22nd August, 1979 so as to extend the validity of Notification No. 179-Customs dated the 22nd August, 1979 upto 31st March, 1983.

(viii) G.S.R. 280(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No. 2-Customs dated the 1st January, 1979 so as to extend the validity of Notification No. 2-Customs dated the 1st January, 1979 upto 31st March, 1983.

(ix) G.S.R. 298(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting glass shell from the manufacture of electric lamps from the basic customs duty for a further period of six months i.e. till 30th September, 1982.

(x) G.S.R. 299(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No. 60-Customs dated the 28th February, 1982 exempting glass shells from auxiliary duty.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3868/82].

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज का प्रतिनिधि यू० एन० आई० का प्रतिनिधि

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. No. ऐसे नहीं होगा।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I did not get any communication from you, Sir..

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I have not received any communication from you so far. I had given a notice on breach of privilege against the Labour Minister regarding the payment for 'khesari' dhal to the labourers in Madhya Pradesh.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप आ करके बात करिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: इसमें आकर क्या बात करें।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a Calling Attention Motion on this tomorrow.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हर एक सब्जेक्ट जिसमें कुछ करने वाला होता है, करते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह से करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। I do not give any assurance on the floor of the House. All these things are not discussed here like this.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इससे फायदा न आपको होता है और न किसी और को।

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PARALLEL TEXTILE TRADE IN SPURIOUS FABRICS IN DELHI AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"दिल्ली में तथा देश के अन्य भागों में नकली वस्त्र के समानान्तर वस्त्र व्यापार के समायार और इसके बारे में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।"

(व्यवधान) **

12.09 hrs.

Sarvoshri Rajnath Sonkar and R. N. Rakesh then left the House

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): There have been recent newspaper reports about cheating of textile buyers and flooding the markets with spurious fabrics by a parallel industry.

Verified reports of large-scale manufacture and sale of imitation textiles have not been received in the Ministry and the Textile Commissioner's office, although there have been a few complaints from time-to-time. There is no control on the distribution and sale of textiles except for controlled cloth.

The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 administered by the Ministry of Civil Supplies contains provisions for preventing and penalising offences relating to stamping of false trade marks or misleading description on the merchandise.

The Act provides for both civil and criminal remedies. The aggrieved parties can always avail of the provisions of the Act and proceed against offenders by initiating civil or criminal proceedings in the Courts of Law.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : माननीय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि मत्तालय तथा वस्त्र आयुक्त की कार्यालय में नकली वस्तुओं के बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन और बिक्री की प्रमाणिक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि बड़े पैमाने पर रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है लेकिन छोट पैमाने पर प्राप्त हो गई है। बहरहाल "हिन्तुस्तान टाइम्स" में जो आया था उसमें कुछ व्यापारियों, कलाध मर्चेट बैंगरह के नाम भी दिये गए हैं और कुछ बजारों के नाम भी दिए गए हैं लेकिन आपने उनके बारे में भी कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है। साथ-ही साथ इसमें एक बात और भी कही गई है; अखबार की रिपोर्ट में, एक साहब ने संभवतः जगजीत काटन मिल्स के एग्रिक्यूटिव है, उन्होंने शिकायत की लेकिन उनकी शिकायत पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। माननीय मंत्री जी ने समाचार-पत्र देख लिया लेकिन उस पर कोई जानकारी हासिल करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया।

मैं इसकी बुनियादी बातों की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस देश में स्पूरियस ड्रेज तो बन ही रही थी अब नकली वस्त्र बन रहे हैं। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? आप जानते हैं कि रोजाना की जरूरत की चीजों में भोजन, कपड़ा और मकान आते हैं। भोजन के बाद कपड़े की आवश्यकता है लेकिन इस देश में नागरिकों को कपड़ा कितना उपलब्ध है क्यों यह नकली वस्त्र बनते हैं और उन्हें नोग खरीदते हैं,

यह बुनियादी प्रश्न है, जिसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि देश में जो कपड़ा का उत्पादन है, वह बड़ी देयनीय स्थिति में है। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि यदि कपड़े का उत्पादन सही मायने में अच्छे स्टैंडर्ड का होगा तो स्वाभाविक है लोग उस कपड़े को सस्ते दामों पर खरीदना चाहेंगे और नकली वस्त्रों पर अपने आप पाबन्दी लग जायेगी। 1964 में प्रति व्यक्ति औसततन कपड़े की उपलब्धता 16.85 मीटर रह गई थी 1976 में 11.36 थी और 1978-79 में 13.07 मीटर रह गई और पंचवर्षीय योजना में 14.71 मीटर और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 15 मीटर की इन्होंने गुंजाइश की है। इस 15 मीटर में आप अन्दाजा लगाइये एक धोती या साड़ी कह लीजिए और ब्लाउज तथा कुरते इससे अधिक हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को कपड़ा उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। मैं बड़े लोगों की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। सरकार की सस्ते कपड़े की योजना चली। टेरीलीन, पोलिस्टर और अप्राकृतिक रेशम के कपड़े बनवा कर गरोब लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे। टैक्सटाइल्स कारपोरेशन वे पास 104 मिलें रुण अवस्था में चल रही है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि सस्ते कपड़े के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है। आप सुन कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि 1973 से लेकर 1977 तक इन पांच वर्षों में कपड़े की घरेलू खपत बढ़कर 8 अरब 28 करोड़ मीटर से बढ़ कर 8 अरब 29 करोड़ हो गई, लेकिन मूल्यों में 37 अरब 46 करोड़ रु० जो मूल्य था वह बढ़ कर 63 अरब 32 करोड़ हो गया। इस प्रकार 70 फीसदी मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है। जब मूल्यों में यह वृद्धि होती है, तो आम आदमी यह नहीं जानता है कि ग्वालियर रेयान

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है या बिन्नी में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है। जब आदमी बाजार में जाता है तो उसे ग्वालियर की जगह ग्वालियर लिखा जाता है और फगवाड़ा की जगह पगवाड़ा लिखा मिलता है। वह यह सोचता है कि यहां 15 रु. है और वहां 13 रु. है, तो क्यों न ले लिया जाए सस्ते कपड़े के बारे में सरकार की नीति रही है कि और सरकार उन्हें सब्सिडी दे देती है, उनको राशि की सहायता दे देती है और एक बड़ा मुनाफ़ा भी। पावर लूम्स में भी बड़ा मुनाफ़ा है। रुई के भाव किसानों को नहीं मिले। पंजाब और गुजरात के किसानों ने रुई को ओने पोने भावों पर बेचा और कपड़े ये भाव बढ़ते रहे। हम भी यह चाहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर कपड़ा उपलब्ध हो। पावर लूम्स के बारे में अखबार में एक रिपोर्ट छपी है, जिसमें ऐसा उल्लेख है कि पावरलूम्स मद्रास तमिलनाडू में कुछ काम कर रहे हैं, यहां के कुछ व्यापारी मिलकर नकली मोहर उस पर लगा कर, उनका मोनोग्राम लगाकर बेचते हैं। इसलिए इस तरफ भी में आप का ध्यान आर्कषित करना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून में खामी है। एक की धारा-75 में कहा गया है:—

"The Central Government may prescribe classes of goods (in this Chapter referred to as textile goods) to the trade marks used in relation to which the provisions of this Chapter shall apply and subject to the said provision, the other provisions of this Act shall apply to such trade marks as they apply to trade marks used in relation to other classes of goods."

यह सारा अधिकार सेटल गवर्नमेंट का है। क्या वजह है कि छोटे-छोटे प्लास्टिक के खिलौने पर ट्रेडमार्क लगा रहता है,

जो छोटी-छोटी कंपनियां लगाती है और काफ़ी बड़े पैमाने पर यह उद्योग चल रहा है। पावर लूम्स का विस्तार होने लगा है। हथकरघा की हालत तो आपको पता ही है। जो कल्पना हथकरघा की की गई थी, उसकी हालत खस्ता हो गई है। आप एकट का एक और प्रोविजन देखिए :—

"Any persons who..

- (i) falsifies any trade mark,
- (ii) falsely applies to goods any trade mark,
- (iii) makes, disposes of or has in his possession any die, block, machinery or other instrument for the purpose of falsifying or of being used for falsifying a trade mark.....
be punishable...."

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

यह इस में प्रावधान है। अब इस को आप पनिशमेंट समझ लें। खुलेआम दिल्ली के बाजारों में मुहरें बिक रही हैं और इस दिल्ली में खुले आम मुहरें और डाई बनाने वाले कारखाने चल रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा कि उसने आज तक इन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है और कितनी गिरफ्तारियां आज तक की हैं। सरकार कब ऐसे लोगों की पकड़ कर बन्द करने का प्रयास करेगी।

कानून के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। यह जो एकट है, इसमें पनिशमेंट के प्रोविजन को आप देखें। इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है ;

"Unless be proved that act without intent to defraud be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or fine or both.."

इसमें कोई कठोर कारावास की बात नहीं है। फाइन के बारे में राशि निर्धारित

नहीं है, कि इतना मिनीमम फ़ाइन होगा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कानून की खामियों की तरफ़ संकेत किया है जिन के कारण लोग छूट जाते हैं और सब तरह की सुविधाएं अपने लिये उपलब्ध कर लेते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि क्या मंत्री जी इस पर कोई विचार करने जा रहे हैं कि कानून में संशोधन किया जाए, जिससे जो इस तरह की ट्रेड चल रही है, उस पर कोई प्रतिबंध लग सके और साथ ही साथ उसकी परिधि भी बढ़ाई जाए। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ट्रेड मार्क फीस में कोई कमी कर दी जाए, जिस से पावरलूम सैक्टर में काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए पावरलूम फैक्ट्रीज में भी ट्रेड मार्ग या मोनाग्राम की बात लागू हो सके। ये बहुत बुनियादी बातें हैं जो कि की जानी चाहिए। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया, तो ऐसे स्पूरियस ड्रेस चल रही हैं, वैसे टैक्सटाइल में भी चलेगा। मान्यवर, कहीं कहीं तो अब नक्ली लोग भी चल रहे हैं। ये सारी खामियां हैं, जिन की तरफ़ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिनाना चाहता हूं। मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूं कि क्योंकि इस में रिगरम इम्प्रिजिनमेंट की बात भी नहीं है। व्यापारी जानते हैं कि लाखों रुपये का कारोबार कर लो और अगर पकड़े गये तो सिम्पिल इम्प्रिजिनमेंट होगा। लाखों रुपयों का धंधा कर लेगे। और दो-चार महीने जेल में काट आएंगे। तो वह जो प्रावधान कानून में हैं, इनमें तब्दीली होनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे इन पर विचार करेंगे और ऐसे लोगों को बन्द करने के लिए उचित कदम उठायेंगे?

श्री शिवराज बो, पाटिल : श्रीमन्, यह जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है, इनके भाषण के अन्त में जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है, उसी का उत्तर देना आवश्यक है,

ऐसा मैं समझता हूं। बाकि जो प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं, उनके ऊपर आज ही इस सदन में ही टैक्सटाइल डिपार्टमेंट और काटन के बारे में विचार हो रहा है, उस समय वे इन प्रश्नों को उठायेंगे, तो मैं उत्तर दे सकता हूं क्योंकि इन का इस से कोई खास संबंध नहीं है। सामान्य सदस्य ने जिस एकट का उल्लेख किया, वह एकट सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री से इम्पलीमेंट होता है। उनके तहत वह आता है और उसमें द्व्या सुधार होना चाहिए, कितनी सज्जा के अन्दर बढ़ोतरी करनी चाहिए और किस प्रकार का बदल होना चाहिए, इसके बारे में वे ही कह सकते हैं, हम नहीं कह सकते। हमने यह बताया था कि यह जो एकट है, इसको हम इम्पलीमेंट नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि हमारे तहत यह नहीं आता है। इसके बावजूद भी हम को कहा गया कि जवाब दो, तो मैं जवाब दे रहा हूं। माडीफिकेशन्स के बारे में इस मिनिस्ट्री से कुछ बोलने के हक में मैं नहीं हूं मगर एक बात बताना चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में आज का जो कानून है, उसके अन्दर कुछ प्राविजन्स ऐसे हैं, जिनका उपयोग किया जा सकता है। एक प्रोविजन ऐसा है कि अगर कोई आदमी दूसरे का ट्रेड मार्क लेकर उसका उपयोग कर रहा है, तो उस आदमी को कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार है और वहां जाकर, जिस आदमी ने इस प्रकार का काम किया है, उसके खिलाफ़ वह वैसे दाखिल कर सकता है वहां से उसको सज्जा भी हो सकती है और फ़ाइन भी हो सकता है। सिविल कैस भी दाखिल किया जा सकता है और इस का प्रोविजन इस के अन्दर है ही मगर यह कागानीजेबिल आफेस नहीं है। यह नान-कागानीजेबिल आफेस के स्वरूप में आता है और जिस आदमी के खिलाफ़ यह चीज़ हुई है, उसके लिए यह जरूरी होता है कि वह कोर्ट में जाए और अगर वह कोर्ट में नहीं जाता है, तो पुलिस अपनी ओर से कोई

[श्री शिवराज बी० पटिल]

कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकती। इनके अन्दर ऐसी कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। जिस के खिलाफ़ यह गलत काम हुआ है, वह कोर्ट में इस मामले को ले जा सकता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, नकली वस्त्र और समानान्तर नकली वस्त्र के व्यापार के सिलसिले में यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव है। मंत्री जी तो बहुत अच्छे व्यक्ति है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती। इन का वक्तव्य भी बहुत छोटा है लेकिन इससे हम किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचते। यह समाचार अखबारों में मुख्य रूप से छापा गया है और 4 अप्रैल के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो यह खबर छपी है, उस को मैं आप के सामने बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ।

"Parallel textile trade in Delhi."

इसी से इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है। मेरा ख्याल है और उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप भी सहमत होंगे कि केवल नकली कपड़े की बात ही यहां पर नहीं है, दवाएं भी नकली, दूसरे साबून भी नकली, खाद्यानं भी नकली।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सरकार भी नकली।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हर तरफ चीजों में मिलावट है। स्वतंत्रता सेनानी भी नकली हो गये हैं जब लाखों लोगों ने आपको दरखास्त दी है कि और यह अखबारों में निकलता है। डाक्टर भी नकली। विधायक भी नकली बन कर अपना काम बना लेते हैं, मंत्री भी नकली बन जाते हैं। यह नकलीपन का सामाज्य हमें खाये जा रहा है। इससे मेरा अन्दाजा होता जा रहा है कि यह सरकार भी नकली है। अगर नकली नहीं होती तो क्या इन चीजों के बदश्त करती?

श्राचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : कम्युनिस्ट भी नकली है। दो ग्रुप हो गये हैं। अब असली कौन है, नकली कौन है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everything is spurious, except Ramavatara Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अब देश में यह सवाल उठने लगा है कि क्या इस मूलक में ये लोग कोई अच्छी चीज़ बचने देंगे या नहीं? यह सवाल लोगों के दिमाग में उठने लगे हैं। इन सवालों को मदेनजर रखते हुए, मैं कुछ बातें जानना चाहता हूँ।

पहले तो आप यह बता दें, यह जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में निकला है, इसका थोड़ा-सा हमारे राजेश जी ने पढ़ा है, मैं एक पैरा पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

"According to Mr. S. M. Heda, Sales Executive of the Jagjit Cotton Textile Mills, his company has filed complaints with the Police after buying samples of spurious textiles from the traders. Though the offence of cheating public through sale of spurious goods is actionable by the Police, the latter neither raided the premises of the business men involved in unrivalled racket, nor made any worthwhile investigation, he complained."

महरबानी करके यह बताइये कि जब यह स्प्रोट निकली तो क्या इसके बारे में कोई छानबीन की गयी? अगर की गयी तो आप किस तीजे पर पहुंचे? आप जिस नतीजे पर पहुंचे उसकी कोई जानकारी आपने नहीं दी। क्या इससे यह समझा जाए कि नकली कपड़े बनाने वाले लोगों की आपके अधिकारियों से मिली-भगत है? आपको इसका जवाब तो देना चाहिए था कि जब आपके पास लिखित कम्पलेट्स आयीं तो आपने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की? इसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं बांहा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका रज क्या है?

फिर आपने लिखा है कि —

“मंवालय तथा वस्त्र आयुक्त के कार्यालय में नक्लों वस्त्रों के बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन और बिक्री को प्रामाणिक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, हांलांकि समय-समय पर इनी-जिनी शिकायतें हो रही हैं;

इस प्रामाणिक रिपोर्ट का क्या अर्थ है? प्रामाणिक रिपोर्ट आपको कौन देंगे? क्या इसके लिए आपने किसी को बहाल किया है। अगर किया है तो वे लोग कौन हैं और उन्होंने इसके बारे में कोई पूछताछ की या नहीं। खाली कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

अखबारों में अप्रामाणिक चीजें भी निकलती हैं। थोड़ी देर के लिए मैं यह मान लेता हूं कि यह प्रामाणिक नहीं है। लेकिन अपके पास प्रामाणिक लोग कौन हैं, ऐसी कौन-सी एजेन्सी है? अगर है तो क्या उसने इसके बाद कोई कार्यवाही की है या नहीं? क्या उन्होंने आपको कोई रिपोर्ट दी है या नहीं?

हमें यह बात बतानी चाहिए।

तोसरी बात आपने बताई है, मैं पढ़ देता हूं —

“नागरिक पूर्ति मंवालय द्वारा प्रशासित व्यापार तथा पर्यंत चिह्न अधिनियम, 1958 के अंतर्गत पर्यंतों पर मिथ्या व्यापार चिह्न अथवा भ्रामक विवरण की मोहर लगाने से संबंधित अपराधों को रोकने तथा दण्डित करने के उपबंध शामिल हैं। अधिनियम के अंतर्गत सिविल तथा आपगाधिक दोनों उपचारों की व्यवस्था है”

आपने व्यवस्था की बात तो बता दी, लेकिन इन व्यवस्थाओं को कहीं लागू किया गया नकलचियों को पकड़ने के लिए,

उन्हें सक्त से सख्त सजा देने के लिए, उनको रोकने के लिए, ताकि वे गलत ट्रेड-मार्क इस्तेमाल न करें, “लिमिटेड” को जंगह “इमिटेड” न लिखें, इसके लिए आपने कोई कार्यवाही की है या नहीं? आपने कानून तो पढ़कर मुना दिया, लेकिन क्या वह कानून पर्यंतों की शोभा बढ़ाने के लिए ही रह गया है या कार्यवाही करने के लिए भी है — मैं वह जानना चाहता हूं।

अंत में मैं यह आनंद चाहता हूं कि यह नक्लों कपड़े क्यों बन रहे हैं? इसका कोई न कोई कारण होगा। ये कपड़े इसलिए बन रहे हैं, क्योंकि सरकार आवश्यकता के मुताबिक कपड़े नहीं बना रही है। बम्बई में महीनों से मजदूर हड्डतालं कर रहे हैं, उनका समाधान आप नहीं निकाल रहे हैं, इसलिए उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। कपड़ा कम है और प्रामाणिक उद्योग जो कपड़ा बना रहे हैं, उनको कोमते बढ़ती जा रही है, जिसका नतीजा है कि नकलची लोग इससे फायदा उठाकर जनता को, आपको और तमाम देश को धोखा दे रहे हैं। तो इनको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय है? यही उपाय मेरी समझ से है कि कपड़ा ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनाया जाए, गरीबों के लिए सस्ता कपड़ा दीजिए, स्टेंडर्ड कपड़ा भी बन्द कर दिया है, इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था कोजिए, तभी आप नक्ली लोगों को रोक सकते हैं। इसके बाद उनको हिम्मत ही नहीं होगी, उनके कपड़े का कोई खरीदार ही नहीं होगा।

मेरे इन तमाम प्लाइटेड पब्लिकों का जवाब आप दीजिए, तभी हम समझेंगे कि मंत्री जी तो अच्छे हैं, इनका जवाब भी अच्छा है।

श्री शिवराज बी पाटिल: श्रोमान जी, शास्त्री जी ने प्लाइटेड प्रश्न पूछे हैं, लेकिन

[श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल]

मुझे वे प्लाइटेड नहीं लग रहे हैं तो जबाब कैसा आएगा, उनको पसंद होगा या नहीं होगा, यह मुझे पता नहीं है।

माननीय शास्त्री जो ने कहा है कि औषधियों में भी मिलावट होती है, अब में भी मिलावट होती है, इसी प्रकार से कपड़े में भी मिलावट होती है, लेकिन हमको इसमें अंतर करना होगा।

औषधियों को हम शरीर में लेते हैं और अब को भी शरीर में लेते हैं और इसको वजह से हमारी जान को खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। तो कानून ऐसे बनाए गए हैं कि जो कोई ऐसी औषधियों बनाता है या जो कोई ऐसा अब रखता है, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए पुलिस को अधिकार दिया गया है, कुछ अधिकारियों को भी अधिकार दिए गए हैं और जहां भी उनको यह चीज नजर आती है, वे उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते हैं। शास्त्री जो के लिए मैं बतला रहा हूँ। जहां भी ऐसी कोई चीज नजर में आती है, दवाइया या अब ; मिलावट हो रही है तो वे शरीर के लिए हानिकारक हैं और उससे जान को भी खतरा हो सकता है, यह ध्यान में रखकर कानून ऐसे बनाये गए हैं कि जिनके पास भी दवाइयां हैं या जो बनाते हैं या इस प्रकार का अब रखते हैं या मिलावट करते हैं, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए पुलिस को अधिकार दिए गए हैं। कुछ अधिकारियों को भी अधिकार दिए गए हैं। वे उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं हमारे समाज में, देश में जिन को अनाज से थोड़ा सा अलग माना गया है। उदाहरण स्वरूप आई० पै०० सौ० के नीचे अगर किसी ने किसी बी० जान लेने की कोशिश की तो

एक प्रकार का आफेंस होता है और किसी को थप्पड़ मारा तो दूसरे प्रकार का होता है। जान लेने की कोशिश की तो पुलिस अपने आप कार्बवाई शुरू कर सकती है लेकिन थप्पड़ मारा तो उसके लिए पुलिस कार्यवाई शुरू नहीं कर सकती है। ऐसे लोग पुलिस के पास जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि मुझे थप्पड़ मारा है, उसके ऊपर कार्यवाई करो तो पुलिस नहीं कर सकती है, वह नान कागिनजेबल आफेंस होता है, वे चारा कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। उसके लिए कानून कहता है कि कोर्ट में जाए। वह नाराज हो कर पुलिस थाने से वापिस लौट आता है। और शिकायत करता है कि थप्पड़ भी मारा लेकिन फिर भी कार्यवाई पुलिस ने नहीं की। उसी प्रकार की कुछ कुछ यहां भी व्यवस्था है। ट्रेड मार्क का मर्केंडाइज एकट के नीचे कोई आफेंस होता है तो कार्यवाई करने के लिए जिसके खिलाफ वह हुआ हो, जिसके ऊपर उसका दुष्परिणाम पड़ा हो, उसको आगे आकर कार्यवाई करनी होती है। अगर वह किसी अधिकारी के पास जा कर कहेगा कि यह हुआ है आप इसके ऊपर कार्यवाई करें, तो अगर अधिकारी के पास अधिकार नहीं तो वह कार्बवाई नहीं कर सकता है। यहां भी ऐसी ही चीज है। ट्रेड मार्क का जो कानून है या जो ट्रेड एण्ड मर्केंडाइज मार्किट एकट 1958 है उसके अन्दर यह बताया गया है कि सिविल और क्रिमिनल दोनों प्रकार के केसिस किए जा सकते हैं और जिस के ऊपर परिणाम हुआ हो उस आदमी को ही आगे आना पड़ेगा, उस आदमी को ही कार्यवाई करनी पड़ेगी। उसको वह पुलिस या दूसरे अधिकारियों के सामने नहीं जा सकता है। कपड़ा, अब या औषधि जैसा नहीं है। यह फर्क जब आपके ध्यान में आ जाएगा तो कितना किस का असर हुआ है, उस पर आप विचार कर सकते हैं, हम विचार कर सकते हैं।

भारत में जगह जगह कपड़ा बनता है, देहातों में, हैंडलूम पर, पावरलूम्ज पर, मिलों में कपड़ा बनता है। उसका निरीक्षण, उसकी देखरेख करने के लिए, उसकी सुपरवाइज़ करने के लिए जितनी मशीनरी का निर्माण करना जरूरी होता है और जिस प्रकार की मशीनरी की जरूरत होती है वह सारी बनाई नहीं जा सकती है। यह अड़चन सरकार के सामने है। इसलिए कानून को लागू करने के लिए इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने के लिए जो जिम्मेवारी है, जिस के खिलाफ वह चीज़ जाती है, उस की है। वही कोर्ट में जाएगा। यह सारा कुछ वह कर सकता है।

मैं पहले बता चुका हूँ कि हमारे मंत्रालय के अखत्यार की बात नहीं है यह देखना कि किसी ने स्टैम्प गलत लगाई है या सही। यह देखने का काम हमारे मंत्रालय को नहीं दिया गया है। दूसरे मंत्रालयों को दिया गया है। जो कपड़ा बना है उस में पोलीस्टर कितना है, काटन कितना है, ब्लैडिंग प्राप्त है या नहीं यह देखने का काम हमको दिया गया है। उसका इंटरप्रेटेशन करके उसको लम्बा करके उसके अन्दर उसको आप लाना चाहें तो ला सकते हैं या नहीं ला सकते हैं यह और बात है। लेकिन यह स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है कि जहां तक मार्क का सवाल है, नाप का सवाल है, सिक्के का सवाल है इसको देखना दूसरे मंत्रालय का काम है। गवर्नरमेंट का एक हिस्सा न होने की वजह से हमारी जिम्मेदारी यह नहीं है, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन बारीकी से आप देखें तो हमारे क्षेत्र में यह चीज़ नहीं आती है, दूसरे मंत्रालय की तरफ जाती है। जब हम को कहा गया कि आपको जवाब देना चाहिये तो हम जवाब दे रहे हैं यहां पर।

जहां तक ज्यादा कपड़ा बनाने की बात है, कपड़ा पर्याप्त मात्रा में यहां

बन रहा है। सब लोगों को मिलता है या नहीं यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन कपड़ा पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं बन रहा है यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह बात दूसरी है कि कपड़ा बना कर ज्यादा कीमत लेने की कोशिश की जाती है, ऊंचा दाम लिया जाता है। यह बात ठीक हो सकती है। लेकिन कपड़ा नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने अन्त में जो कहा है उससे सारा मामला ही खटाई में उन्होंने डाल दिया है। हम लोगों ने जो दिया था नोटिस उस में हम ने दिल्ली में तथा देश के अन्य भागों में नकली वस्त्र के समान्तर वस्त्र व्यापार के समाचार और इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के सम्बन्ध में जानना चाहा था। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कार्रवाई करने का मुझ को अधिकार ही नहीं है। तब तो सारा मामला ज्यों का त्यों रह गया। मैं आप से व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, जो काल अटेंशन है वह है की गई कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में। और कार्यवाही करने को मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि इस मंत्रालय को अधिकार नहीं है। तो फिर जिस मंत्रालय को है उसको रेफर कीजिये, उस मंत्री से जवाब दिलाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get a reply. Do not put the question to me; you put the question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: No, I am not asking a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want a reply from me?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I want your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the ruling you want? You address it to the Minister.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: No, I am not addressing it to the Minister just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot address it to me; that is what I am saying. It is concerned with the Minister. You can ask him a question.

श्री राम विलास पास्वान : मैं तो आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can give another notice concerned with that Ministry

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How can I give another notice?

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Sir, the Minister has said...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing you. Let him ask the question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I will not ask the question. Simply I want to know

मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अभी वह लाचार हैं जवाब देने से। ऐक्शन टेकिन जो हैं यह दूसरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित है। और मेरे कहने का मतलब है होम मिनिस्ट्री से। आपने दिया है कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री को। वह ऐक्शन ले नहीं सकते हैं, जब कि सवाल संबंधित है ऐक्शन लेने से। तो यह मंत्री जी कैसे जवाब देंगे। इसको होम मिनिस्ट्री को ट्रांसफर कीजिए वह जवाब देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. He will reply. This is in connection with the question

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is only a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is responsibility of the Minister of supplies?

श्री शिव राज बी० पाटिल : अभी भी गलती हो रही है जब आप कह रहे हैं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री को भेज दिया जाय। मैंने कहा कि दो प्रकार के आफेंसेज होते हैं—एक काग्नीजेबिल और दूसरा नान-काग्नीजेबिल। काग्नीजेबिल आफेंस होता है तो पुलिस उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकती है। नान-काग्नी-जेबिल आफेंस जो होते हैं उसके लिए कोर्ट में जा कर इजाजत ले कर फिर कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। और जो नान-काग्नीजेबिल आफेंस हैं सिविल नेचर के होते हुए क्रिमिनल ऐलीमेंट कम होता है। जो आपने यहां पर बताया है उसके अन्दर जो कार्यवाही है वह सिविल नेचर की ज्यादा है और क्रिमिनल ऐलीमेंट कम होने की वजह से, ऐसा मुझे बताया गया है, यह नान-काग्नीजेबिल आफेंस है और जिसके खिलाफ हुआ है उसको कोर्ट में जा कर करना चाहिये। इसमें गवर्नरमेंट के ऊपर क्रिमिनल केस डालने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली गई है; अगर किसी को नुकसान हुआ है तो वह सिविल केस भी कर सकता है। दूसरी बात आपने यह कही कि कितने केसेज इस कानून के नीचे किये हैं कितनों को पकड़ा है? इसकी सूचना सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री को होगी। अब यह सवाल पैदा हो जाता है कि आपने हमको ऐडेस किया है, हमारे पास आया है, तो मैं उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ। मैंने बताया यह सिर्फ ए और बी का सवाल नहीं है, उसके अन्दर काग्नीजेबिल और नान-काग्नीजेबिल और सिविल और क्रिमिनल नेचर का सवाल भी आ जाता है। यह समझने के बजाय.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now he is putting the question

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Does the Minister mean to say that the supply of replies is the responsibility of the Minister of supplies?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He referred to cognizable and non-cognizable offences.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है, भले ही इसकी नेचर दूसरी हो । लेकिन इंटेशन तो वही है, जिसको मुनाफा कमाने की इंटेशन है तो जो आदमी जाली बस्त्र बना सकता है, वह जाली दवाई भी बनायेगा, इसको आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं । और दूसरी बात यह है कि मंत्रालय कोई भी हो लेकिन सरकार तो एक है । तो दूसरे मंत्रालय से, सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री से सूचना ले सकते थे ।

प्रो. मधु दण्डवते : उसमें भी गड़बड़ है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको एक जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ । एक आदमी ने लिखा—डिग्री आई जी, योर्स पी एम । जनरली लोग मीनिंग लगाते हैं आई जी का इंस्पेक्टर जनरल और पी एम का प्राइम मिनिस्टर । लेकिन जब पत्र पढ़ा गया तो उसमें लिखा था—आई जी का इंदिरा गांधी और पी एम का पीलू मोदी ।

मैं वह कह रहा हूँ कि इस पेपर में इस प्रकार के बहुत मामले आये हैं । इन्होंने इसमें फगवाड़ा के संबंध में लिखा है, ग्वालियर के संबंध में लिखा है । Gwalior के संबंध में बदमाशी करता है और लिखता है Gwallor यानी आई के बदले में एल और Phagwara की जगह में Paagwara । अभी हम देख रहे थे । एक लड़का लिफ्ट में जा रहा था उसके कालर पर लिखा था यू० एस० ए० । इस यू० एस० ए० का

मतलब है यूनाइटेड सिन्धी एसोसियेशन । लेकिन उसमें अन्तर क्या था—मेड इन नहीं था बल्कि मेड बाई था । इसी तरह से वी एस सी के मायने बाटा शू कंपनी भी है और भारत शू कंपनी भी है । नीचे छोटा सा स्माल में लिखा रहता है । इस तरह का सारा मामला चल रहा है । यह आपके नालेज में भी है, हमारे भी हैं और आपके मंत्रालय के तमाम अफसरों के नालेज में भी है । आप इस बारे में अपनी लाचारी बतला रहे हैं ।

यह पूरे का पूरा मामला किसी पेपर में नहीं निकला है, सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में निकला है । हमने रैफरेंस सैक्षण से भी इस बारे में जानकारी मिर्गाई है उन्होंने भी यही कहा है कि सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में ही निकला है । तो निश्चित रूप से कालिग्राफी अटेशन बेस हुआ हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की जानकारी पर, तो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में में जो ऐलीगेशन्ज लगाये गये थे, कम से कम उनको तो मंत्री जी को बैरी-फाई करना चाहिये था, उसके बारे में तो निश्चित जानकारी सदन को देनी चाहिये थी । उसके सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रकार ऐलीगेशन्स लगाये, जिसका नाम हमारे साथी ने लिया श्री एस० एन० हेड़ा जो सेल्स एग्जीक्यूटिव है, जिन्होंने ऐलीगेशन्स लगाये और रिपोर्ट की उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई । आपने कहा कि जब तक रिपोर्ट नहीं होगी, तब तक कार्यवाही नहीं होगी । वह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने रिपोर्ट की लेकिन उसके बाद भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई ।

यह दो चीजें हैं । इसलिए मंत्री जी जब जबाब दें तो यह बतलावें कि सेल्स मैनेजर ने जो लिखित सूचना दर्ज की

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

तो उसको दर्ज किया गया या नहीं; आपने उसका पता लगाया या नहीं ? यदि उसने दर्ज की है तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई, किन-किन लोगों पर मुकदमा चला है, किन-किन की गिरफ्तारी हुई है, कितने लोगों के खिलाफ प्रासी-क्यूशन का मामला चला है ?

उसमें सीधा सा ऐलीगेशन है कि जो सरकारी अधिकारी है, और जो गलत काम करते हैं, इनकी दोनों की सांठ-गांठ है। क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी हासिल की है ? यदि नहीं की है तो क्या भविष्य में सरकार इस संबंध में जांच करेगी कि जो ऐलीगेशन लगाये गये हैं, वह सही है या गलत हैं ?

जो आपने एकट का हवाला दिया, मेरे पास एकट है। इसमें आपका न एकट है, न टेकट हैं और न फैकट है। इस तरह के एकट को या तो आप जलाकर फेंक दीजिए या इसमें कुछ करना है तो क्या आप

समें कोई संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं जिससे यह कारगर बन सके ? क्या इसमें कोई नई धारा जोड़कर आप कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री शिवराज बौ० पाटिल : इसमें थोड़ी सी गलती समझने में हो रही है। यह सब ज्ञगड़ा यह बता रहा है कि हमारे देश में जो कारोबार चलता है, वह कानूनी तरीके से चलता है। उस कानून का क्या स्वरूप होता है वह ध्यान में रख लेने के बाद इन चीजों के बारे में पूरी तरह स्पष्टता हो सकती है। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि दो प्रकार के आफैन्सेज हैं—एक नान काग्नीजेवल और दूसरा काग्नीजेवल। नान-काग्नीजेवल होने से आफीसर्स को या दूसरों को कार्यवाही करने में एक प्रकार की मर्यादा हासिल है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Democracy itself is also a rule of law.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह कहता है कि उसने दर्ज कराया है। सवाल यह है कि उसने दर्ज कराया है या नहीं कराया है। अगर कराया है, तो क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। उसने टेक्सटाइल मिल का नाम दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please hear him and ask for clarification thereafter. I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take care of...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What is the use of Calling Attention?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must be fair to the Minister.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You must be fair to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am fair to all.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen, he is replying to you

श्री शिवराज बौ० पाटिल : श्रीमन सिर्फ समझ की गलती से ये सारी बात सामने आ रही है, मैं गवर्नमेंट का एक भाग, हिस्सा हूं, यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं। मेरा कहना यह है कि कितने केसिज दाखिल किए गए, किस पर दाखिल किये गये, कब दाखिल किये गये। जब तक सारे कागजात मेरे सामने नहीं आयेंगे, तब तक मैं इस बारे में मालूमात नहीं दे सकूँगा। जो गलतफहमी हो गई है, पहले मैं उसको दूर करना चाहता हूं। जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं, यदि मैं मैं उसके बारें मैं बताऊँगा लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य पहले से यह समझ कर चलेंगे कि यह होना चाहिये; वह होना चाहिये, तो वह नहीं हो सकता।

यहां पर कानन का राज्य चलता है। श्री पासवान या हम जो दिल में चाहते हैं, वह नहीं हों सकता।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आपको दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज बो० पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य के मन में जो चिन्ता नजर आती है, वह इस प्रकार है कि अगर कोई इस तरह से अलग तरीके से कपड़ा तैयार करता है, तो क्या गवर्नर्मेंट उसके खिलाफ कुछ कार्यवाही कर सकती है या नहीं, या अगर झूठ या गलत मर्किं लगाया जाता है, तो गवर्नर्मेंट कोई कार्यवाही कर सकती है या नहीं। गवर्नर्मेंट इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहने जा रहा हूं। लेकिन इस बारें में काम करने का जो बंटवारा हुआ है, उसके मुताबिक हम कार्यवाही करेंगे इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस के द्वारा माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कम्प्लेट की है, जहां उसको पहुंचाना चाहिये, वहां हम उसको जरूर पहुंचाएंगे। माननीय सदस्यों की भावना को भी हम वहां पहुंचायेंगे। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरी मिनिस्ट्री से कुछ करने के लिये कहेंगे, तो कानून के अनुसार जो कुछ हो सकता है, हम वहीं करेंगे, उसके अतिरिक्त हम नहीं कर सकते। माननीय सदस्य को एक दिशा में जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन वह दूसरी दिशा में चले गये हैं। जो कुछ वह चाहते हैं, वह इससे उन्हे नहीं मिलेगा। उसके लिये उन्हे दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ेगा।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, उसमें कोई गलती है। गवर्नर्मेंट में होने के नाते हमारी भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी है। जिस हद तक वह जिम्मेदारी है, उस हद तक हम करने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह एशोरेस नहीं है, लेकिन जो कुछ हम

कर सकते हैं, वह जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन इसके कानूनी पहलू को व्यान में रखना जरूरी है। इस सदन में आ कर माननीय सदस्य कहने लगे कि हम यह करें, वह करें, और अगर हम करेंगे, तो कल वे ही पूछेंगे कि आपने क्यों किया। जो हो सकता है, वह किया जायेगा। जो नहीं हो सकता, उसमें मजबूरी है। जो दुरुस्ती करने की बात है, वह हम उनको पहुंचा देंगे और अगर वह करना चाहेंगे तो करेंगे।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I asked certain question. What about the amendment to this Act?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You will please understand that the implementation of this Act is not the responsibility of the Commerce Ministry. I cannot move an amendment to this Act. I, as a Commerce Minister, cannot move an amendment to this Act. This has to be done by the Supply Ministry. Please understand that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K. A. Rajan. He is not there. We now take up matters under 377

12.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR STARTING CORROSION REPAIRING SECTION AT MANCHESHWAR RAILWAY WORKSHOP, ORISSA

***SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):** Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377:

The corrosion repairing work of Mancheshwari Railway Workshop, Orissa, has been closed indefinitely after working for few hours on the day of its inauguration. This section of Mancheshwari Railway Workshop was inaugurated by the former Minister of Railways on 12th November, 1981. It was expected that corrosion repairing work will start with full swing in this section as there is a great demand of the repairing of the passenger coaches in this region.

The Government of India has opened this corrosion repairing section at Mancheswar Railway Workshop of Orissa in order to reduce the work load of Kharagpur and Nagpur Railway Workshops. But, it is a matter of regret that the corrosion repairing section of this Railway workshop stopped working from second day of its inauguration. Seven coaches brought from Kharagpur to this place for repairing have also been taken back.

Though interviews were held about a year back to fill up the vacancies in Mancheswar Railway Workshop but none have been given appointment so far. This is another reason for delay of different works which are under the disposal of the corrosion repairing section of Mancheswar Railway Workshop. I, therefore, request the Minister of Railways to pass necessary instructions to fill up those vacancies without any further delay. At the same time, I demand that the Government of India should start the corrosion repairing section at Mancheswar Railway Workshop forthwith.

(ii) NEED FOR INTRODUCTION OF A FAST TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN LUCKNOW AND ALLAHABAD.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद एक अति महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इसका अपना एक धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक तथा शिक्षा में महत्व है। राज्य सरकार एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय इलाहाबाद में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश को राजधानी लखनऊ में है जो इलाहाबाद से केवल 200 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। किन्तु इलाहाबाद एवं लखनऊ के बीच कोई फास्ट ट्रेन नहीं है, जिससे हजारों लोगों को, जिन्हें अपने व्यक्तिगत अथवा राजनीतीय कार्यों से लखनऊ से इलाहाबाद या इलाहाबाद से लखनऊ जाना पड़ता है, 8 घंटे से 12 घंटा ट्रेन से यात्रा में लगता है। एक त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस लखनऊ से इलाहाबाद होते हुए चुंक जाती है तथा चुंक से इलाहाबाद होते हुए लखनऊ जाती है, को स्पोड कम होने तथा स्टेपेज ज्यादा होने से

एक्सप्रेस न हो करके पैसेन्जर ट्रेन हो गई है। इसे देखते हुए इलाहाबाद से लखनऊ के लिये एक फास्ट ट्रेन चलाने की व्यवस्था को जाये। यदि यह सम्भव न हो तो त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस में ही सुधार किया जाये।

(iii) STEPS TO CHECK INDISCRIMINATE CUTTING OF TREES CHITTORGARH DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN.

श्री० निर्मल कुमारी शक्तादत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वन राष्ट्रीय सम्पदा है। वन अधिनियम, 1980 के अनुसार वन हटाने के लिये भारत सरकार कार की अनुमति आवश्यक है। पर मेरे निवाचिन झोत, राजस्थान चित्तौड़गढ़, जिले में रावतभाटा, जहां राणा प्रताप सागर डैम है, बेरहमी से जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने 22-9-80 को एक ठेकेदार को डैम में डूब की लकड़ी को निकालने का ठेका नियमों का उल्लंघन करने हुए 7 वर्ष के लिये दिया। यह ठेकेदार डूब की लकड़ी को न निकाल कर आस-पास के हरे-भरे जंगलों को फूर्ती से साफ कर रहा है। कोयले बनाकर प्रतिदिन 8 या 10 टन बेच रहा है। इस व्यक्ति ने भैसरोडगढ़, पानरवा, जागीर (उदयपुर), बांसवाड़ा, डूंगरपुर (भीलवाड़ा) के जंगलों को साफ किया। इस प्रकार देश की करोड़ों रुपए की वन सम्पदा प्रतिदिन नष्ट हो रहा है। एक वर्ष में यह स्थिति है तो 7 वर्ष में कितना जंगल साफ होगा? अतः मैं केन्द्रीय वन विभाग से आग्रह करूँगी कि अविलम्ब इसमें हस्तक्षेप करके इस ग्रामानवीय, अप्रकृतिक कार्यवाही, जो उक्त ठेकेदार द्वारा की जा रही है, उसको रोके वरना हरे-भरे सभी राजस्थान के जंगल साफ हो गए, जो बचे हुए हैं वह भी साफ हो जायेंगे। फिर भीषण अकाल और अकाल के ग्रामावा वहां के निवासियों के पास क्या बचेगा? केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समस्या को गम्भीर मानते हुए इस पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही करे।

(iv) NEED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A MICRO-WAVE STATION AT RAMANATHAPURAM IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI M. S. K SATHIYENDRAN (Ramanathapuram): Sir, I would like to bring the following matter under Rule 377 for the attention of the Minister of Communications:

In 1977, the proposal to have a Micro-wave station at Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu was initiated. Because of the irregularities, the land acquisition processes got entangled in legal skirmishes. The land owner took the issue to the court and the P & T Department endeavoured to have the acquisition of land effected through the court's judgment. This has nearly taken five years. Meanwhile, the P & T Department has constructed a compound wall on the disputed plot, which has aggravated the legal wrangles.

In the adjoining towns Paramakudi and Ramswaram, the construction of micro-waves stations recover. But in Ramanathapuram, the subscribers have been put to great hardship in the absence of micro-wave station. It should be ensured that the micro-wave station is constructed soon in the same plot or on some other plot. Since Ramanathapuram is a cyclone-prone zone, the micro-wave station is a must here. The P & T Department should be directed to have this attended to forthwith and take action against the defaulting officials.

(v) DAMAGE TO CROPS DUE TO HEAVY RAINS IN VIDARBHA AREA OF MAHARASHTRA AND RELIEF MEASURES TO MEET THE SITUATION.

श्री उत्तमराव पटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में विशेष यवतमाल जिले में इस वर्ष भारी वर्षा के कारण फसलें पूर्णतया नष्ट हो गई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। ज्वार और अन्य खरीफ की फसलें अत्यधिक प्रभावित हुई हैं। राज्य-शासन के अनुमानानुसार उपज औसत उपज से बहुत ही कम अर्थात्

10 से 15 प्रतिशत हुई है। ऐसी स्थिति में सहकारी और सरकारी क्रृषि स्थगित किया गया जाता है। वसूली में माफी भी दी जा सकती है। पर विदर्भ में न तो वसूली में माफी दी गई है और न स्थगिती ही दी गई है, न तो कोई सुविधा प्रदान की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त किसानों की खेत में चालू इलैक्ट्रिक मोटर पंप, ओ० ई०, इंजन, बैल जोड़ी और अन्य उपकरण जब्त किए जा रहे हैं, जिनके कारण किसानों में तो परेशानी है और उन खेतों की गेहूं और रबी की अन्य फसलें भी प्रभावित हो रही हैं जिसकी बजह से किसानों का और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन का भारी नुकसान हो रहा है और किसानों के अन्दर भयंकर असंतोष की भावना व्याप्त हो रही है। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि केन्द्र शासन इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करके महाराष्ट्र शासन को अनुदेश जारी करे और सख्ती की जा रही क्रृषि की वसूली स्थगित करवा दे। किसानों की मोटर पंप, ओ० ई० इंजन, बैल जोड़ी, जो कि जब्त की गई है, वापस दी जाए और अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र में अन्य व्यवस्था भी की जाए।

(vi) DEMAND FOR SETTING UP A T. V. STATION AT BAREILLY, U.P.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीली-भीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली एक बड़ा औद्योगिक केन्द्र है। मंडलीय डी० आई० जी० व कमिश्नर के कार्यालय भी वहां पर हैं। पांच लाख से ऊपर की जनसंख्या होने व अन्य दृष्टियों से उपयुक्त होने के कारण बरेली को छः मास पहले महानगर भी घोषित किया जा चुका है। नगर में 1000 के लगभग नागरिकों ने टेलिविजन सैट्‌स लगा रखे हैं। परन्तु वहां उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

है, क्योंकि टेलिविजन में चित्र आते ही नहीं और यदि थोड़ा बहुत आते भी हैं तो अत्यंत अस्पष्ट होते हैं। अतः नागरिक परेशान हैं।

यही नहीं पास पड़ोस के रोहिलखंड कमिशनरी के अन्य ज़िलों बदायूं, शाहजहांपुर व पीलीभीत की भी यही स्थिति है, वहां भी टेलिविजन सेट में चित्र अत्यंत ही धूमिल आते हैं और इस प्रकार इन सभी ज़िलों नागरिक संचार की इस महत्वपूर्ण सुविधा के लाभों से वंचित रह रहे हैं तथा टेलिविजन सैट्स में उनके द्वारा किया गया व्यय तथा दी जाने वाली लाइसेंस फीस धूल में मिल गए हैं।

अतः संचार मंत्रालय एवं सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक अनुरोध है कि वह बरेली में एक टेलिविजन केन्द्र अविलम्ब खोलने की व्यवस्था करे और तब तक एसी व्यवस्था करे कि बरेली तथा पड़ोस के उपरोक्त नगरों में टेलिविजन सैट्स में चित्र स्पष्ट रूप से उभर सकें और उनका पूर्ण उपयोग हो सके।

(vii) REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM SIND WHO CAME TO INDIA DURING 1971 INDO-PAK CONFLICT.

13 hrs.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota): As a result of 1971 Indo-Pak conflict, about 60,000 refugees migrated to India from occupied territory of Sind. Most of these refugees had, after some time, gone over to refugee camps set up by the Government. Some of these re-

fugees, however, after getting themselves registered with the concerned Government authorities, went to meet their relatives who had migrated to India in 1947, not knowing that they will be denied the rehabilitation benefits if they did not settle down in the refugee camps.

Faced with the problem of livelihood, they started working as agricultural labour, cart-pulling and other forms of labour; a few started business also. Majority of them have not been able to earn adequate living.

They approached the Government of India for their rehabilitation. They were told that the matter would be considered after the refugees in the camps are settled. Sir, those who want to make their own efforts for earning are depending solely on government dôles in camps.

According to a letter of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Dept. of Rehabilitation) addressed to the President, Sindhi Sharanarthi Samasya Navaran Samiti, Jaipur, the refugees who were granted Indian citizenship should be granted rehabilitation benefits.

After meeting the State and Central Government authorities, it appeared that the rehabilitation benefits are not being extended to the persons living outside the camps.

It is surprising that 101 families who came to India from Sind one year after war managed to settle in camps set up in 1972. When the real facts about them came to the knowledge of the Government, they were thrown out of the camps but now, surprisingly, they are being given the rehabilitation benefits.

I request the Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation to make a statement in this regard.

13.02 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce. Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma was on his legs.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री ने जो एक वस्त्र नीति की घोषणा संसद में ही, दोनों सदनों में की थी, उसके संबंध में क्या काम हुआ है अभी तक। एक वर्ष में क्या उसके बारे में प्रगति हुई है, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया हालांकि इसके पहले उप-मंत्री महोदय ने इसके ऊपर भाषण किया है लेकिन उसके बारे में एक शब्द भी उन्होंने नहीं कहा। बहुत विस्तार में वह नीति है, मैं उस सब के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन उसमें कुछ मुद्दों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। घोषणा के मुख्य मुद्दों में से कुछ ये हैं। छोटे बुनकरों तथा इनसे संबंधित अन्य लोगों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाना और उसका विकास करना, कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सस्ते कपड़े का वितरण करना, मानव निर्मित रेशे तथा यार्न में वृद्धि करना, हथकरघा क्षेत्र में बेकार पड़े करघों को पुनः चालू करना, अधिक उत्पादन के लिए आधुनिकीकरण करना, उचित दामों पर यार्न देना,

हथकरघों द्वारा पालियेस्टर तथा गैर-सूती वस्त्रों के उत्पादन को भी प्रोत्साहन देना, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कन्टोल के कपड़े के वितरण पर कड़ा नियन्त्रण रखना क्योंकि अभी भी ग्रामीण इलाकों में बड़ा गौलमाल होता है और गरीब व्यक्तियों को वह मिल नहीं पाता। उचित कीमत पर रुई उपलब्ध कराना, आदि। ये सब कार्य सरकार द्वारा हो रहे हैं। जो नीति घोषित हुई थी, क्या सरकार उस पर चल रही है। स्पष्ट है कि इस नीति के अनुसार काम नहीं हो रहा है, जो होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है।

भारत में लगभग 35 लाख हथकरघे हैं। मेरे पास सही आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने की आवश्यकता है। हथकरघा चलाना बहुत कठिन काम है। रातदिन यदि हथकरघे में पूरा परिवार भी लगा हुआ है, तब भी उसको खाने भर की मजदूरी नहीं मिल पाती है। इसलिए इसमें कुछ विकास करने की आवश्यकता है। जो इस का विकास नहीं हो रहा है, उसी कारण इसमें लोगों को लाभ भी नहीं मिल रहा है इसलिए और नई पीढ़ी के लोग इसमें आ नहीं रहे हैं और यह उद्योग स्पष्ट पड़ता चला जा रहा है। इन लोगों को जो सहायता दी जा रही है, अफसर और बिचोलिए करीब-करीब वह सारा पैसा खा जाते हैं और इन लोगों तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते वह सारी सहायता समाप्त हो जाती है। इसलिए इसमें आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। और वस्त्र उद्योग के लिए एक और स्पष्ट नीति बनाने की आवश्यकता है। जो लोग, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग इस धंधे में लगे हुए हैं उन लोगों को स्पष्ट रूप में

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

कहना चाहिए कि विदेशों में अपना बाजार खोजो और खोज कर उसका विकास करो। उसके सारे काम, सप्लाई वैग्रह सब तुम्हारे जिम्मे रहेंगे। नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन, हथकरघा तथा पावर लूम बोर्ड इन सब को जो देश में कपड़े की आवश्यकता है, उसके अनुसार काम करना चाहिए। गांवों में वसने वाले लोगों, भारत में रहने वाले लोगों की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि इस आधार पर कपड़ा दिया जाएगा, इस आधार पर कपड़े का बटवारा हो सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित काम होगा, अन्यथा नहीं होगा।

अब में रेशम उद्योग की तरफ आना चाहता हूं। प्राकृतिक रेशम की चार किस्में हैं—शहतून, ऐरी, तस्सर और मूंगा। मूंगे के उत्पादन में भारत का एकाधिकार है। तस्सर में भारत का दूसरा स्थान है और शहतून में पांचवा स्थान है।

भारत सरकार यदि चाहे तो इन उद्योगों को बहुत आगे बढ़ा सकती है। इसके लिए सर्व प्रथम आवश्यक है कि अच्छे अनुसंधान की व्यवस्था हो। अभी अनुसंधान नहीं हो रहा है। उत्पादन थोड़ा जरूर बढ़ा है लेकिन जितना उत्पादन बढ़ा चाहिए वह नहीं बढ़ रहा है। किस्म अच्छी नहीं निकल रही है। इसमें ज्यादा रेशम बर्बाद होता जा रहा है। उत्पादक तथा बुन कर को कम पैसा मिल रहे हैं इस में भी विचौलिए और व्यापारी अधिक पैसा खाए जा रहे हैं। इस बात पर सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिए जिससे कि बिचौलिये और व्यापारी अधिक मुनाफा न खाएं और ज्यादा मुनाफा उनको मिलना चाहिए जो मेहनत करके इसको तैयार करते हैं।

इसका उत्पादन जितनी तेजी से बढ़ना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। बोर्ड में अनेकों प्रकार के जगड़े हैं। अभी इसका एक आया था। उसमें संशोधन भी हुआ है। माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर काफी प्रकाश डाला था। बोर्ड में निश्चित रूप से जगड़े हैं और इन जगड़ों के चलते यह सारा व्यापार चौपट हो रहा है। इस में सुधार बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिए था। इसकी जांच भी की जानी चाहिए थी।

नेशनल कमीशन आन एप्रीकल्चर ने एक रिपोर्ट 31 जनवरी, 1976 को दी थी। उसमें कहा गया है:—

"The Central Silk Board should come under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and be reconstituted with the representatives from the States, the ICAR, the Union Ministries of Agriculture, Industrial Development, Commerce and All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, etc."

इन सब को मिल करके एक होना चाहिए और यह एप्रीकल्चर में सीधे जाना चाहिए। इसमें पुनः कहा है:—

"The Secretary of the Central Silk Board should preferably be technically qualified and have the status of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India."

ऐसा नहीं है कि अभी ऐसा नहीं चल रहा है। रिपोर्ट आ गई है लेकिन पड़ी हुई है। सरकार के दफ्तर में इसके अनुसार कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। रेशम उद्योग निश्चित रूप से कृषि पर आधारित है। इस में कुल 35 लाख लोग लगे हुए हैं जिनकी आर्थिक दशा अच्छी नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक सहायता नहीं कर रहे हैं।

एक खबर है कि वाराणसी में बुनकरों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है।

सरकार ने जो जबाब दिया है वह बड़ा आश्चर्यजनक है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको देखकर हम लोगों को लज्जा आती है। सरकार ने जबाब दिया है कि "जब 50 टन रेशम चीन से आयात होगा तब उन्हें दिया जाएगा।" यह सचमुच में बहुत बड़ा आश्चर्यजनक बात है, इसके लिए शीघ्र प्रबंध किया जाए। वहां मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। वहां का रेशम कारोबार दुनियां भर में विख्यात है, सारे लोगों को मालूम है, लेकिन इस ओर कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्य भी बहुत सी बातें हैं, लेकिन मेरा समय समाप्त हो रहा है और मेरे अन्य मित्र इन पर प्रकाश डालेंगे। मैं यही चाहता हूं कि इस पर तेजी से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए और जो यह रिपोर्ट है, उसके अनुसार काम होना चाहिए।

श्री राम सिंह पादव (अलवर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम माननीय राज्य मंत्री श्री पाटिल साहब की तारीफ करता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़ी हिम्मत से, बहादुरी से और साहस के साथ एक साहसिक कदम निर्यात-आयात नीति के संबंध में इस देश की आर्थिक नीति को अधिक मजबूत, सुदृढ़ और उदार बनाने के लिये उठाया है। नई आयात नीति की घोषणा के अन्तर्गत बहुत सी सुविधायें दी गई हैं और वे इस दृष्टि से दी गई हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़े और उत्पादन बढ़ने से हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति में मजबूती आए।

मान्यवर, आप जानते हैं कि विश्व की 15 प्रतिशत जनता या 15 प्रतिशत आबादी, विश्व की 75 प्रतिशत दौलत का अपने तरीके से इस्तेमाल करती है या उस पर भपना आधिपत्य रखती है और

विश्व के 75 प्रतिशत नेचुरल रिसोर्सेस का दोहन करके उसको इंडस्ट्रियल या दूसरे तरीके से तैयार करके विश्व की 15 प्रतिशत आबादी उसका लाभ उठाती है और उसका सीधा लाभ उन्हीं को जाता है और यही कारण है कि आज विश्व की 15 प्रतिशत आबादी अलग संपत्ता लिये हुए हैं और वह एक विश्व का अलग वर्ग बनी हुई है।

इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में विश्व ट्रेड को और इसके साथ-साथ अपने देश के ट्रेड को, चाहे वह इंपोर्ट हो, या एक्सपोर्ट हो, देखें तो हमको प्रतीत होगा कि नार्थ यूरोपियन कंट्रीज, यू० एस० ए०, जापान, ये ऐसे मुल्क हैं जो आज की डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज के दो-तिहाई प्राइमरी प्रोडक्ट्स को खरीदते हैं और वही आज भी हमारे मार्केट हैं और यहीं कारण है कि उनकी मर्जी पर या उनके द्वारा तय किये गये मूल्यों को स्वीकार करना डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज के लिये जरूरी हो जाता है, आबनीगेटरी हो जाता है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा, कि जहां वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है, यह एक बड़ा गंभीर विषय है। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय देश की आर्थिक नीति से बहुत गहरा संबंध रखता है, इतना संबंध किसी दूसरे मंत्रालय का नहीं है और वास्तव में यह मंत्र लय अपने आप तक देश के कामों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि जो वर्ल्ड ट्रेड है, उसके साथ भी इसका अपने-आप में संबंध है।

सारा विश्व इस बात को जानता है कि वर्ष 1981 वर्ल्ड-ट्रेड के लिये स्टेगनेंसी का साल रहा है, वर्ल्ड ट्रेड में कोई तरकी नहीं हुई है, जबकि वर्ष 1980 में एक प्रतिशत बृद्धि वर्ल्ड ट्रेड में हुई थी और सबसे बड़ी दुःख की बात यह है कि इस वर्ष 1981 में डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज का 13 प्रतिशत प्राइमरी प्रोडक्ट्स

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

डेवेलप्ड कंट्रीज को कम निर्यात किया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान डेवेलोपिंग कंट्रीज में आता है। वह भी प्राइमरी प्रोडक्ट्स दूसरे देशों को भेजता है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इन विकासशील देशों ने सबसे पहला एक साहसिक कदम यह उठाया है निर्यात के संबंध में कि इंडस्ट्रीयल मैनुफैक्चर्ड गुड्स का भी निर्यात किया है। डेवेलोपिंग कंट्रीज की मैनुफैक्चर्ड गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट दूसरे देशों में बढ़ती जा रही है। उनकी वहां खपत बढ़ती जा रही है।

1981 के वर्ष से एक और भी संकेत मिलता है। इस के लिये मैं मंत्रालय को घन्यवाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं। वर्ल्ड ट्रेड में एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस के महत्व को उस ने स्वीकार किया है। वर्ल्ड में एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूज के लिये सबसे अच्छा मार्किट है। अब आप देखें कि वर्ल्ड एक्सपोर्ट्स में एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस का ग्रोथ रेट पांच प्रतिशत बढ़ा है जबकि इंडस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्ट्स का केवल तीन प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि आपके पास एवेन्यूस हैं एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के। आपके पास एग्रीकलचरल सैकर्ट्स हैं, एग्रिकलचरल कमोडिटीज हैं, और आपने अपनी एनुअल रिपोर्ट में इस क्षेत्र के इस एवेन्यू को स्वीकार किया है। मुझे खुशी है कि आपने उस पर और ज्यादा क्षेत्र करने की बात कही है, उसको और ज्यादा बढ़ावा देने की बात कही है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो निर्यात के मामले में आपको और भी ज्यादा सफलता मिलेगी।

वर्ल्ड ट्रेड के जो हालात हैं और जो प्रतिकूलतायें हैं उन में भारत को

बहुत बड़ी कोशिश अपने निर्यात को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में करनी पड़ी है। उस में कुछ नीतिगत बातें भी हैं जिनका बजट में भी जिक्र किया गया है और मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में भी जिक्र किया गया है। सब से बड़ी नीति की बात इकोनोमिक कोओप्रेशन की है। वह डेवेलप्ड कंट्रीज से नहीं मिल रही है। सब से बड़ी हिन्ड्रेस वाली बात पालिसी आफ प्रोटेक्शनिजम की है जिस की वजह से डेवेलप्ड कंट्रीज अपने आप को एलूफ़ फील करते हैं। हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी ने इंटरनेशनल कान्फेसिस में कहा है कि जब तक विश्व के अन्दर इकोनोमिक कोओप्रेशन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक डेवेलोपिंग कंट्रीज कभी भी आगे नहीं आ सकेंगे और विकसित देशों के मुकाबले में खड़े नहीं हो सकेंगे। लेकिन हम विकसित देशों के मुख्यापेक्षी बने रहे यह भी ठीक नहीं है। वे हमें इकोनोमिक कोओप्रेशन दें तभी हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े, हमारी इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड तरकी करे और उसी के ऊपर आधारित रह कर हम काम करें यह ठीक नहीं है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि कुछ आइटम्ज हैं जिन को हम ट्रेडीशनल एक्सपोर्ट आइटम्ज कहते हैं और मुझे दुख है कि आज इन आइटम्ज के बारें में भी जिन पर उसकी हजारों साल से मनोपोली रही है, वह अपनी उस मनोपोली को भी खोता जा रहा है। वर्ल्ड ट्रेड में टैक्सटाइलज, टैक्सटाइल फैरीक्स, रा० काटन बगैरह के मामले में उसका बहुत बड़ा भाग रहा है। रा० काटन के मामले में हमारी एक्सपोर्ट 71 परसेंट कम हो गई है। काफी में शायद 45 परसेंट कम हो गई है। काफी के मामले तो इंटरनेशनल मार्किट में आपके कहीं

पैर ही नहीं जम रहे हैं। इन मामलों में आप क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। बजट में काफी प्लाटेशंज, टी प्लाटेशंज, कार्डिमम, रबड़ आदि के ऊपर आपने वैल्यू टैक्स को भी समाप्त कर दिया है। उसके बावजूद आपने क्रोई संकेत नहीं दिया है बल्ड ट्रेड में काफी, चाय, टैक्सटाइल, टैक्सटाइल फैब्रिक्स, रा काटन, आयरन और स्टील के मामले में किस तरह से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, बल्ड मार्किट को किस तरह से कैप्चर आप कर सकेंगे। इसका क्रोई इंडिकेशन 8-9 महीने की रिपोर्ट में नहीं है, अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक की जो प्रगति की रिपोर्ट आपने दी है, उस में क्रोई संकेत नहीं है। केवल इतना संकेत दिया है कि पिछले वर्ष जो एक्सपोर्ट ग्रोथ 26 परसेंट कम रहा इस वर्ष नौ महीने के अन्दर वह 11.9 प्रतिशत ही कम रहा है, इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कुल मिला कर 37-38 परसेंट ग्रोथ रेट कम रहा है। इस तरीके से आप एक्सपोर्ट की ग्रोथ रेट की किस तरह से आगे कर सकेंगे? आप काबू नहीं कर सकते हैं? जब तक किसी देश के अन्दर एक्सपोर्ट को नहीं बढ़ाते हैं और इम्पोर्ट को कम नहीं करते हैं तब तक इक्कोनामी कभी भी मजबूत नहीं हो सकती है। इन दोनों के अन्दर बैलेंस को कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं। पिछले दो साल से बराबर ट्रेड गैप बढ़ रहा है। 1980-81 में ट्रेड गैप 5,790 करोड़ रु० का था और इस समय पिछले 8 महीने में 3,523 करोड़ रु० का है। इसको किस तरह से

पूरा करेंगे, कौन से क्षेत्र को आप लेंगे, ऐसी क्रोई इंटेशन आपकी रिपोर्ट या काम से नहीं मिलती है। यह बात सही है कि जब तक आप मार्केट को एक्सप्लोर नहीं करेंगे और आप नहीं देखेंगे कि कौन कौन से आइटम्स हैं जिनकी देश के अन्दर खपत होते हुए भी बाहर भेज सकते हैं, जो कि जरूरी है, क्योंकि फोरेन एक्सचेंज लाना है और अपने ट्रेड बैलेंस को बनाये रखना है, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। कई बार कहा गया एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस के बारे में एक सिस्टेमैटिक तरीके से नीति बनाई जाये। एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस को किस तरह एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है जिसमें, 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर रहते हैं उस देश के अन्दर भी मुझे जानकर बहुत दुख हुआ कि आपने 1980-81 में 58.05 करोड़ का गेहूं मंगाया है। 1.84 करोड़ का राइस मंगाया है, 28.9 करोड़ के अन्दर सिरियल्स और 26.1 करोड़ के सीरियल प्रोपरेशन्स मंगाये हैं और मिल्स और क्रीम भी 52.97 करोड़ का इम्पोर्ट किया है। जब हम चावल और गेहूं के बारें में कहते हैं कि सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हैं और मिल्क के बारें में कहते हैं कि आवश्यकता नहीं है मंगाने की फिर इनका इम्पोर्ट पर इतना करोड़ों रु० क्यों खर्च किया जा रहा है? आपको गेहूं मंगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, जो वेजिटैबिल्स और फुट्स है आपने कैशूनट्स का इम्पोर्ट किया है, हीरे जवाहरत का इम्पोर्ट किया है। ऐसे आइटम्स को जिनकी आवश्यकता नहीं है, जो लम्बे

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जरी गुड्स है उनको आपको इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना चाहिये । मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ ऐसे आइटम्स हैं जिनके इम्पोर्ट को आप कम नहीं कर सकते हैं, जैसे पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स और जितना इम्पोर्ट पर खर्च कर रहे हैं उसका 45 परसेंट केवल आयल पर खर्च होता है: लेकिन और जो दूसरे आइटम्स हैं जिनके बारे भी काम चल सकता है उनको इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना चाहिये आप कपड़ा भी इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं । अगर आप इनफीरियर क्वालिटी का कपड़ा पहनते हैं तो देश को नुकसान नहीं होगा । इम्पोर्ट को कम करने के लिये देश के लोगों को कुछ त्याग करना पड़ेगा जो कि बहुत जरूरी है । ब्लेड के कारखानों के लिये बाहर से कोलीवरेशन करने की क्या जरूरत है । आपने कहा दिल्ली में एशियाड गेम्स के समय पेड़ों पर पानी छिड़कने के लिये इटली से फब्बारे मंगाये जायेंगे । इसकी क्या जरूरत है । एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट में बैलेंस रखे की आपकी भारी जिम्मेदारी है । तो किसी घर में, घरवाला बाहर से खरीदता ही रहे और अपनी कुछ चीज बनाकर बाहर भेजेगा ही नहीं जरूरी बात है कंगाल होगा, उसको पावर्टी बढ़ेगी । इसके लिये जरूरी है कि हम इम्पोर्ट को कम करें, एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ावें । तभी आप पावर्टी को कम करने में सफल कदम उठा सकें ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक्सपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में जो आपने नीति बनाई हुई है, इससे आपको कुछ नुकसान भी हो

रहा है और सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान यह है कि काफी में जहां 45 परसेंट का आपका मायनस है, मसाले में भी 29 परसेंट मायनस है । इसी तरह काटन में 71 परसेंट आयरन एंड स्टील में 5 परसेंट, काटन फैब्रीक्स में 8 परसेंट, जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग में 13 परसेंट, मैटल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग में एक्सक्लूसिव आयरन एंड स्टील 15 परसेंट मायनस है । तो जो आपकी मेजर आइटम्स हैं, जिनको मैन स्टे कामोडीज कहते हैं, एक्सपोर्ट के नुक्तेनजर से उनका एक्सपोर्ट आपका गिर रहा है और लगातार उसमें कोई वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है । यह एक बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है, जिसको आपको गंभीरता से लेना है और आपको सोचना है कि कौन से मार्केट मिल सकते हैं, मिडिल ईस्ट के या दूसरे कंट्रीज के अच्छे मार्केट मिल सकते हैं । इनको हमें देखना और तलाश करना होगा । इसे देखने और तलाश करने के लिये आपके मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में इसके लिये कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है । जो कि बहुत जरूरी है । सबसे अधिक पैसा आपको इस पर खर्च करना है, इसकी रिसर्च करनी है और इसे डेवलप करना है ।

इम्पोर्ट के बारे में जैसा मैंने कहा कि पी० एल० ओ० पर 5586.87 करोड़ रुपया आपने खर्च किया है और नान पी० एल० ओ० पर 6847.71 करोड़ का खर्च किया है । मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए दुख होता है कि जो फर्टिलाइजर पिछले साल इम्पोर्ट किया गया

उसमें से कितना आपने खर्च किया ? मैंने कल एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी, उसमें लिखा है कि जो फर्टिलाइजर आपने मंगाया उसका ज्यादा हिस्सा स्टाक में पड़ा है उसको किसान ने उठाया नहीं, उसके रेट हाई थे और दूसरे कारण भी थे। जब तक आप अपनी खुद की डिमांड को स्टडी नहीं करेंगे, रिक्विजीशन किन किन डिपार्टमैन्ट्स ने दी है, इंडैट दिया है, अगर फर्टिलाइजर आपके यहां पड़ा रहता है, कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है तो जो फारेन एक्सचेंज आपने उसमें इन्वेट कर दिया उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होता है, सिवाय नुकसान के कुछ नहीं होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि फर्टिलाइजर पर जितना एमाउन्ट इन्वेस्ट किया है, यह ठीक है कि फर्टिलाइज के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन पिछले साल आपका फर्टिलाइजर सरप्लस हुआ और मुल्क में उसकी कंजम्पशन गिरी है। यह भी ठीक है कि अबकी बार फर्टिलाइजर की कुछ मदों पर वित्त मंत्री ने 100 परसेंट एग्जम्प्शन दिया है ड्यूटी का। वह एक सराहनीय कदम है। इसके साथ साथ आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि कौन सी मदों पर आप इम्पोर्ट को कम कर सकते हैं ?

इसके अलावा वेजीटेबल आयल को मंगाने पर आपने 567.78 करोड़ रुपये लगाये हैं, आयरन एंड स्टील पर आपने 779.20 करोड़ रुपये लगाये हैं। मशीनरी एंड ट्रांस्पोर्ट इकिवर्जमेंट पर 1572.74 करोड़ रुपये 1980-81 में खर्च किया

है। इस तरह से जितनी भी इम्पोर्ट की मदें हैं उन पर आपका खर्च बढ़ा है, किसी में कम नहीं हुआ। यह मैं मानता हूं कि ऐसे मदें हैं, जैसी मशीनरी का इम्पोर्ट आपने टकनोलोजी को डेवलप करने के लिये किया है। 100 परसेंट जो गुड्स तैयार करके बाहर भेजते हैं, जो एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएन्टेड गुड्स है उनके लिये आप टेक्नोलोजी इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, मशीनरी इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उसमें तो हमें कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन जो ऐसी मशीनरी है जो यहां मिल सकती है, लेकिन आप यह कहे कि एफीशियेन्ट तरीके की होगी, इसके लिये आपको चैक करना होगा, स्पेशल सेल कायम करने होंगे। ओपन तरीके से सभी को इजाजत देते चले जायेंगे तो आप इम्पोर्ट को किसी भी तरीके से कम कर सकेंगे। अतपकी थ्रूस्ट इस बात पर होनी चाहिये कि इम्पोर्ट कैसे कम करें।

इन 8, 9 महीने में इम्पोर्ट 11.9 परसेंट कम हो गया है, इस तरह के इंडोकेशन्स आपने दिये हैं कि पिछले साल से यह कम हुआ है। लेकिन पिछले साल भी यह आपका ऊपर जा रहा था, 26 परसेंट का आपका खुद का रिकार्ड है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इसके लिये आपको कुछ नीतियां तिर्यारित करनी जरूरी हैं। उसमें सब से पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि मंत्री महोदय को अपनी टेक्स्टाइल पालिसी पर दोबारा सोचना पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान अपने निर्यात के लिये काटन और टेक्स्टाइल फैब्रिक्स पर डिपेंड करता है। इस नीति के मजबूती

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के साथ स्वीकार करना है और इसके प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना है।

हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स पार बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है। गुराजस्थान, उड़ोसा, तामिलनाडू गुजरात और नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स की बाहर के मार्किट में बहुत बढ़ो मांग है। उन्हें जितना अधिक बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा और जितने अधिक इनसेन्टिव्ज दिये जायेंगे उतना ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज हम ले सकते हैं। यह एक ऐसा फोल्ड है जो हमें अधिक से अधिक फारेन एक्सचेंज दे सकता है। इसका मार्केट भी आसानी से मिल सकता है। लेकिन एनुअल रिपोर्ट से इस बारे में कोई विशेष प्रयत्न जाहिर नहीं होता है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

जहां तक कृषि उत्पादन—बेजीटेबल्ज और फूट—का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि डोमेस्टिक कनजम्पशन को देख कर उनका निर्यात किया जाता है। अगर डामेस्टिक कनजम्पशन को कम करना जरूरी हो, अगर सब्स्टोट्यूट्स को स्तेमाल किया जाए—जैसे सब्जी को दालों से सब्स्टोट्यूट किया जाये—तो वह करना चाहिये लेकिन अगर किसी भी कामोडिटी का निर्यात करने से फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल सकता है, तो उसका निर्यात जरूर करना चाहिये। एक्सपोर्ट के लिये यह नीति कारण नहीं हो सकती कि अगर हमारे पास कोई सरप्लस कामोडिटी होगी, तभी उसे एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे। सरकार को अपने पर और नेशन पर कुछ न कुछ रेस्ट्रेंट लगाना होगा और किसानों को कुछ इनसेन्टिव्ज भी देने होंगे। किसान सेव, बेनाना या आम पैदा करता है, अगर वह ज्यादा पैदा हो जाता है, तो उसके भाव गिर जाते हैं। सरकार उन्हें बाहर नहीं भेजती है। सरकार को उनके लिये बाहर को मार्केट तलाश

करनी चाहिये, ताकि देश को फारेन एक्सचेंज मिले;

लेदर, फुटवियर और लेदर मैनुफैक्चर का एक्सपोर्ट भी गिरा है। इस साल सरकार ने थोड़ा बढ़ावा दिया है, लेकिन दो साल से उसका ट्रेड डाउनवर्ड है। इसमें हमारा देश ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज मा सकता है, इसलिये इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां बहुत अच्छी क्वालिटी का राइस पैदा होता है। जो मूल्क से खरोदना चाहते हैं, हम उन्हें वह चावल एक्सपोर्ट करें और फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करें। हम अपने देश में आडिनेरी क्वालिटी या लोअर क्वालिटी का चावल कन्जूम करे और अपनों इकानोमी को मजबूत करने के लिये अच्छी क्वालिटी के चावल को एक्सपोर्ट कर के फारेन एक्सचेंज हासिल करें, इसमें गुरेज नहीं करना चाहिये, बल्कि इसको डेवलप करना चाहिये।

आप बहुत योग्य राज्य मंत्री हैं। आपकी योग्यता में किसी को शको-शुब्हा नहीं है। आप बहुत मेहनती भी हैं। लेकिन आपका महकमा एक बहुत चैलें-जिंग टास्क है। आपको सारे वर्ल्ड से कम्पीट करना है। जब तक आप रात के 12 बजे तक वर्ल्ड मार्केट के ट्रेडज को स्टडी नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप मंत्रालय को सही गाइडेंस नहीं दे सकते। इस बारे में अधिक से अधिक मेहनत और काम की जरूरत है। हमारा इम्पोर्ट बढ़ रहा है, उसे कम करने की जरूरत है।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, recently on behalf of the Government of India, a new import policy has been announced. This import policy does not come in a vacuum;

it comes in the background of a specific situation, and it has to be judged in that background. That background is a background of, I should say, almost crippling dimensions of a trade deficit, which is mounting from year to year, and which, according to this book, has reached a figure of Rs. 5790.30 crores for 1980-81. This Report of the Ministry also says that exports have also been rising; but while exports have been going up by 4 percent, the Report admits that the imports have gone up by 39 per cent.

So, the dimension of the imbalance is very clear and it is admitted...).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL): It is for the past; not for the present. This 39 per cent import is for 1981.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes. It is also stated. And I know the Minister—because it is also indicated in the book—is going to say that we are entering into a new phase in which exports are going up in a big way. But here it is stated in this book that there are certain basic factors, not temporary, not fluctuating, but rather, I should say, long term basic factors, which are acting as a brake on the growth of our exports, which are hampering our exports. So, if this is his argument when he replies that exports are going to look up and all that, he will have to tell us also from the study of the global phenomena how those factors which they admit are preventing exports—and not only our exports, but exports of almost all the developing countries—from going up, are going to be countered? What is all this hullabaloo about North-South struggle going on in the world, this whole business of fighting for a new economic order for which the Government of India took an initiative recently and held, what is called, South-South-Conferance here? What is it all about if it not for this?

There may be marginal growth in one particular year, but basically if this imbalance is to be remedied, can there be any such substantial growth in exports

unless some basic policies, not only of us, but of those advanced countries, those developed countries with whom we have to deal are also changed?

This Report has admitted that the only countries with which there is not an unfavourable trade balance, but favourable trade surplus, in our favour are the countries of socialist communities, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and to a much lesser extent Africa. It is admitted here. But in the other countries, particularly the Western advanced countries there is a recession going on. And it is there where you are trying to sell your exports.

Then there are the fluctuating exchange rates. This is admitted here. And above all there is a fact that those countries are very consciously and planfully practising various types of protectionist measures both fiscal as well as non-fiscal to prevent exports from the developing countries coming into their markets on any substantial scale. That is mentioned in your Report itself So, are you in a position to change those things?

You may be able to show in a particular year two per cent or four per cent increase in export that has taken place. That is a different matter. It may be due to combination of various circumstances. But my point is we have to judge the new Import Policy declared the other day against this background and then say what do we find.

This new policy which has been declared should in my opinion have put much more emphasis on the question of import substitution i.e. the question of self-reliance, import substitution which was one of the goals which our Planners had put before themselves long ago. Instead of that, the new policy is a policy of what they call 'Import Liberalisation'—just the opposite. And what is that Import Liberalisation? About 100 items of raw materials and components have now been brought under the Open General Licence in this policy: 85 items of machinery have been brought under the OGL and those export units which are referred to as 100 percent export units, are supposed to export their entire production abroad, have been given 100 per cent

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freedom to import as much as they want, whatever they want. And then Sir, a very strange thing has also happened. Up to now the prevailing Import policy at least did not allow import licences to those who are considered to be non-users: only to the actual users, the person who actually uses those items for production was to be given a licence. But under the new policy even the non-users are to be given licences. That means that they can import this material even though they are not the producers themselves; and then they can sell it here in the market naturally at black-mail rates. This is a new thing that has been introduced.

And then there is a free import of foreign technology and know-how. All these years we have been repeatedly assured in this House that only that foreign technology and that technical knowhow will be allowed to be imported, which we do not have in this country at all and which is very urgently required; and such foreign technology import will not be permitted which impinges upon our indigenous technology, which prevents our indigenous technology from being developed. Also, I should say that in any developing country—and India is not an exception to that—there are too many industries here, our own domestic industries which are still, I should say nascent industries. They have not fully developed or fully grown. And in such countries they have to be given some protection. They have to be given some protection because otherwise the gates will be open for competition from people who are hundred times more powerful with tremendous resources and technology at their disposal. But now this free import of foreign technology and know-how which is outlined in this Import Policy, I don't know whether the Minister will admit that is something basically and radically new is sought to be introduced now. The Open Door policy for foreign capital is now being replaced by open door policy for foreign goods and foreign technology. I know the answer that will be given because the officials of the Commerce Ministry are not at all reticent. They have been speaking freely very well and loudly about it, trying to advertise this policy as being some thing which will produce a

miracle in our exports absolutely. We will be able to get all sorts of wonderful technology and all that. It will boost up our exports like anything. This is the sunshine story spread out by the Secretary of the Commerce Ministry and the other gentleman whose statements we read in the Press. But we should know that these foreign advanced countries hardly give their best or the latest or most efficient technology to countries like ours. It is well-known and everybody knows that. Anybody who knows about economics knows it. It is always the substandard and obsolete technology that is passed on to poor developing countries. So, no country can show whereby simply by importing technology from abroad, they have been able to stimulate their exports on a very substantial scale. And it will not happen in the case of India too.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It happened in other country also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, they have purchased the technology outright. There is a different process they followed in Japan.

I should say now this that the Minister wants to worship at the alter of the IMF with a vengeance. We have been quoting here day after day from the documents and memoranda of the IMF itself. And one of the main prescriptions they had given at the time of the Extended Facility, which we were given was that import liberalisation on a big scale must be put through. These, so-called, adjustments must be made. Without that adjustment that Loan is not going to be given. But for myself, I did not expect that this capitulation would take place so soon and on such a big scale. The IMF Memorandum which was quoted so many times in the House earlier on had confidently forecast that the Indian trade deficit will rise to its peak in 1983-84, not now. That means even if exports go up a little bit, imports will go up much more because that is the policy that you are adopting -requiring "substantial additional borrowing much of it on commercial terms". This is what IMF has forecast; and that is the path on which you are going; i.e. after the period of IMF loan is over,

they themselves have said that you will have to go in for commercial borrowing on a big scale which means at what rates of interest you know very well.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the 23rd Report of our own Estimates Committee, which has been submitted only recently. I am afraid the Reports of these Committees of the House are nowadays given very very low priority in the matter of consideration by Parliament. We never discuss a single one of our reports. They are printed, published and put away in the libraries. I do not know how many of these reports are seriously considered; but they are never discussed at least.

This 23rd Report of the Estimates Committee has a very interesting thing to say about the pattern of trade deficit because one thing which is always being said by my hon. friend Mr. Shivraj Patil is that this constantly rising value of imports is almost entirely due to the prices of petroleum and petroleum products. I do not deny that prices of POL have been going up frequently. It is a world-wide phenomenon. But the impression created is that but for POL, if we remove them from the export-import balance sheet, then you will find that things are not so bad, and that our exports are doing much better than our imports. It is not a fact.

The Estimates Committee's 23rd Report has given enough facts and figures to show that even without POL, the other non-POL imports are every year exceeding our exports substantially, by Rs. 300 crores, Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 500 crores. They have said that so long as this situation continues, the import of non-essential items should be very strictly controlled. But under the new import policy announced now, I am afraid even a large category of non-essential items will be permitted free entry.

The Estimates Committee has also pointed out that the unit value of many of the items which we export, i.e. what we realize, is much less in many cases

than the unit value of the same items which are exported by other developing countries. They realize a higher item value than we realize and they have pointed this out—these are not my findings, viz. that this feature is due to the fact that in our country, there is a very large scale theft of foreign exchange going on by means of under-invoicing. Large scale under-invoicing by our businessmen is leading to this loss in foreign exchange; and the unit value of our export items is on the low side.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is for a long time that this is going on. Something has to be done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So far as this import policy is concerned, our worst apprehensions are coming true; and I am afraid this is going to really have a crippling effect on many of our own domestic industries. The Indian machine-building industry has been struggling to get along—it has some achievements to its credit, I should say also; and the Indian machine-building to-day is in a position to supply first class equipment to many of our industries, whether they are textile, engineering or even heavy electrical equipments etc—but if you open the flood gates like this to the entry of foreign goods including machinery—because our Indian businessmen and Indian industrialists, especially those who belong to the large industrial houses have developed a mentality that they will always import foreign machines rather than have Indian ones—this is going to have a deleterious effect on the Indian machine building industry also, which requires some kind of a protection, some amount of encouragement and some amount of protection from getting crushed out of existence by these powerful foreign multi-nationals, with which they cannot compete.

So, the main thing I wanted to say is that this policy is absolutely an anti-national policy, against the interests of our nation, and that this policy should be opposed and fought tooth and nail. No support can be given to such a policy which is reversing the whole goal of

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national self-reliance and import substitution and independent economic development which we are supposed to be pursuing all these years, and without which no industry can stand.

I will raise 1 or 2 points before concluding, since my time is running out. They are both connected with the textile industry to which the previous speaker referred, but first I would refer to the jute textile industry. It is said here in this regard that the jute industry is facing a very serious recession due to decline in export demand; and, therefore, exports are declining and that there is recession and all that kind of thing. It is true to some extent, I admit, because the industry has been developed in such a way that it is critically dependent on foreign markets. It has always developed in such a way that other alternative uses, diversified uses of jute goods have not been developed or seriously pursued by these mill owners; and they have depended overwhelmingly on the export market, which previously used to be for hessian and after that, for carpet backing. And if for any reason, the demand declined in US or other overseas markets, immediately we are told that there is a terrific crisis in that industry.

Even then, according to his own report, the jute industry is still one of our major foreign exchange earners. In spite of these recessionary conditions, the figures here show that in 1979-80 the foreign exchange earned by the jute industry was Rs. 334 crores, whereas in 1980-81 it came down to Rs. 326 crores. It means that only Rs. 8 crores of export earnings went down. But it is certainly a valuable and crucial industry for our purpose. In this year, which has been declared as the Year of productivity, it is a deplorable fact that at this moment in West Bengal, about 14 jute mills are lying closed, not because of strike by workers, but because of lock-out or something else by employers; and so much of production capacity is completely crippled and paralyzed. I do not know what steps Government is proposing to take to get these mills into operation again.

At the same time, in this last season, which has just passed of raw jute cultivation, it is again admitted in the report that during the past season, prices the growers of raw jute obtained were generally lower than even the minimum support price which the Government of India proclaimed at Rs. 175/- per quintal. Even that price the raw jute growers did not get. And mills are lying closed. This report does not help us to understand at all what needs to be done, what is the remedy and what the lines on which this industry should be tackled.

There is a mention here of a Task Force set up for the jute industry by the Government. I know some of its members. That Task Force has submitted as early as in February 1981 its report which consists of about 8 or 9 very important recommendations, as to how to rehabilitate this industry, and put it on its feet. Very valuable recommendations are there, I should say. I am not able to go into them, for lack of time; but the main thrust of these recommendations is that the industry should acquire a new look. It should do some market research; it should look for alternative uses for jute products, and should do modernization from that point of view. At the same time it should try to see that the cultivators get decent price for the fibre. But this report does not tell anything about what is the fate of the Task Force report. All it says is that the report was again referred to some committee of the officials or something. There the matter rests; and nobody knows if those recommendations are going to be buried for ever or what is going to happen. So, this is the very sad plight that the jute industry has come to. I would request the hon. Minister to give some serious thought to it. During the last year, they went out of their way to give the mill owners many benefits and concessions hoping that would stimulate them to revive the industry; they gave them some Rs. 70 crores additional credit for buying raw-jute, because they said, they did not have any cash. Even after that nothing happens; nobody knows where those Rs. 70 crores went also.

And export subsidy was increased from the 1st of September 1981. Still nothing happens. So, either this industry under its present owners has got to be radically restructured; if that cannot be done, this industry has to be taken over. It is one of our principal foreign exchange earners, giving you nearly Rs. 400 crores every year. It cannot be allowed to be ruined and destroyed like this by a hand-ful of big jute mill owners.

Last few points about the cotton textile industry, of course, much is being said here by other members also. Here I also regret to say, at this moment, in this year of productivity, the fact of the matter is that entire textile industry in Bombay is closed. You may blame anybody you like. You are the Government running the show. 64 textile mills in Bombay, the State from which the hon. Minister himself comes, 64 textile mills employing 2.5 lakh workers are closed since the 18th of January. I do not know how much production is involved; but this I do know that because of some question of prestige that they will deal with only such and such a union; we will not deal with anybody else; and the union with whom they want to deal is completely isolated from the workers; the workers do not follow that union. They are out on strike. All they want is that their representatives should also be called for some negotiations to settle the strike; but nothing is happening; and this strike is dragging on.

13.58 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair.]

It is one of the biggest textile strikes that Bombay has ever seen. It is not a very good thing to the credit of the Government. At the other end of the country, in my own State, I would remind the hon. Minister that the largest mill, cotton textile mill, composite mill in Eastern India, that is the Birla Keshoram Cotton Mill in Calcutta, employing 10,000 workers had been locked out by the management since the 6th of December and this is April now. Production of

this Birla Keshoram Cotton Mill comes to 2.80 lakh meters of cloth per day; just calculate the loss. And the net profit this Keshoram Cotton Mill has been making is like this. Is it running at a loss that it had to be locked out? In 1978-79, its net profit was Rs. 3.46 crores; in 1979-80, its net profit was Rs. 5.10 crores and in 1980-81, its net profit was Rs. 5.66 crores. This company out of which the Birlas are earning so much profit, that has closed down its largest unit employing 10,000 workers from the 6th of December; and now we are on the 12th of April and nothing is being done. My complaint is that nothing is being done, whatsoever to get these employers to reopen the mill and run it. If the workers go on strike somewhere, we are told that they are doing something terrible anti-social and the whole country will be destroyed by the irresponsibility of the workers and all that. But where these employers, powerful employers are involved, closing down their production units, the Ministers of our Government have no courage to say boo to the goose; maybe for other considerations I do not know what; because this is the election season again now unfortunately.

14 hrs.

The last point I want to make is—I would request him to look into it that is why I am raising it here—regarding his own National Textile Corporation. I know the entire National Textile Corporation in the country is in difficulty and is showing very poor results. There is no doubt about it.

And one of the main reasons for it no doubt is the fact that under the pressure of the private textile mill owners the Government agreed that they would have no further responsibility for manufacturing, what is called the controlled cloth, or cheap cloth, the cloth which is required by the vast rural masses of our country. That was taken away from them and the whole responsibility was put on the NTC. Everybody knows that you cannot make much of a profit out of the cheap cloth, controlled cloth; it is not meant to make profit out of it also. All

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the profit making varieties of cloth, fine, super-fine and everything is left to the private mill owners and the NTC mills are burdened entirely with the burden of producing this cheap and controlled cloth. That I suppose, is the basic reason why the balance sheets of the NTC mills do not show profits. But anyway, I am referring now particularly to the Eastern Region subsidiary of the NTC comprising about 14 mills in West Bengal alone. In one year, 1980-81 the net loss of this subsidiary, as published in their own balance sheet, the Seventh Annual Report is 10.88 crores—their net loss! There is an Auditors' Report included in this Annual Report and it says in one place, if I may quote, this is what the Auditors have said:

"We were given to understand that the Corporation has an internal audit system. In our opinion, such system is not commensurate with the size of the Corporation or any of its business. It requires to be adequately enlarged and extended to various areas of its activities."

Now, the Chairman and the Managing Director of this subsidiary, of the Eastern Region, Mr. S. K. Bannerjee, who has been in control since 1978-79, has been accused of making various inconsistent and contradictory statements. He appeared before a Parliamentary Committee also last year, headed by Mr. R. R. Morarka which went to Calcutta, specially to study the affairs of this NTC and all sorts of inconsistent and contradictory statements were made by the Chairman and Managing Director and if one tries to sort out those contradictions . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the name of the Committee?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A Committee of the Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What Committee?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It must have been the sub-committee of the Public Accounts Committee of the Public Undertakings Committee. It is there-

fore suspected that the bulk, for example, the bulk of the yarn being produced by these mills, in the Eastern region is not being sold, as it was meant to be sold by a Government agency to the handloom sector and Government cooperatives and all that, but is being sold to private agencies.

There was a case in the Calcutta High Court involving this Eastern Region subsidiary of NTC. Case No. 220 of 1980. That is some other matter I am not concerned with it at the moment. In delivering the judgment in this case on the 17th February 1981 Mr. Justice S. K. Roy Choudhury of the Calcutta High Court made a few comments and I would just like to quote one or two of them, because they are of a general type of comments:

"The whole object and purpose of the provisions in the Companies Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder is to see whether the business is carried on, following the commercial norms and honestly and in a regular manner. There is no dispute that the respondent company—meaning this NTC—has taken over the sick textile units to bring them to line by an efficient and honest management. But I can take a judicial notice of the notorious fact that it has utterly failed to do so. On the other hand, the attitude of the present management of the respondent—company is such that it gives the impression to the Court that they are not bound by the laws of the land or by any provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and whatever they say must be accepted as gospel truth both in fact and in law. The high and mighty attitude on the part of the respondent Company is really sickening and I do not think that the Court should take by any notice of any fact or law which has no basis and particularly the Court will not rely on technicalities. However, the respondent-Company, being a Government company, and a top heavy administration which is managing the sick units, and whether they have brought back health to the sick units or not is a question to be enquired into elsewhere."

That did not come within the ambit of that particular case.

What I am saying is that there is something very seriously wrong with the eastern region unit of the NTC. For example, you will find from the Annual Report they have spent a substantial amount, invested about Rs. 35.91 crores on modernisation of machinery. But, along with the modernisation of machinery, one finds that the machine utilisation is going down all the time. Somebody has to look into it. How can this happen?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That process is on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My information is that in this process of modernisation, the Technical Director and some other technical experts who are there are being ignored in favour of setting up, what he calls,—this is mentioned in his Report—the Modernisation Committee, consisting of senior executives. They may be senior, or may be anything, but in this particular matter, the Technical Director and the technical experts have to be given priority; otherwise, it becomes highly irregular;

There are also certain serious charges, which I do not want to lay here because I cannot prove them; I do not know whether they are correct or not but they have appeared in the press—charges of malpractices in the negotiations for the purchase of this new machinery. It should be looked into.

Finally I would like to ask one question. Of course I do not know whether he is in a position to reply. I am told that the affairs of the eastern regional subsidiary have reached such a stage that there was an internal inquiry and audit by the Ministry—perhaps by his predecessor, I do not know. It was carried out by one gentleman, who is in charge of the holding company

of NTC and the Secretary of the Department of Textiles perhaps. They carried out an internal inquiry and they have submitted a report, I am sure. Whether that report justifies that at least this Managing Director, Shri Banerjee, should be removed immediately, if this subsidiary is to be saved or rescued in any way. It cannot be done by keeping in office this gentleman, who has practically led it to its liquidation. If there is such a report, and if there is such a recommendation, however confidential it may be, I would very much like to know....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is no more confidential.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Neither the previous Minister, nor the present Minister seems to be implementing it or taking any action on it.

I only wanted to refer to one or two matters. There are so many things covered by this Ministry's activities that one is tempted to speak about many more things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have given them enough of food for thought and action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: For thought? I thought it is meant for digestion. But, it cannot be digested.

I do not wish to take up more time. I thank you for the indulgence given to me. But, of course, my main quarrel is with their basic policy, the new import policy by which, I think, he is going to bring grief and disaster to our economic development.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Demands for the Grants of the Ministry of Commerce, I rise to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The new import-export policy which has been announced recently has to be welcomed because it is in consonance

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

(Shri Era Mohan)

with the avowed objective of accelerating production in 1982 and the Government have announced 1982 as the Year of Productivity. In this new policy of imports and exports, many concessions have been given for the import of plant and machinery which will in turn increase the pace of production. It is needless to reiterate that we have to earn more and more of foreign exchange through augmenting our exports in order to ensure rapid economic growth.

It is really unfortunate that after the announcement of 1982 as the Year of Productivity the Government of India have declared the policy of credit squeeze, in consequence of which the commercial banks and the nationalised banks refuse to give overdrafts and loans to businessmen and traders. Here it is necessary to make an exception for the export traders. The commercial banks and the nationalised banks should be directed to exempt the export traders from the credit squeeze policy and extend all the necessary monetary facilities to them in national interest. The hon. Minister of Commerce should exercise his good offices in this matter so that our export trade is not handicapped for want of finances.

I have to point out here that in 1981 the imports from England were 100 per cent higher than our exports to England. Naturally there has been a severe adverse balance of trade so far as our trade relations with England are concerned.

This calls for immediate scrutiny by our Commerce Minister and steps are to be taken to set right this unhappy situation. This assumes an alarming situation if the trade with rupee-payment countries is very much on the high side. Our trade with non-rupee payment countries, known as hard currency countries, has been declining steadily. This has inevitably affected our foreign exchange reserves. The value relation of rouble and rupee is low, while the value relation of dollar and rupee and pound and rupee is really high. We should endeavour effectively to set right

this imbalance and improve our trade with hard currency countries.

Presently, rice has become the major foreign exchange earner. While the Basmati rice is in great demand in foreign countries, we are exporting more of IR 106, Parimal rice. While the Basmati rice can fetch outside Rs. 6000 per tonne, the price outside for parimal rice is just about Rs. 3400 per tonne. Inspite of this substantial price difference, we are exporting more of Parimal rice. Our efforts should be to export more of Basmati rice so that we earn enormous foreign exchange. Parimal rice should be kept for internal consumption and all the Basmati rice should be reserved for export.

Recently we have entered into an Agreement with the USSR for the supply of 1.75 lakh tonnes of rice. The Food Corporation of India has been entrusted with this gigantic export effort. In the background of heavy pilferage taking place in the F.C.I. which is worth several lakhs of rupees,—this is surely the sign of mismanagement—I doubt very much whether the F.C.I. will be able to meet its obligations. The F.C.I. has also no expertise in exports. I am apprehensive of our country's name being sullied in the USSR. It may have an adverse effect on future trade relations also, with the U.S.S.R. I feel that we should not hesitate to utilise the services of Export Houses in the private sector who have experienced personnel to tackle such tasks. We may impose strict restrictions on their activities. I am suggesting just to ensure that we honour our commitment of supplies as per the schedule of the agreement. The Commerce Minister has a vital role to play in this matter. We can give some quantity to these private sector export organisations and the balance can be exported by the State organisation.

I am constrained to say this because of the failure of State sponsored export organisations like NAFFD. NAFFD was entrusted with the task of exporting

onions. This apex export body could not do the job and the export of onions had to be farmed out among private sector export organisations. The export of onion was de-canalised except in the case of Malaysia. Even in the case of Malaysia, NAFED could export only 35 per cent and the remaining 65 per cent export was done by a private sector export house. Because of the prevailing confusion, there is demand for decanalisation of onions even in the case of Malaysia. The growers of onions have become the victim because they are not getting remunerative prices. In other countries, the exports are primarily done by export organisations. At this juncture, we are mainly concerned with earning more foreign exchange by expanding our export programme and for that we need not stick to slogan of state sector and private sector. We should utilise the services of such export organisations in the private sector coupled with the authority bestowed on the State-sponsored export agencies.

In the country's total export of handloom fabrics, Tamil Nadu occupies premier place. Lakhs and lakhs of people in Tamil Nadu depend upon handloom industry for their livelihood. The Tamil Nadu handloom fabrics used to occupy pride of place in the international markets. But today, stocks of handloom fabrics worth hundreds of crores are stagnating in Tamil Nadu. Every week exhibitions of handloom fabrics are held just to promote the sale of handloom cloth. Yet the Government of India has not taken keen interest in promoting the export of handloom cloth in foreign markets. It should be given the top priority of the Government of India to boost the export of handloom cloth to foreign countries. If this is not done, lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu will face starvation deaths. Whatever fillip is required for this purpose, the Centre should not hesitate to render.

Till recently India held the sway in international market for its turmeric. 85

per cent of world's requirement of turmeric was met by India. Out of this 65 per cent came from Tamil Nadu. Because of our negligence, China has captured the world market for turmeric. It may be due to the lower price of Chinese turmeric that we have lost the international market. I demand that immediate attention should be paid to the export of turmeric and we should restore to ourselves the lost market.

We have Free Trade Zones in Kandla, in Santa Cruz in Bombay and in several other places for improving our export performance. The Free Trade Zone for Electronic products in Santa Cruz has become a remarkable success. During the past two years, whenever I got an opportunity to speak on this subject, I have been repeatedly stating that a Free Trade Zone should be set up in Meenambakkam Airport Zone in Madras for electronic goods. In Tamil Nadu we have eminent men in electronics and we have also entrepreneurs ready to invest all the money required for this purpose. So far there is not a single Free Trade zone in Tamil Nadu. By setting up this Free Trade zone near Meenambakkam, Tamil Nadu will get the justice done to it. Similarly, Coimbatore is known as the Manchester of India with 105 textile mills and hundreds and thousands of Steel Foundries. There is substantial production of handloom fabrics also here. Adjacent to Coimbatore is Tiruppur which is known for its hosiery throughout the world. From Nilgiris and Anamalai, which are on the outskirts of Coimbatore, tea is exported. If a Free Trade Zone is set up in Coimbatore, then Coimbatore will be on the world map. That will give the much-needed boost to exports from Coimbatore. That will also create the necessary industrial infrastructure in and around Coimbatore, which is suitable for export markets. I demand that a Free Trade zone on the pattern of Kandla or Santa Cruz Free Trade Zone should be set up in Coimbatore.

India is peninsular in its real sense with long coastline on three sides. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have the longest coastline as compared to many countries of the

[**Shri Era Mohan]**

world. In our exclusive economic zone, we have abundant marine wealth which remains unexploited so far. Even smaller countries are exporting more of marine wealth than India. Our fishermen are using the age-old catamarans. They have no mechanised boats capable of going deep sea for catching more sea food. It is really unfortunate that we have not laid emphasis on the export of marine wealth so far. By exporting marine wealth alone, we will be able to get maximum foreign exchange earnings. Yet we have neglected this area of great potential for exploiting to the country's good. The Commerce Minister should devote his attention to this field and ensure that our foreign exchange reserves are built on the export of marine wealth alone.

I do not understand the reasons for banning the export of sandalwood. For the past two years I have been referring to this on the floor of this House. In reply to a question raised by me some fifteen days ago, I was told that Tamil Nadu could send the Sandalwood to Karnataka, as if Tamil Nadu can earn foreign exchange by selling it to Karnataka. I cannot understand the logic of this reply. When crores worth of sandalwood are lying moth-eaten in Tamil Nadu, when the blackmarketeers smuggle out cut-pieces of sandalwood, why should there be ban on the export of sandalwood from Tamil Nadu? I demand that the ban on the export of sandalwood should be lifted immediately. There is no need for it at all. When we are in need of foreign exchange, we should allow the export of sandalwood.

Before I conclude I would refer to another sordid feature of the working of this Ministry. In Coimbatore 13 sick Textile Mills were taken over by the Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation when my party the D.M.K. was in the Government. Earnest efforts were made to bring them back to life. Suddenly, all these 13 sick textile mills were taken over by the National Textiles Corporation working under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce. Besides these 13 sick textile mills, one sick textile mill in Pandicherry has also been taken over

by the N.T.C. While these were in the charge of private management, the retired workers, the retired Government employees and teachers had invested their savings in these Mills as fixed deposits. Deposits of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 by such people had swelled the coffers of these mills at that time. Now I understand that though these deposits have matured, the NTC is not paying them back to these small investors. Some widows have come and complained to me, after bemoaning and bewailing their financial lot. If the NTC does not return the deposits of affluent people I cannot have any complaints. But it is really cruel not to return the deposits of retired workers, widows, retired government employees and teachers. The Government of India should direct the NTC to return the deposits of these people immediately.

I am sure that within the framework of the new import-export policy we will be able to have a favourable balance of trade with substantial foreign exchange earnings to our credit.

With these words I conclude.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहौ (बेगूसराय) :
सभापति महोदय, नई आयात नियंता नीति में उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये आयात लाइसेंस प्रणाली में अनेक परिवर्तन किये गये हैं। मंत्री जी ने नई आयात नीति की घोषणा करते हुए विश्वास व्यक्त किया है कि नई नीति के फलस्वरूप तकनीकी प्रगति के साथ साथ देश को आर्थिक दृष्टि से अत्मनिर्भर बनाने में भी मदद मिलेगी। विदेशों में वसे भारतीयों से पूंजी आकर्षित करने की दिशा में कदम उठाये गये हैं। साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी के सामान का उत्पादन करने के लिये भारत में जो उद्योग लगाना चाहते हैं, उन्हें भी काफी रियायतें एवं सहूलियतें दी जायेंगी। लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है। हमारी सरकार की जो ये सारी नीतियाँ

है, उन का मैं स्वागत करती हूँ। वे रचनात्मक नीतियां हैं और मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ और साथ ही साथ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अभ्रक उद्योग को और आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

आप भी जानते हैं और यह सारा सदन जानता है कि सारे देश में जितना अभ्रक का उत्पादन होता है, उस का 70 प्रतिगत बिहार में उत्पादन होता है। यह अभ्रक झुमरों तनेया और कोडरमा के इलाके का होता है। कुछ वर्षों से अभ्रक उद्योग में अमूतपूर्व मंदो गई है, और छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी में अभ्रक के उद्योग धंधे में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं, उन लोगों को काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जबकि आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में अभ्रक उद्योग की ओर विदेश के लोगों की आंखें लगी हुई हैं, हम उनकी ओर से उदासीन हो कर बैठे हैं।

समाप्ति महोदय : और हम लोगों ने आंखें मूँद ली हैं।

धोमतो कृष्णा साही : जो, हां। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस उद्योग की क्रय नीति, उत्पादन और विकास की नीति में परिवर्तन करने को जहरत है और उस और ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। सन् 1978 में बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार को पत्र लिखा था और उस में उन्होंने ऐसी अनुशंसा की थी कि जिस प्रकार से चाय और कफी के बोर्ड हैं उसी प्रकार से एक अभ्रक बोर्ड की स्थापना भी की जाये व्योंकि भारत में खानों से निकाले गये अभ्रक का 90 प्रतिशत भाग कच्चे पदार्थ के रूप में नियोत किया जाता है। इसलिये अभ्रक उद्योग का यदि आधुनि-

कीकरण नहीं किया गया और उस का विकास नहीं हुआ तो एक बहुत बड़ी, अपार राष्ट्रीय क्षति होने की संभावना है, बल्कि हो रही है; अभ्रक का निर्यात पूर्णतया भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान अभ्रक व्यापार निगम द्वारा ही किया जाता है और यह भारत सरकार का व्यापार निगम है, यह बड़े बड़े व्यवसायियों से, व्यापारियों से अभ्रक खरीदता है जबकि जो छोटे व्यापारी हैं या जो मध्यम श्रेणी के व्यापारी हैं, उन से भी उस को यह खरीद करनी चाहिये थी ताकि उन का शोषण न हो सके लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

इस के साथ ही साथ सब से खेद की बात तो यह है कि अभ्रक की खानों की गहराई बहुत नीचे चली गई है, जिससे निजी व्यापारी अपनी धनराशि लगा कर उसे दुरस्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वैसे छोटे व्यापारियों को ऋण दिया जाय, उन को ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि अच्छे अभ्रक खाने वरबाद होने से बचाये जा सके और साथ ही साथ विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित की जा सकती है। जहां एक और हम पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों और अनेक ऐसी चीजों पर विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय कर रहे हैं, वहां हम यदि ऐसे उद्योगों की ओर भी ध्यान दे तो हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा भी बढ़ेगी और हमारा आर्थिक क्षेत्र भी प्रगति करेगा।

बिहार के सिंहभूम में लौह अयस्क होता है। उसके उत्पादन में निरन्तर ह्रास हो रहा है। यह सही है कि सिंहभूम में जो लौह अयस्क पैदा होता है उसमें गुणत्मकता की कमी है। उसमें क्षमता नहीं है जितनी कि होनी चाहिये। फिर भी जो हमारी एम० एम० टी० सी०

[श्रीमंती कृष्णा साही]

जैसे संस्थान है वे इस लौह अयस्क को ब्लेंड कर देश के अन्दर इसकी खपत को बढ़ा सकते हैं और इसे अच्छे ग्रेड के साथ मिला कर इसका निर्यात भी कर सकते हैं। आज बिहार में ये खानें बंद होने के कगार पर हैं। अगर ये बंद हो गयी तो लाखों श्रमिकों को अपनी रोजी-रोटी से वंचित होना पड़ेगा और साथ ही साथ कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या भी उत्पन्न हो जायगी।

सभापति जो, आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में भागलपुर में तसर और मूंगा सिल्क का उत्पादन होता है। विश्वभर में उसका नाम है। हम जब विदेशों में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि वहां की बाजारों में इसकी बड़ी मांग है। इस प्रकार हम इसके निर्यात को बढ़ा कर भी लाखों लाखों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकते हैं। इस वैज्ञानिक युग में जहां गुणात्मकता को होड़ लगी हुई है उसमें हम अपनी पुरानी टेक्नोलोजी के सहारे कब तक प्रतिद्वन्द्विता में ठहर पायेंगे। हमें चाहिये कि हम वैज्ञानिक ढंग से इसकी गुणात्मकता को बढ़ाएं और इस उद्योग को प्रगति करें। जहां हमारे इतने अधिक संसाधन हैं, वहां हम इस उद्योग की प्रगति चतुर्दिक विकास कर के भी अपने संसाधन बढ़ा सकते हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से सुदृढ़ हो सकते हैं।

मैं वस्त्र निर्यात के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं कि वस्त्र निर्यात के क्षेत्र में भारत की गणना संसार के सर्वाधिक वस्त्र निर्यात करने वाले देशों में होती है। केवल परिमाण की दृष्टि से ही नहीं बल्कि श्रेष्ठता की दृष्टि से भी भारत बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर वस्त्रों का निर्यात करता है। भारत के वस्त्र निर्माता तो अत्यधिक विकसित टेक्नोलोजी का प्रयोग करते हैं। हमारी यह एक बुनियादी और पुरातन इंडस्ट्री है। इसका इतिहास बहुत

पुराना है। हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था इस इस उद्योग पर बहुत निर्भर करती है। बोम्बे जैसे प्रांतों की तो यह इंडस्ट्री बेकबोन है।

लेकिन आज इस उद्योग में क्या हो रहा है? 1981 के सितम्बर तक इस उद्योग में 22 काटन मिलें बंद थीं। फिर जनवरी से बम्बई में ही 60 काटन मिश बंद हुए जिसका बहुत ही प्रतिकूल प्रभाव अन्य उद्योगों पर भी पड़ रहा है। जैसे केमिकल्स डाई, हार्डवयर, पिगमेंट आदि उद्योग तो प्रायः समाप्त हो रहे हैं। हजारों लीटर दूध जो इन फैक्ट्रियों में इस्तेमाल होता था वह भी बर्बाद हो रहा है। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये और अनुशासन भंग करने वालों को कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, इसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि 1968 में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की स्थापना हुई थी। 1972-73 में इसने 103 बीमार मिलों को अधिगृहीत किया। 1981-82 में 112 मिलें इसके अधीन थीं। यह निगम 1974-75 से घाटे का सामना कर कर रहा है। दिनों दिन यह अस्वस्थ होता जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय: इलाज भी हो रहा है या नहीं?

श्रीमंती कृष्णा साही: सभापति महोदय, यह तो इतना अधिक अस्वस्थ हो गया कि खाट पकड़ ली है। अब तो ऐसा ही नजर आ रहा है कि यह बिल्कुल ला इलाज हो रहा है। हमने इसके बारे में देखा है कि 1978-79 में इसमें सबा दो अरब का घाटा था तो 1981-82 में दाई अरब का घाटा हुआ। इस संबंध में उप मंत्री का वक्तव्य भी देखा। 1980-81 में निगम के अधिकारियों ने

यह दावा किया था कि इसमें 6 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ होगा और अब हम घाटे की घाटी से निकल चुके हैं। जो निगम 6 करोड़ का नफा देने वाला था वह कहां तक यह दे सका इसको हम सब जानते हैं। आज के युग में गुणात्मक प्रतिद्वन्द्विता की होड़ लगी हुई है। इसलिए इसको आधार मानकर निगम ने कहा कि इसका आधुनिकीकरण होना चाहिये लेकिन आधुनिकीकरण तो नहीं हुआ। आधुनिकीकरण के लिए ढाई अरब रु० की योजना बनाई गई, लेकिन मशीनों को रीप्लेस करने के बजाए उन्हीं पुरानी मशीनों को रंग-रोगन करके नया रूप दे दिया गया और वे काम नहीं कर रही हैं। 50 करोड़ की मशीनें विदेशों से भी आई, लेकिन उनसे भी कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार की नीति है और सिद्धांत है कि गरीबों के लिये कंट्रोल का कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराया जाए और इसलिए कंट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाया गया। इसलिए 1981 में यह बात सामने आई कि इसका उत्पादन 45 करोड़ वर्गमीटर से बढ़ाकर 65 करोड़ वर्गमीटर किया जाएगा और नये वस्त्र नीति के अनुसार हथकर्धा उद्योग को भी प्रोत्साहन देंगे, लेकिन क्या हुआ? आज हमारा बुनकर मुसीबत में है। सूत और रसायन, महंगे हो गये हैं, इससे उनको कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अभी समय रहते यदि इस पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो सकेगा तो लोग बड़ी परेशानी में पड़ जायेंगे और अर्थव्यवस्था जो नष्ट हो ही रही है, साथ ही साथ रोजी-रोटी का प्रश्न भी लोगों के सामने उठेगा।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं मुकामा और गया स्पिनिंग मिल के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ जो बिहार में है। मुकामा में तीन वर्ष पहले स्पिनिंग मिल में एक मशीन 50 लाख की लेकर रखी हुई है और तब से वह वैसी ही पड़ी हुई है, उसका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय: केन्द्रीय सरकार की है या राज्य सरकार की?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: केन्द्र सरकार की है, तभी तो कह रही हूँ। नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन द्वारा टेकओवर किया गया था।

सभापति महोदय: वह भी बीमार थी?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: वह मिल बीमार नहीं थी, यदि मंत्री महोदय जाकर देखेंगे तो उनकी तबीयत खुश हो जाएगी कि 6 साल तक जब मिल बंद थी और मैं वहां विधान सभा की सदस्य थी, उस समय उस मिल को 6 साल बाद खुलवाया गया...।

सभापति महोदय: मैं देख चुका हूँ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: आपने तो देखा ही है। तो मजदूरों ने कितनी मेहनत से हिफाजत की और उसका एक पुर्जा भी खराब नहीं होने दिया। इसलिये मैं अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि वे देखें कि 50 लाख की मशीन आई तो उसका एक्सपेंशन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है।

हम लोगों ने तय किया कि गरीबों को कपड़ा उपलब्ध होना चाहिये, लेकिन क्या हो रहा है। गरीबों के लिये कपड़ा बनाया जाता है, उनके लिये पूरा तामज्जाम किया जाता है, लेकिन उनको 15 प्रतिशत

[श्रीमती कृष्ण शाही]

भी कपड़ा उपलब्ध नहीं होता है और निगम के कंट्रोल का कपड़ा वस्त्र उत्पादकों को दे दिया जाता है और वह शहरी क्षेत्रों में बड़ी-बड़ी दुकानों में बेचा जाता है और यह सब की आंखों के सामने है। 50 प्रतिशत लोग जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं और गांवों में रहते हैं, उन्हें कपड़ा उपलब्ध नहीं होता, इसके बारे में पहले भी लोग कह चुके हैं, मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती, लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहती हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने जिन घाटे वाली कपड़ा मिलों को अधिग्रहित किया है, उनको वह क्या चलायेगा जो स्वयं बीमार है, वह दूसरे को क्या संजीवनी दे सकता है। उसका क्या इलाज कर सकते हैं? इसलिये प्राथमिक जवाबदेही है, उसको पूर्ण करने में यह सक्षम नहीं है।

मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो अवेल-विलिटी आफ फेब्रिक्स है, वह बहुत नीचे चला गया है और एक्सपोर्ट आफ काटन यानफेब्रिक्स 31 करोड़ से घट कर 21.39 करोड़ रह गया है और 16.8 मीटर 1964-65 में पर केपिटा एविलेबिलिटी आफ फेब्रिक्स था जो 80-81 में 15.0 मीटर हो गया। कहते हैं कि आबादी बढ़ी है, लेकिन यह अजीव बात है कि एक तरफ तो कपड़े की शार्टेज आ रही है और दूसरी तरफ इनके भंडार में इतना कपड़ा हो गया है कि लोगों के लिये सिरदर्द हो गया है कि उसकी खपत कहाँ की जाए। विरोधाभास की तरह यह लगता है। अभी हमारे देश की स्थिति को आप देखें। कपड़े के एक्सपोर्ट की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। उस तरफ से बड़े व्यापारी ध्यान हटा रहे हैं। अच्छे ढंग का और आधुनिक ढंग का कपड़ा बना तो रहें हैं, मिलें बना तो रही हैं लेकिन उसको वे अपने देश में ही बेचना चाहते हैं, विदेशों में भेजना नहीं चाहते। नतीजा

यह है कि हमारे देश में छोटे छोटे व्यापारी जो कपड़ा बनाने के काम में लगे हुए हैं वे इनके कम्पोटीशन में टिक नहीं पा रहे हैं। बड़े उद्योग वाले अगर बाहर कपड़ा भेजें तो हमारा एक्सपोर्ट भी बढ़ता है और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत ही नहीं होती बल्कि उस में बढ़ोतरी भी हो सकती है और साथ ही साथ छोटे उद्योग धंधे भी चालू रह सकते हैं। यही मुख्य विन्दु थे जिन की ओर में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती थी।

अन्त में एक बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ। मेरा क्षेत्र आधा मोकामा में पड़ता है जहां स्प्रिंग मिल है। आप देखें कि वहां क्या क्या विकास हो सकता है। यह विहार प्रान्त की ही बात नहीं है बल्कि सारं देश की बात है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज): कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री या बजारते तजारत दो हिस्सों में बंटी हुई है। एक का नाम है डिपार्टमेंट आफ कामर्स और दूसरे का नाम है डिपार्टमेंट आफ टैक्सटाइल। वक्त की कमी को देखते हुए मैं अपनी बात ज्यादातर डिपार्टमेंट आफ टैक्सटाइल के बारे में ही कहूँगा। कामर्स के बारे में थोड़ा सा इशारा जरूर करूँगा, आपकी मार्फत।

जो बजट मांगे रखी गई है उस में खास तौर से हैडलूम का जो मुकदमा है उसको अव्वाम के नुमाईदानों की सबसे बड़ी अदालत में मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरी समझ के मुताबिक हैडलूम के साथ नाइंसाफी बरती गई है बावजूद इसके कि बार बार यह कहा जाता है काम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से या सरकार क

तरफ से कि उसका खास व्येय, खास तात्पुक हैंडलूम की तरक्की करने का है। मौजूदा हकूमत बराबर यह दावा करती रही है कि हैंडलूम और दस्तकारी को बढ़ावा देना उसका खास मक्सद रहा है। जो बीस नुकाती प्रोग्राम, बीस सूती कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था उस में भी हैंडलूम और घरेलू दस्तकारियों की तरक्की के काम का जिक्र किया गया था और जो नया बीस सूती कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है उस में भी कहा गया कि हैंडलूम का एक खास मुकाम होगा। लेकिन हुआ क्या है? नए बीस सूती कार्यक्रम में पहले बीस सूती कार्यक्रम के मुकाबले में कम अहमियत दी गई है। पहले बीस सूती कार्यक्रम में हैंडलूम के बारे में दो प्वाइंट खास तौर से थे लेकिन अब नए बीस सूती कार्यक्रम में आखिर में एक प्वाइंट को रस्मन, एक नुक्ते को रस्मन हिस्सा बना दिया गया है। रस्मन में इसलिये कहता हूँ कि इसका सबूत इस साल का बजारते तजारत का बजट है। गुजरात साल के मुकाबले में इस साल बजट एस्टी-मेट हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स के नाम से नम्बर 2 पर बजट एस्टीमेट्स में साफ तौर से कहा गया है:

"The Budget Estimates 1982-83 show a decrease of Rs. 80.12 crores compared to Revised Estimates of 1981-82;"

यानी इस साल हैंडलूम की मद में 80 करोड़ 12 लाख 39 हजार रु० रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट्स से कम कर दिया गया तो आप खुद देखेंगे मेरी बात सही है या मलत है हर मद की तफसील में तो नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन इतना रु० नये 20 सूती कार्यक्रम के लाने के बाद ही यह पहला बजट है जिसमें हकूमत ने हैंडलूम और दस्तकारों के साथ अपनी

हमदर्दी का सबूत दिया है इस 80 करोड़ 80 को कम कर के। जब यह इब्तदा है तो इतहा क्या होगी आप खूद अंवाजा लगा लूँ और वह भी नए 20 सूती कार्यक्रम के ऐलान के बाद।

PROF. N. G. GANGA: Handloom exports are going up.

श्रो अशफ़ाक हुसन : हैंडलूम की सनत को सूत और केमिकल के मुनासिब दाम पर फराहमी के लिये 1980 में ऐलान किया गया था नेशनल हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बनाया जायगा। बजट में भी पैसा रखा गया, लेकिन 1980 के बाद 1981-82 और 1982-83 में अभी भी नेशनल हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन किस स्टेज पर है यह पता नहीं है। और उसकी तरक्की इस तरह से हो रही है कि साल की बजट मांगों में इस मद में पहले रखे गये 2 करोड़ रु० की जगह इस साल उसे घटा कर 75 लाख 70 हजार रु० कर दिया गया। तो कथनी और करनी में कितना फर्क है यह इससे साफ जाहिर होता है इया 1 करोड़ 24 लाख 30 हजार रु० की रकम कम करने का मतलब यह लगाया जाय कि हकूमत इस कौरपोरेशन को बजूद में लाने में तेजी दिखा रही है या इसको कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डाल रही है। हैंडलूम की फरोग के लिये सूती मिलों पर जिम्मेदारी डाली गयी कि बाजार में फरोख्त करने के लिये 50 फीसद सूत हैंडलूम के लिये तैयार करें और इस 50 फीसद सूत में से 85 फीसद सूत 40 नम्बर और उसके नीचे के नम्बर में तैयार होगा। लेकिन पोजीशन क्या है। 10 लाख 67 हजार किलोग्राम सूची धागे में से सिर्फ 2 लाख 60 हजार किलोग्राम हैंडलूम के लिये तैयार किया गया 1981-82 में। ऐसी पावनी लगाने से क्या फायदा जिस पर अमल का जिम्मेदारी लेने के बाद भी अमल न होता हो? यही चजह है कि नेशनल

[श्री अशफाक हुसैन]

हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन अभी तक बजूद में नहीं आया और इस साल उसके लिये रूपया भी कम कर दिया गया। हैंडलूम के मुनासिब दाम की फाराहमी के लिये जरूरी है कि 50 फीसद और 85 फीसद की जो कानूनी पाबन्दी 1978 में लगाई गई है उस पर सख्ती से अमल किया जाय। अगर आप अपना मकसद हासिल करना चाहते हैं तो मिलों पर पाबन्दी लगानी होगी कि मुकर्रा मिकदार में सूत हैंडलूम के लिये तैयार करें। और मेरा सुझाव है कि जब हम चीनी और सीमेंट की दोहरी नीति अपना सकते हैं तो हैंडलूम के धांगे की फराहमी के लिये भी क्या दोहरी नीति नहीं, अपना सकते हैं। इस पर मंत्री जी विचार करें और साफ जवाब दें।

हैंडलूम के लिये दूसरी अहम जरूरत इसके लिये किए हुए दायरे पर सख्ती से अमल करना जरूरी है। क्षेत्र बना दिये गये कि हैंडलूम पावरलूम और मिलों पर यह कपड़ा बनेगा। लेकिन क्या उस पर अमल होता है। हो यह रहा है कि जो कपड़ा हैंडलूम पर बनना चाहिये वह खुले आम पावर लूम पर बन कर बाजार में आ रहा है, और पावर लूम पर बनने वाला कपड़ा मिलों के द्वारा बनाकर बेचा जा रहा है। किसी भी पाबन्दी पर कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है। कागज पर हो तो हो। इन दोनों की दखलन्दाजी से महफूज रखना हुकूमत की जिम्मेदारी है, जिसमें कोताही और द्विलाई हुकूमत भरत रही है। मौजूदा टेक्सटाइल पालिसी में यह फिंडोरा पीटा गया है कि हैंडलूम को इज्जत का मुकाम दिया गया है। नायब वजीर साहब, डिएटी मिनिस्टर साहब का जो भाषण हुआ है, मैं तो तीन साल से भाषण सुनता आ रहा हूं कि हैंडलूम को इज्जत का मुकाम दिया गया है, लेकिन वह देखने में नहीं आ रहा है।

यह कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कपड़े की सारी जरूरत हैंडलूम से पूरी की जायेगी। लेकिन कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े में, जनता साड़ी में हैंडलूम को सबसीडी 1 रूपये 50 पैसे फी स्क्वेयर मीटर दी जाती है, जबकि एन०टी०सी० मिलों को इस तरह की साड़ी के लिये 2 रूपये साड़ी दी जाती है। हैंडलूम का जो कपड़ा तैयार होता है, वह गरीब तैयार करते हैं और गरीबों के लिये तैयार करते हैं। लेकिन उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिये सबसीडी सिर्फ डेढ़ रूपया दी जाती है और एन०टी०सी० जब वहीं कपड़ा तैयार करता है तो धोती-साड़ी के लिये उसको 2 रूपये की सबसीडी दी जाती है। यह फर्क क्यों हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं, मंत्री जी को इस बारे में बताना चाहिये।

यह इसलिये भी हो सकता है कि एन०टी०सी० मिलों सरकार की हैं और उनका घाटा नफा देखने की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार की है और गरीब बुनकर जो देहात में रहता है, जिसका ताल्लुक कमज़ोर तबके से है, गरीब तबके से है, इसलिये उसकी जिम्मेदारी कोई नहीं लेता है। हैंडलूम के बुनकरों को अमली सबूत देना है तो आपको पहला काम यह करना चाहिये कि जो सबसीडी हैंडलूम को देते हैं वह एन०टी०सी० से बढ़ाकर दें। अगर एन०टी०सी० को 2 रूपये देते हैं तो हैंडलूम को ढाई रूपये दें। पिछले साल के मुकाबले हैंडलूम और एन०टी०सी० को दी जाने वाली सबसीडी की रकम कम कर दी गई है। सबसीडी कम करने का मतलब यह है कि हैंडलूम का कपड़ा भी कम तैयार होगा। जो कपड़ा जनता कपड़े के नाम से कहा जाता है, सबसे ज्यादा रकम इस मद में इस साल आपने कम कर दी है। आप तो लायक हैं, होनहार और नौजवान हैं और आपसे बहुत सी उमीदें वावस्ता हैं, इसलिये आपको खासतौर से समझना चाहिये कि इस

साल जो आपने रुपया सबसीढ़ी की मद में दिया है, वह करीब 57.50 करोड़ पिछले साल के मुकाबले में कम कर दिया है। इस तरीके से करीबन 58 करोड़ रुपया कम करने से क्या हैंडलूम को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, क्या इस तरह से हैंडलूम की हमदर्दी का यही अमली काम है?

1980-81 और 1981-82 के बजट में हैंडीक्राफ्ट के मद में 5 करोड़ 5 लाख रुपये कालीन ट्रेनिंग सेंटर के नाम पर रखे गये जो कि इस साल बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिये गये। पता नहीं कहां इसको मर्ज कर दिया गया है? हैंड निट कार्पेट जो देहात के गरीब बुनकर तैयार करते हैं, उनके ऊपर से सरकार की नजर कुछ फिर गई है, क्योंकि पहले ट्रेनिंग के नाम पर जो रुपया मिलता था, उससे इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा मिलता था और इस हैंड निट कार्पेट से हम सीधे सीधे एक तरफ विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते थे और दूसरी तरफ देहात के बुनकरों को फायदा होता था।

हमारा मुळक अपनी दस्तकारियों के लिये बहुत मशहूर है, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद के बर्तन हों, अलींड के ताले हों, सहारनपुर का लकड़ी का काम हो या काश्मीर का आइवरी का काम हो या ईस्ट में वांस का काम किया जाता है। इस साल के बजट में इन दस्तकारियों में जो आपने 10 करोड़ 49 लाख रुपया रखा है, यह इस बात का सबूत नहीं देता है कि आप दस्तकारों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हों। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि दस्तकारों और हैंडलूम के साथ जो अब सौतेला व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, उसमें आप कमी करें उसे खत्म करें। उन्हें बराबरी का दर्जा दिया जाए। चूंकि व कमज़ोर और पिछड़े हुए हैं, इस लिए उन्हें और प्रोत्साहन और प्रोटक्षन देनी चाहिए:

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि आप अपनी तकरीर को खत्म करने की कोशिश करें।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : मैं मांग करूंगा कि हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स की एक अलग से वजारत कायम की जाए

जो नई एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी घोषित की गई है, बहुत से साथियों ने उसपर कहा है और आपने भी कहा है कि वक्त कम है, इस लिए मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त की तकरीर को पूरी तरह से सर्पोट करते हुए उसमें और कुछ जोड़ना नहीं चाहता।

गारमेंट्स के एक्सपोर्ट के सिलसिले में एक नया ऐलान अखबारों में देखने को मिला है, जिसमें गारमेंट्स और फ्रेंचिस के सभी तरह के कोटे को ख़ल्त-मल्त कर दिया गया है, एक में मिक्स कर दिया गया है। इससे हैंडलूम और फ्रेंचिस का ख़सूसी कोटा खत्म हो गया है। इससे हैंडलूम और दस्तकारियों को नुकसान पहुंचेगा।

ऐप्रेल एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन कॉसिल के घपलों की तरफ इशारा करते हुए और उसके ओहदेदारों की बद-दियानती की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं कहुंगा कि उसके बारे में ख़सूसी तबज्जुह दी जाए।

जहां तक जूट का ताल्लुक है, यह आपकी रियासत से ताल्लुक रखता है।

सभापति महोदय : बंगाल और कुछ हृद तक बिहार।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : वहां पर दो जूट मिलें हैं। कटिहार जूट मिल को बदइन्तज़ामी की वजह से सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है और उम्मीद है कि अब वह सही रास्ते पर चलेगी। लेकिन जो दूसरी मिल वहां पर है, उसको कल-कत्ता के कोई सेठ चमरिया चलाते हैं।

[श्री अशफाक दमैन]

वह इस जूट मिल पर कम ध्यान देते हैं और कलकत्ता में अपने चमड़ा उद्योग पर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं। मजदूरों की कई महीने की तन्त्वाह और ग्रैचुइटी फंसी हुई है। उनका बोनस भी रुका हुआ है। डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की रकम उन पर बाकी है। इस मिल को नैशनलाइज़ किया जाए, ताकि मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिले और जूट उद्योग की भी तरकी हो।

[شڑی اشراق حسین (مہاراج گلمج):

کامرس، ملستی یا وزادت تجارت
دو حصوں میں بلتی ہوئی ہے ۔
اہک کا نام ہے دیوارتمہمت آف
کامرس اور دوسروے کا نام ہے
قیپارتمہمت آف ٹیکسٹائلز ۔ وقت
کی کسی کو دیکھتے ہوئے میں اپنی
ہاتھ زیادہ تر دیوارتمہمت آف
ٹیکسٹائل کے بارے میں ہی کہوں گا ۔
کامرس کے بارے میں تھوڑا سا
انکارہ فرود کروں گا ۔ آپکی معرفت ۔

جو بیجت مانگھوں دکھی گئی
میں اس میں خاص طور سے
ہملاً لوم کا جو مقدمہ ہے اس کو
عوام کے نمائندوں کی سب سے بڑی
مدالت میں میں دکھنا چاہتا ہوں -
میں سمجھہ کے مطابق ہملاً لوم
کے ساتھ نا انصافی ہوتی گئی ہے
ہوا جو اس کے کہ ہار باد یہ کہا
جاتا ہے کامرس ملستدی کی طرف
سے یا سوکاڈ کی طرف سے کہ اس کا
خاص دہمان خاص تعلق ہملاً لوم

کی توقی کرنے کا ہے - موجودہ
حکومت ہر اپر یہ دعوہ کرتی رہی ہے
کہ ہولڈ لوم اور دستکاری کو بوہاوا
دہلا اس کا خاص مقصد رہا ہے -
جو بھاس نکلی پروگرام ہاس سوتھی
کاریہ کرم بلایا کیا تھا اسی میں
بھی ہلکا لوم اور گورنمنٹ دستکاریوں
کی ترقی کے کام کا ذکر کیا تھا
اور جو زیاد بھاس سوتھی کاریہ کرم
بلایا کیا ہے اس میں ۴۴ یا کیا
کہ ہولڈ لوم کا ایک خاص مقام
ہو گا - لہکن ہوا کیا ہے - نئے
بھاس سوتھی کاریہ کرم میں پہلے
بھاس سوتھی کاریہ کرم کے مقابلے
میں کم اہمیت دو گئی ہے - پہلے
بھاس سوتھی کاریہ کرم میں ہولڈ لوم
کے بارے میں دو پوائنٹ خاص طور
سے تھے لہکن اب نئے بھاس سوتھی
کاریہ کرم میں آخر میں ایک
پوائنٹ کو دیا گیا ہے - دسی میں
حصہ بلایا دیا گیا ہے - دسی میں
اس لئے کہا ہوں کہ اس کا ثبوت
اس سال کا وزارت تجارت کا بھجت
ہے - کذھ سال کے مقابلے میں
اس سال بھجت استی میٹ ہولڈ لوم
اور ہولڈی کرافٹ کے نام سے نمبر ۲
بڑی بھجت ایسٹی میٹس میں
سات طور سے کیا گیا ہے -

"The Budget Estimates 1982-83 a decrease of Rs. 80.12 crores compared to Revised Estimates of 1981-82."

یعنی اس سال ہیلڈ لوم کی مدد میں ۸۰ کروڑ بارہ لاکھ ۳۹ ہزار (وپیٹے دیوانہ ایسٹیمیٹس سے کم کر دیا گیا) تو آپ خود دیکھوں گئے مہری بات صحت ہے یہا غلط ہے۔ ہر مدد کی تفصیل میں تو نہیں جا سکتا لیکن اتنا (وپیٹے نئے بھس سوتھی کاری) کرم کے آنے کے بعد ہی یہ پہلی بحث ہے جس میں حکومت نے ہیلڈ لوم اور دستکاروں کے ساتھ اپنی مددی کا نہوت دیا ہے اس اسی کروڑ (وپیٹے کو کم کر کے) جب یہ ابتدا ہے تو انتہا کیا ہو گئی آپ خود اندازہ لگا لیں اور وہ بھی نئے بھس سوتھی کاری کرم کے اعلان کے بعد۔

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Handlooms exports are going up.

شہری اشراق حسین: ہیلڈ لوم

کی صنعت کو سوت اور کھنکل کے ملابس دام پر فراہمی کے لئے ۱۹۸۰ع میں اعلان کیا گیا تھا نوٹھل ہیلڈ لوم قبولہ میلت کا بودھن بدایا جائے گا۔ بحث میں یہی پیسے دکھا گیا لیکن ۱۹۸۰ع کے بعد ۸۲-۸۳-۸۴-۸۵-۸۶-۸۷-۸۸-۸۹-۹۰-۹۱-۹۲-۹۳-۹۴-۹۵-۹۶-۹۷-۹۸-۹۹-۱۰۰-۱۰۱-۱۰۲-۱۰۳-۱۰۴-۱۰۵-۱۰۶-۱۰۷-۱۰۸-۱۰۹-۱۱۰-۱۱۱-۱۱۲-۱۱۳-۱۱۴-۱۱۵-۱۱۶-۱۱۷-۱۱۸-۱۱۹-۱۲۰-۱۲۱-۱۲۲-۱۲۳-۱۲۴-۱۲۵-۱۲۶-۱۲۷-۱۲۸-۱۲۹-۱۳۰-۱۳۱-۱۳۲-۱۳۳-۱۳۴-۱۳۵-۱۳۶-۱۳۷-۱۳۸-۱۳۹-۱۴۰-۱۴۱-۱۴۲-۱۴۳-۱۴۴-۱۴۵-۱۴۶-۱۴۷-۱۴۸-۱۴۹-۱۵۰-۱۵۱-۱۵۲-۱۵۳-۱۵۴-۱۵۵-۱۵۶-۱۵۷-۱۵۸-۱۵۹-۱۶۰-۱۶۱-۱۶۲-۱۶۳-۱۶۴-۱۶۵-۱۶۶-۱۶۷-۱۶۸-۱۶۹-۱۷۰-۱۷۱-۱۷۲-۱۷۳-۱۷۴-۱۷۵-۱۷۶-۱۷۷-۱۷۸-۱۷۹-۱۸۰-۱۸۱-۱۸۲-۱۸۳-۱۸۴-۱۸۵-۱۸۶-۱۸۷-۱۸۸-۱۸۹-۱۹۰-۱۹۱-۱۹۲-۱۹۳-۱۹۴-۱۹۵-۱۹۶-۱۹۷-۱۹۸-۱۹۹-۱۹۱۰-۱۹۱۱-۱۹۱۲-۱۹۱۳-۱۹۱۴-۱۹۱۵-۱۹۱۶-۱۹۱۷-۱۹۱۸-۱۹۱۹-۱۹۲۰-۱۹۲۱-۱۹۲۲-۱۹۲۳-۱۹۲۴-۱۹۲۵-۱۹۲۶-۱۹۲۷-۱۹۲۸-۱۹۲۹-۱۹۳۰-۱۹۳۱-۱۹۳۲-۱۹۳۳-۱۹۳۴-۱۹۳۵-۱۹۳۶-۱۹۳۷-۱۹۳۸-۱۹۳۹-۱۹۴۰-۱۹۴۱-۱۹۴۲-۱۹۴۳-۱۹۴۴-۱۹۴۵-۱۹۴۶-۱۹۴۷-۱۹۴۸-۱۹۴۹-۱۹۵۰-۱۹۵۱-۱۹۵۲-۱۹۵۳-۱۹۵۴-۱۹۵۵-۱۹۵۶-۱۹۵۷-۱۹۵۸-۱۹۵۹-۱۹۶۰-۱۹۶۱-۱۹۶۲-۱۹۶۳-۱۹۶۴-۱۹۶۵-۱۹۶۶-۱۹۶۷-۱۹۶۸-۱۹۶۹-۱۹۷۰-۱۹۷۱-۱۹۷۲-۱۹۷۳-۱۹۷۴-۱۹۷۵-۱۹۷۶-۱۹۷۷-۱۹۷۸-۱۹۷۹-۱۹۸۰-۱۹۸۱-۱۹۸۲-۱۹۸۳-۱۹۸۴-۱۹۸۵-۱۹۸۶-۱۹۸۷-۱۹۸۸-۱۹۸۹-۱۹۹۰-۱۹۹۱-۱۹۹۲-۱۹۹۳-۱۹۹۴-۱۹۹۵-۱۹۹۶-۱۹۹۷-۱۹۹۸-۱۹۹۹-۱۹۱۰۰-۱۹۱۰۱-۱۹۱۰۲-۱۹۱۰۳-۱۹۱۰۴-۱۹۱۰۵-۱۹۱۰۶-۱۹۱۰۷-۱۹۱۰۸-۱۹۱۰۹-۱۹۱۱۰-۱۹۱۱۱-۱۹۱۱۲-۱۹۱۱۳-۱۹۱۱۴-۱۹۱۱۵-۱۹۱۱۶-۱۹۱۱۷-۱۹۱۱۸-۱۹۱۱۹-۱۹۱۲۰-۱۹۱۲۱-۱۹۱۲۲-۱۹۱۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴-۱۹۱۲۵-۱۹۱۲۶-۱۹۱۲۷-۱۹۱۲۸-۱۹۱۲۹-۱۹۱۳۰-۱۹۱۳۱-۱۹۱۳۲-۱۹۱۳۳-۱۹۱۳۴-۱۹۱۳۵-۱۹۱۳۶-۱۹۱۳۷-۱۹۱۳۸-۱۹۱۳۹-۱۹۱۴۰-۱۹۱۴۱-۱۹۱۴۲-۱۹۱۴۳-۱۹۱۴۴-۱۹۱۴۵-۱۹۱۴۶-۱۹۱۴۷-۱۹۱۴۸-۱۹۱۴۹-۱۹۱۵۰-۱۹۱۵۱-۱۹۱۵۲-۱۹۱۵۳-۱۹۱۵۴-۱۹۱۵۵-۱۹۱۵۶-۱۹۱۵۷-۱۹۱۵۸-۱۹۱۵۹-۱۹۱۶۰-۱۹۱۶۱-۱۹۱۶۲-۱۹۱۶۳-۱۹۱۶۴-۱۹۱۶۵-۱۹۱۶۶-۱۹۱۶۷-۱۹۱۶۸-۱۹۱۶۹-۱۹۱۷۰-۱۹۱۷۱-۱۹۱۷۲-۱۹۱۷۳-۱۹۱۷۴-۱۹۱۷۵-۱۹۱۷۶-۱۹۱۷۷-۱۹۱۷۸-۱۹۱۷۹-۱۹۱۸۰-۱۹۱۸۱-۱۹۱۸۲-۱۹۱۸۳-۱۹۱۸۴-۱۹۱۸۵-۱۹۱۸۶-۱۹۱۸۷-۱۹۱۸۸-۱۹۱۸۹-۱۹۱۹۰-۱۹۱۹۱-۱۹۱۹۲-۱۹۱۹۳-۱۹۱۹۴-۱۹۱۹۵-۱۹۱۹۶-۱۹۱۹۷-۱۹۱۹۸-۱۹۱۹۹-۱۹۱۲۰-۱۹۱۲۱-۱۹۱۲۲-۱۹۱۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴-۱۹۱۲۵-۱۹۱۲۶-۱۹۱۲۷-۱۹۱۲۸-۱۹۱۲۹-۱۹۱۲۱۰-۱۹۱۲۱۱-۱۹۱۲۱۲-۱۹۱۲۱۳-۱۹۱۲۱۴-۱۹۱۲۱۵-۱۹۱۲۱۶-۱۹۱۲۱۷-۱۹۱۲۱۸-۱۹۱۲۱۹-۱۹۱۲۲۰-۱۹۱۲۲۱-۱۹۱۲۲۲-۱۹۱۲۲۳-۱۹۱۲۲۴-۱۹۱۲۲۵-۱۹۱۲۲۶-۱۹۱۲۲۷-۱۹۱۲۲۸-۱۹۱۲۲۹-۱۹۱۲۳۰-۱۹۱۲۳۱-۱۹۱۲۳۲-۱۹۱۲۳۳-۱۹۱۲۳۴-۱۹۱۲۳۵-۱۹۱۲۳۶-۱۹۱۲۳۷-۱۹۱۲۳۸-۱۹۱۲۳۹-۱۹۱۲۴۰-۱۹۱۲۴۱-۱۹۱۲۴۲-۱۹۱۲۴۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴-۱۹۱۲۴۵-۱۹۱۲۴۶-۱۹۱۲۴۷-۱۹۱۲۴۸-۱۹۱۲۴۹-۱۹۱۲۴۱۰-۱۹۱۲۴۱۱-۱۹۱۲۴۱۲-۱۹۱۲۴۱۳-۱۹۱۲۴۱۴-۱۹۱۲۴۱۵-۱۹۱۲۴۱۶-۱۹۱۲۴۱۷-۱۹۱۲۴۱۸-۱۹۱۲۴۱۹-۱۹۱۲۴۲۰-۱۹۱۲۴۲۱-۱۹۱۲۴۲۲-۱۹۱۲۴۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴۲۴-۱۹۱۲۴۲۵-۱۹۱۲۴۲۶-۱۹۱۲۴۲۷-۱۹۱۲۴۲۸-۱۹۱۲۴۲۹-۱۹۱۲۴۳۰-۱۹۱۲۴۳۱-۱۹۱۲۴۳۲-۱۹۱۲۴۳۳-۱۹۱۲۴۳۴-۱۹۱۲۴۳۵-۱۹۱۲۴۳۶-۱۹۱۲۴۳۷-۱۹۱۲۴۳۸-۱۹۱۲۴۳۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۱۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۲۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۳۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۱۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۲۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۳۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۱۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۲۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۱۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۲۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۱۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۲۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۱۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۲۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۱۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۲۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۷-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۸-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۹-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۱۰-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۱۱-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۱۲-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۱۳-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۱۴-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۱۵-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۱۶-۱۹۱۲۴۴۴۴۳۳۳۳۳۱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[شیعی اتفاق حسنی]

جائے - اگر انہی اپنا مقصود حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو ملتوں پر پابندی لگانی ہوگی - کہ مقدارہ مقدار میں سوت ہیلڈ لوم کے لئے تھار کریں - اور مہرا سمجھاؤ ہے کہ جب ہم چیلڈی اور سہیلہت کی دوہرو نہیں اپنا سکتے ہیں تو ہیلڈ لوم کے دھائکے کی فراہمی کے لئے بھی کہا دوہرو نہیں نہیں اپنا سکتے ہیں - اس پر ملتی جی وجہار کریں اور صاف جواب دیں -

ہیلڈ لوم کو عزت کا مقام دیا کیا ہے - نائب وزیر صاحب - قیمتی ملستروں صاحب کا جو بھائیں ہوا ہے میں تو تون سال سے بھائیں سلتا آ رہا ہوں کہ ہیلڈ لوم کو عزت کا مقام دیا کیا ہے لیکن وہ دیکھوئے میں نہیں آ رہا ہے -

یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہلدوستیان کی کھیل کی ساوی ضرورت ہیلڈ لوم سے پوری کی جائے گی - لیکن کفتروالہ کھوئے میں جلتا سازی میں ہیلڈ لوم کو سہستی ایک دوپٹے ۵۰ پیسے فی اسکوئر میٹر دی جاتی ہے جب کہ اپن - تی - سی - ملتوں کو اس طرح کی سازی کے لئے دو دوپٹے سازی دی جاتی ہے - ہیلڈ لوم کا جو کھڑا تھار ہوتا ہے وہ غریب تھار کرتے ہیں اور فریبیوں کے لئے تھار کرتے ہیں لیکن ان کو بواہوا دیکھ کے لئے سہستی صوف قیچیہ دوپٹے دی جاتی ہے اور اپن - تی - سی - جب وہ کھڑا تھار کرتا ہے تو دھوتی سازی کے لئے اس کو دو دوپٹے کی سہستی دی جاتی ہے - یہ فرق کہاں ہے مسجد معلوم نہیں ملتا ہو ہی کو اس بارے میں بتانا چاہئے -

یہ اس لئے بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ اپن - تی - سی - ملتوں سرکار کی ہیں اور ان کا کھاتا نفع دیکھوئے کی ذمہ داری بھی سرکار کی ہے اور غریب

ہیلڈ لوم کے لئے دوسری اہم ضرورت اس کے لئے ایسے ہونے دائیئے پر سختی سے عمل کرنا ضروری ہے - چہہتھ بنا دئے کئے کہ ہیلڈ لوم پاوار لوم اور ملتوں پر یہ کھڑا بلے گا - لیکن کہا اس پر عمل ہوتا ہے - ہاں یہ دعا ہے کہ جو کھڑا ہیلڈ لوم پر بلدا جائے وہ کھلے عام پاوار لوم پر بن کر بہادر میں آ رہا ہے اور پاوار لوم پر بلانے والا کھڑا ملتوں کے دوبارہ بنا کر بھچا جا رہا ہے - کسی بھی پابندی پر کوئی عمل نہیں ہو رہا ہے کافی پر ہو تو ہو - ان دونوں کی دخل اندازی سے محفوظ رکھدا حکومت کی ذمہ داری ہے جس میں کوتاہی اور تھائی حکومت ہو سدھی ہے - موجودہ تھکستاں ہائیکوئی میں یہ تھلڈہورا پوچتا کہا ہے کہ

بلکہ جو دیہات میں دیتے ہیں جس کا تعلق کمزور طبقے سے ہے غریب طبقے سے ہے اس لئے اس کی ذمہ داری کوئی نہیں لھتا ہے ۔ ہولڈ لوم کے بلکروں کو عملی ثبوت دیتا ہے تو آپ کو پہلا کام یہ کرنا چاہئے کہ جو سبستی ہولڈ لوم کو دیتے ہیں وہ اپنے - تی - سی - سے بوجھ کر دیں ۔ اگر اپنے - تی - سی - کو دو دوپتے دیتے ہیں تو ہولڈ لوم کو فہائی دوپتے دیں ۔

یعنی سال کے مقابلہ ہولڈ لوم اور اپنے - تی - سی - کو دی جانے والی سبستی کو رقم کم کر دو گئے ہے ۔ سبستی کم کر لے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ہولڈ لوم کا کھوا بھی کم تھا ہوا ۔ جو کھوا جلتا کھوتے کے نام سے کہا جانا ہے سب سے زیادہ رقم اس مدد میں اپنے سال آپ نے کم کر دی ہے ۔ آپ تو لائق ہیں ہونہا اور نوجوان ہیں اور آپ سے بہت سی امہدیں وابستہ ہیں اس لئے آپ کو خاص طور سے سمجھنا چاہئے کہ اس سال جو آپ نے دوپتے سبستی کی مدد میں دیا ہے وہ قریب ۵۷۵۰ کروڑ یعنی سال کے مقابلے میں کم کر دیا ہے ۔ اس طریقے سے تقریباً ۵۸ کروڑ دوپتے کم کرنے سے کہا ہولڈ لوم کو بوجھا املے کا ۔ کہا اس طرح سے ہولڈ لوم کی ہمدردی کا بھی عملی کام ہے ۔

۱۹۸۰-۸۱ اور ۱۹۸۱-۸۲ کے بہت میں ہولڈی کرافٹ کی مدد میں پنج کروڑ پانچ لاکھ دوپتے قالین ٹریبلک سولٹر کے نام پر دکھ لئے گئے ہیں کہ اس سال بالکل ختم کر دیئے گئے ۔ پتا نہیں کہ اس کو صریح کر دیا گیا ہے ۔ ہینڈنٹ کارپٹ جو دیہات کے غریب بلکہ تھا اگر کوتے ہیں ان کو اپنے سے سرکار کی نظر کچھ بہر گئی ہے لہوںکے ہلے ٹریبلک کے نام پر جو دوپتے ملتا تھا اس سے انکار کو بوجھاوا ملتا تھا اور اس ہولڈنٹ کارپٹ سے ہم سہی سہی انک طرف ودھی شی مدوا ارجمند کرتے تھے اور دوسری طرف دیہات کے بلکروں کو فائدہ ہوتا تھا ۔

ہمارا ملک اپنی دستکاریوں کے لئے بہت مشہور ہے چاہے اتر پردیش میں مراد آباد کے برتن ہیں علی گڑھ کے تالہ ہوں سہارنود کا لکھی کا کام ہو یا کھنڈ کا آنودی کا کام ہو یا لیست میں بانس کا کام کہا جانا ہے ۔ اس سال کے بھت میں ان دستکاریوں میں جو آپ نے ۱۰ کروڑ ۳۹ لاکھ دوپتے دکھا ہے یہ اس بات کا ثبوت نہیں دیتا ہے کہ آپ دستکاریوں کو آج بوجھانا چاہتے ہیں ۔ اس کے لئے نہیں ہے کہ دستکاریوں ہی اور ۳۰ کے ساتھ ۳۰ اب ۳۰ تھا لیکن کیا جا رہا ہے اس میں آپ

[شُری اشراق حسین]

کسی کریں اسے ختم کروں - انہوں بولہوں کا درجہ دیا جائے - چونکہ وہ کمزور اور پچھے ہوئے ہوں اس لئے انہوں اور پروتساہن اور پروٹوکشن دیلی چاہئے -

سچھاپتی مہودے (شُری ہوں نانہہ)

مشرا) : میں آپ سے درخواست کروں تا کہ آپ اپنی تقدیر کو ختم کرنے کی کوشش کریں -

شُری اشراق حسین : میں مانگ

کروں کہ ہیلڈ لوم اور ہیلڈی کرافتس کی ایک الگ سے وزادت قائم کی جائے -

وہ نئی ایکسپورٹ پالیسی گھوشت کی کئی ہے - بہتر سے ساتھیوں نے اس پر کہا ہے اور آپ نے بھی کہا ہے کہ وقت کم ہے اس لئے میں ہو دی طرح سے سپورٹ کریں اور کمزوری اور کچھہ جو زنا نہ ہوں چاہتا -

گارمیں کے ایکسپورٹ کے سلسلے میں ایک نہ اعلان اخہادوں میں دیکھوئے کو ملا ہے - جس میں گارمیں اور فیورکس کے سبھی طرح کے کوتے کو خلطاً ملا کر دیا گیا ہے - ایک میں مکس کر دیا گیا ہے - اس سے ہیلڈ لوم اور فیورکس کا خصوصی کوتا ختم ہو گیا ہے - اس

سے ہیلڈ لوم اور دستکاریوں کو نقصان پہنچے گا -

ایکسپورٹ پروسوشن اونسل کے کہلوں کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہوئے اور اس کے عہدے دادوں کی بہت بہتی کی طرف آپ کا دھیان دلاتے ہوئے میں کہوں گا کہ اس کے بارے میں خصوصی توجہ دی جائے -

جہاں تک جوڑ کا تعلق ہے وہ آپ کے دیامت سے تعلق رکھتا ہے -

سچھاپتی مہودے : بلکل اور کچھہ

حد تک بھار -

شُری اشراق حسین : وہاں پر دو

جوڑ ملہن ہیں - کتبہ بار جوڑ مل کو بد انتظامی کی وجہ سے سرکار نے اپنے قبضے میں لے لیا ہے اور امید ہے کہ اب وہ صحیح چلے گی - لیکن وہ دوسری مل وہاں پر ہے - اس کو کلکتہ کے کوئی سیکھ چھریا چلاتے ہوں - وہ اس جوڑ مل پر کم دھیان دیتے ہیں اور کلکتہ میں اپنے چمڑا ادیوگ پر زیادہ دھیان دیتے ہیں - مزدودوں کی کئی مہینے کی تملکواہ اور گرچویتی پہنسی ہوئی ہے - ان کا ہونس بھوپال کا ہوا ہے - تیوڑی کروڑ دوپتے کی دم ان پر باتی ہے - اس مل کو نیشلائنز کیا جائے تاکہ مزدودوں کو مزدودی ملے اور جوڑ ادیوگ کی بھی ترقی ہو -

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA

(Jamnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. While doing so, I shall restrict my observations to trade with a distant region and a few selected commodities.

It is gratifying to note that over the last couple of years, there has been an increasing realisation in India of the promising opportunities for developing Indo-Latin American economic relations.

These efforts began in early forties, when the Government of India opened the Office of Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, Argentine. Notwithstanding these early efforts, our economic links with Latin America did not really begin till the historic visit of our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1968. Since then, the growing participation by India in various international economic forums such as UNCTAD, TCDC etc. offered Latin American countries an opportunity to appreciate India's immense economic and technological advances.

The near collapse of the world monetary system and the continuing recession has made it imperative for India to diversify our international trade relations. While inaugurating the New Delhi consultations among the developing countries recently, our Prime Minister rightly stressed the need to make economic co-operation among developing countries a vast movement.

In spite of all this emphasis, I am sorry to say that there has been very little concrete achievement in the Indo-Latin-American Trade relations.

To enumerate some points, I feel that the following give indications of the present state.

Absence of direct Shipping service between India and Latin America has so far been the major limiting road in promoting steady flow of commodity trade between India and Latin America. While the present Shipping arrangement of the Shipping Corporation of India for accepting cargo for South-American

destinations with trans-shipment point in Singapore has proved somewhat unsatisfactory, but the Shipping Corporation's very recent successful efforts to have tie up with a South American line, as well as the announcement by Colombia to establish a direct shipping service with India are efforts in the right direction. I do not have to elaborate on the rich prospects that exist for India's traditional and non-traditional exports to Latin America. A number of trade delegations that have visited Latin America have identified these possible areas of trade.

Equally, Latin America is capable of meeting a wide-range of India's import needs, important among them being petroleum and non-ferrous metals and uncut diamonds. India has entered into contracts with Mexico and Venezuela for petroleum crude. It is my earnest hope that these contracts will prove to be just the beginning of the trade exchanges between India and Latin America.

A right step was taken when fishing trawlers were imported from Mexico in the middle 70s. But since then, stronger links with that region were not forged. Latin America has one of the best developed fishing industries. Peru is the world's leading producer of fish. Tuna, Shrimp and all varieties are fished in Latin America. Yet, we have been unable to conclude even one joint venture agreement with Latin American countries in the fisheries sector.

At the present moment, it would have been interesting and valuable for India to explore the experiment that Brazil is carrying on, using molasses based alcohol to fuel motor transport. A similar situation exists in India, whereby the experiments could be carried out, as presently Brazil gets 20 per cent of its fuel needs supplied by alcohol produced from molasses.

The technologies that Latin American countries buy from the West are capital-intensive. They do not suit many of the tropical countries of the region. India could certainly play a leading role among these countries in supplying the tropi-

[Shri Daulat Sinhji Jadeja]

calised labour-intensive technolgies for several Latin American countries.

Such an exchange of technology can be encouraged by posting scientific Attachees in our Embassies. It is also necessary to encourage programmes of exchange at the academic level and also between specialised research institutions.

It would be appropriate if various trade and commercial officers could be given specific targets to fulfil. I would like to point out that some of the Amazonian countries had asked for Indian buffaloes. But I am informed that due to delay in communication, nothing fruitful has materialised. Animal husbandry and agriculture is one field where there is good scope for cooperation.

It would be a mistake to assume that Latin America can wait till we have the time to develop our relations with them. Japan and Korea have followed the lead of Canada and now they have made great progress in fostering mutual trade with Latin America.

We have an inherent advantage in Latin America, in that there is a general sympathy and appreciation of our history and culture. There is no bias of any sort against us. On the contrary, India would be welcome because we do not belong to the dominating economies.

We must continue to send trade and cultural delegations to Latin America. Our communication with that region must be improved.

Government must initiate steps to make it worthwhile for Indians to explore possibilities of developing trade with Latin America. A scheme of incentives must be granted for this purpose. If incentives are given, Indian businessmen would definitely take advantage of the possibilities.

In conclusion, may I reiterate that increasing the two-way trade and economic cooperation between India and Latin America needs no more emphasis? That rich possibilities exist in mutual economic rela-

tions between India and Latin America, is obvious.

What is, however, imperative is a strategy coupled with a conscientious effort in understanding each other better, through more and more personal contacts at official, business and educational levels. An effort indeed is to be made to project earnestly the modern image of India, highlighting importantly the giant strides that our country has made in the fields of science and technology.

The former Commerce Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has more than once assured that high priority is being given to the promotion of trade and economic relations with the Latin American region. He has also assured that trade and industry in India will be given the necessary facilities and support for effective implementation of the opportunities available.

It is my earnest hope that our Government will turn a new page in our trade and economic relations with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, many of whom share the same aspirations as we do.

Coming back to our own land, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the policy of importing dates and exporting onions. This was a reserved item to help the small man, i.e. the sailing vessel owner. It has traditionally been the trade of the sailing vessel owner; but lately, even the bigger shipping companies have been allowed to import dates, when sailing vessels were available at Dubai and other places.

I would only request the hon. Minister to clarify this policy of ours, and tell us whether the sailing vessel industry, which is an industry of the common man and the small man will be saved by our Government's policy or not.

Talking of the free trade Zone, I come from a region where we have the Kandla Free Trade Zone. The Kandla Free Trade Zone has expanded its territorial area to the other coast, viz., the coast of Saurashtra; and a small village called Wednar has already been included as part of the off-shore Kandla project. May I request Government to tell us whether

they will allow the Free Trade Zone to be expanded, so that the Wednar area could also be covered for the Free Trade Zone activity?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, I congratulate Madam Gandhi for entrusting this very important Ministry to two young men of our House; and I am also glad that Minister is ably assisted and his orders are being executed by very efficient officers who have travelled all over the world, and who have worked in U.N. and other places.

Before proceeding with my speech, I want to answer one point of Mr. Indrajit Gupta. He referred to Keshav Ram Textile and Jute Mills of Calcutta, which employs over 10,000 persons; and there is a strike. That factory was making over Rs. 3 crores. to Rs. 4 crores. This self-same management, viz. Keshav Ram Mills are having a cement factory in my State; that factory's capacity has been increased by 300 per cent over 15 to 20 years. That also makes a profit of Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores; and its production is over 120 per cent. It is the same management in two different States. What is the difference? I think there is something wrong with the State Government and its labour leaders. But in my place, my government gives all the assistance to the labourers and labourers are getting very good incentives to produce more. There is a shortage of coal and electricity. In spite of that, the production is over 120 per cent. That is due to the management over there. Simple because he is Birla, we should not go on condemning. That is the habit unfortunately with our communist members. He has also referred to the strike in Bombay. As the Minister knows and the former Chief Minister is here, who has been working day-in-and day-out to build up the Maharashtra State which is number 1 State in our country.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think he has been planning now for the entire country.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Now he is planning for the entire country, once

upon a time, he was confining to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. He is from my place and my university. There what I understand is that, because I am also a frequent visitor to Maharashtra, they have created a violent situation. The people are afraid of going to work. Now, I request the Centre and also the Maharashtra Government to give security to the workers and also they should be assured of their safety. Then immediately all the mills will start producing.

The good thing is that we are exporting a lot of articles from our country to other countries. Our officials, the STC and MMTC create a market. Suddenly, one fine morning one item is withdrawn and all our effort in creating the market go waste. I want that, whenever they create a market, we must feed it; we must supply; we should be dependable suppliers. When we have got plenty, we will export more.

Take for instance sugar. Sugar, as a matter of fact, built up our foreign exchange reserve, because we exported it. Once myself, Vasant dada and our sitting members went to Madamji and requested her to export sugar. At that time, we earned Rs. 460 crores as foreign exchange plus made a profit of Rs. 150 crores. That is the basis at that time. Later on, this gulf movement and other things came and our foreign exchange reserve went upto Rs. 5000 crores. Unfortunately, when the Janata Government came, they squandered it. Then we built up about one crore tonnes foodgrains reserve which they had also squandered and had created the scarcity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it had been 2 crores.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am talking of the balance reserve in our godowns.

दो करोड़ का बढ़ाया था मगर एक करोड़ गोदाम में था।

शूगर को ले लीजिए। जब मेडम गांधी पावर में आई 1980 में, तो शूगर

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेहु०]

का प्रोडक्शन हमारे देश में 36 लाख टन था लेकिन मेडम की पालिसी की वजह से यह 52 लाख टन हो गया ।

सभापति महोदय : गन्ने को जला दिया जाता था खेतों में ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेहु० : उस की वजह से प्रोडक्शन गिर गई, सभापति जी ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं उसी पृष्ठभूमि में कह रहा हूं कि शूगर की कमी हो गई थी ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेहु० : इस साल 75 लाख टन शूगर पैदा होने वाली है । 75 लाख टन हमारा प्रोडक्शन होगा और मेक्सीमम कन्जम्पशन हमारे यहां 55 लाख टन होगा । वाकी जो सरप्लस प्रोडक्शन है, वह 20 लाख टन होगा । इन्टरनेशनल एग्रीमेंट्स के लिहाज से करीब 7 लाख टन शूगर हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं । तो मंत्री जी यह जो 13 लाख टन शूगर और बचेगी, इस का क्या होगा और आयन्दा भी इतनी ही शूगर पैदा होगी या इस से ज्यादा हो सकती है और इस में महाराष्ट्र ने लीड ली है । हमारे मंत्री जी ने गांव-गांव में जाकर वहां पर कोआपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्रीज लगाई और जहां पहले शूगर के मामले में यू० पी० न० १ पर था वहां अब महाराष्ट्र हो गया है ।

एक बात और कहूंगा । राईस-ब्रान एक्सट्रेक्शन हम लोग एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं । अभी तक उस के एक्सपोर्ट कोटा का एनाउन्समेंट नहीं हुआ है । मुर्गियों के लिए जितनी आवश्यकता हो, उस को आप रख लीजिए लेकिन वाकी जो है, उस को तो एक्सपोर्ट कीजिए । पूरा एक्स-पोर्ट बन्द कर दिया, यह कौन सा तरीका

है, यह मैं मत्ती जी से पूछना चाहता हूं । आज तक जो मुर्गियों को खाने वाले हैं उन से भी मुर्गियों को निकाल कर आप इन से फौरन एक्सचेंज कमा सकते हैं । अगर इनके अंदरों को एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए तो इस तरह से एक-एक पैसा मिला कर हम 40 करोड़ रुपये तक का फौरन एक्स-चेंज कमा सकते हैं । मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे मत्ती जी एक्सपोर्ट के लिए बहुत कोशिश कर रहे हैं । लेकिन अगर हम इस चालीस करोड़ रुपये के एक्सपोर्ट को इससे निकाल दें तो हमारी कितनी फौरन अर्निंस कम हो जाती हैं ।

जो आइटम्स हमारे यहां साल की साल पैदा होती हैं उनकी एक्सपोर्ट्स की अर्निंस पर हमें कमी नहीं करनी चाहिए । दिन-प्रति-दिन उन आइटम्स की एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाते जाना चाहिए । हमारी जमीन से जो भी पैदा होता है वह तो हर साल पैदा होता रहेगा । हमारे यहां मुर्गे और मुर्गियां भी पैदा हो सकती हैं । इनका जितना चाहे हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं । इन चीजों के एक्सपोर्ट में हमें कोताही नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

अब आयरन और तो हमारी धर्म निधि है । इसको जल्दी जल्दी खत्म नहीं किया जाना चाहिए । इसके एक्स-पोर्ट में हम कमी ला सकते हैं । लेकिन चावल जो हमारे यहां काफ़ी है, उसका एक्सपोर्ट आप क्यों बन्द कर देते हैं ? हमारे यहां चावल की कमी नहीं है । हमारे आंध्रप्रदेश में तो यह मुसीबत हो रही है कि चावल बिक नहीं रहा है । महाराष्ट्र में उसे हम ले नहीं जा सकते । महाराष्ट्र का और मेरी कांस्टीच्युन्सी का बांडर मिला हुआ है । चहू-वाण साहब की कांस्टीच्युन्सी और मेरी कांस्टीच्युन्सी मिली हुई हैं । अब क्या करते हैं खाना बना कर महाराष्ट्र में ले जाते हैं । बीच में

15.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जो, मैं वाणिज्य विभाग की अनुदानों का समर्थन करते हुये बहुत ही सीमित क्षेत्र में अपनी बातें कहूँगा ।

नदी पड़ती है । उसके बीच में से पानी में से ले जाते हैं । इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह से इन सब चीजों का एक्स-पोर्ट बढ़ाते रहना चाहिए ।

मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि एक्सपोर्ट मार्टिक मेहनत से पैदा को जाता है । हनं यह नहीं समझता चाहिये कि हमारा देश इंडस्ट्रीयलाइज्ड नहीं है । परसों ब्रिटिशर्स को एक मोटिंग में उन्होंने साफ शब्दों में कहा है कि इंडिया एक इंडस्ट्रीयलाइज्ड कन्ट्रो है और वह किसी के ऊपर निर्भर नहीं है । हम असंतुष्टि पांचों पर खड़े हैं । हम अंत में एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं ।

हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिये । मैं 10-12 आइटम्स लिखकर लाया हूँ जिनको मैं मंत्री जी को दे देता हूँ । मंत्री जी इन एग्रोकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस को मेहरबानी करके एक्सपोर्ट करा दोजिए । फोरन मार्किट में हमारी जो सुप्रोमेसो है वह बाकायदा बनी रहे ।

आपने बैंक गारन्टी एडवांस कर दी है और अब 5 हजार 9 सौ तक आप द रहे हैं यह बहुत बड़ी चोज है । पहले 3 हजार 8 करोड़ तक भी नहीं थे । इस तरह से एक्सपोर्टर्स के रास्ते में जो कई चीजें बाधा थीं वह भी आप निकाल दोजिए । मैं जानता हूँ कि आप क्रिटिसिज्म से नहीं डरते हैं । आप स्प्रिट वाले आदमी हैं आप किसी चोज में किसी सच्चाई है, इसको देखते हैं । मैं जानता हूँ कि आपके नीचे हमारों पालिसों बिना दबाव के अच्छों बनतों जाएंगो ।

मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारे दो नौजवान मिनिस्टर इस मिनिस्ट्री में अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं । मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ ।

श्रीमन्, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, विशेष रूप से, हमारे जिले मिर्जपुर और भद्रांहो में कालीन उद्योग बहुत पुराना है । इस उद्योग में इस इलाके में लगभग पाँच लाख आदमी काम करते हैं । यह सारा काम देहातों में होता है । गांवों की झोपड़ियों में बुनाई, रंगाई, ढुलाई का सारा काम होता है और यह विशुद्ध काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज है । इस देश में इसकी खाली कम है । इसका निर्यात होता है ।

श्रीमन्, यह हमारे क्षेत्र का इतना महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग है कि यह वहां की जनता के जीवन-मरण का सवाल है, किन्तु दुभाग से पिछले वर्ष से यह उद्योग संकट में है । इस बारे में मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी भूतपूर्व संक्षी जी से निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि इस बारे में कदम उठाये जायें ।

यहां पर जो कालीन बनाया जाता है उसका मार्केट जर्मनी में है । वहां पर मुझे पता चला है कि जर्मनी में करेंसी का डोबलुएशन हो गया है, जिससे कालीनों की खरोदारी बन्द हो गई है और बहुत सा माल जर्मनी में पड़ा हुआ है, उसका पैसा आना बन्द हो गया है । इससे वहां की जनता को बड़ा धक्का लगा है । इसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी से और तत्कालीन वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से इस समस्या के बारे में निवेदन किया था 4-5 लाख लोगों के जीवन का सवाल

[श्री उमाकांत मिश्र]

है और साथ-साथ करोड़ों अरबों रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा खतरे में है, इसलिए इस उद्योग को जिन्दा करने के लिए और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाये जायें। मुझे बहुत सन्तोष है कि इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय वाणिज्य मंजी जी ने विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया है और अब कुछ ऐसा लगा है कि कालीन उद्योग संकट से उबर रहा है। मैं इस बारे में बहुत विस्तार से भाषण न देकर इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इंडस्ट्री एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएंटेड, लेबर ओरिएंटेड है और इससे विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है। लाखों लोग इसमें काम करते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र की तो यह जान है। एक समय तो हमने यह कहा था कि अगर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई और उद्योग नहीं चलाना है तो हमारे जो पुराने उद्योग हैं, कालीन उद्योग है, हैंडलूम उद्योग है, सिल्क उद्योग है, साड़ी उद्योग है, इनको गांवों तक फैला दीजिए, इनको बढ़ावा दीजिए। इससे वहां के लोग रोजी कमा सकते हैं, अपना जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठा सकते हैं। इसके लिए आप सहायता दीजिए। उस बदल उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मांग की थी, अब यहां लोक सभा में कालीन उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव, निवेदन और मांगें मैं उल्लिखित करना चाहता हूँ।

कर दो जाये और समय की लिमिट को बढ़ाया जाये।

इस समय जर्मनी में माल पड़ा हुआ है। वहां से खरीदार आते हैं और अच्छे किस्म के आर्डर देकर चले जाते हैं। माल जब जाता है तो पसा नहीं देते हैं। कहते हैं कि माल खराब है इसलिए 20-25 प्रतिशत छूट दी जाए। एक्सपोर्टर बुनकरों से कहता है और अन्ततः : इसका असर बुनकरों पर पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बैंक से जो सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं वे सुविधायें इनको दी जानी चाहियें।

एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ।

1970 के दशक में पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश के मुकाबले एक चौथाई कालीन निर्यात किया था और आज पाकिस्तान भारत के मुकाबले ड्यूडा निर्यात कर रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने इस उद्योग को काटेज इंडस्ट्री माना है। आप भी कालीन उद्योग को कुटीर उद्योग घोषित कीजिए और इसको प्रियारिटी सेक्टर में रखिये। इसको अधिकतम सुविधायें दी जायें ताकि इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिले। कालीन उद्योग पिछड़ गया है। चीन हमारे से पीछे था वह भी आगे बढ़ गया है। अमरीका आदि के नये बाजारों की तलाश की जानी चाहिये। साथ ही कालीन उद्योग को आप प्रोयोरिटी सेक्टर में लायें। इसको शुद्ध कुटीर उद्योग, स्माल स्केल काटेज इंडस्ट्री घोषित करें। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की लिस्ट में इस उद्योग, को रखा जाये और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को जो सुविधायें बैंकों द्वारा दी जाती हैं, वे इस उद्योग को भी दी जायें।

प्रधान मंत्री जी की कृपा से एक बूलन यान मिल हमारे यहां खोली गई है। बीच में उसका उत्पादन बन्द हो गया था। पिछले साल से फिर से शुरू हो गया है।

इस समय कालीन उद्योग में बड़ा भारी संकट बन गया है। जो सुविधायें कृष्ण की बैंक से मिला करती थीं, उसमें बड़ी बाधा पड़ रही है। एक बड़ा कालीन बनने में कम से कम 6 महीने का समय लग जाता है और बैंक से कृष्ण 80-90 दिन के लिए मिलता है। इतने समय में कालीन तैयार नहीं होता, इसलिए कृष्ण को सुविधा इस बात को ध्यान में रख

इस मिल से वहां की मांग पूरी नहीं होती है। मेरी मांग है कि मिर्जापुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में दो बूलन यार्न मिलें और स्थापित की जायें। साथ ही साथ काटन यार्न की भी इस उद्योग में आवश्यकता पड़ती है इस वस्ते कम से कम दो काटन यार्न मिलें भी उस इलाके में स्थापित की जायें। काटन यार्न का जो इस उद्योग के लिए आयात होता है वह भी इससे बन्द होगा और साथ-साथ वहां कुछ लोगों को काम भी मिल सकेगा।

कालीन एसोसिएशन जो वहां की है। उनकी तरफ से और हम लोगों की तरफ से भी यह मांग आई थी कि कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट औमोशन काउन्सिल बधोही मिर्जापुर में खोली जाये। इसकी घोषणा लोक सभा में राज्य मंत्री जी ने भी की थी और कहा था कि इसका गठन किया जाएगा और इसका हैडक्वार्टर बधोही में रखा जाएगा। लेकिन आज तक वह मामला खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है। वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि काउन्सिल शीघ्रातिशोध स्थापित की जाये और इसका हैडक्वार्टर बधोही में रखा जाये।

बधोही मिर्जापुर के लोग लगभग दो अरब के कालीन बनाते हैं और उनका निर्यात करते हैं। वे ईरानी, चीनी, पर्शियन, रोमानियन माडल्स का अनुसरण करते हैं, उनकी नकल करते हैं। क्यों न वहां एक इंस्टीट्यूट ऐसी बना दी जाये ताकि ओरिजिनल स्टाइल के कारपेट वहां व बना सकें और विदेशी व्यापारियों का एट्रेनिंग बड़े और कालीनों की खपत विदेशों में अधिक से अधिक हो सके, उनका निर्यात अधिक से अधिक हो सके और भी ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जा सके।

आल इंडिया हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स एंड हैंडलूम कारपोरेशन की एक शाखा बधोही में है, दुर्भाग्य से उससे कालीन उद्योग को लाभ होने के बजाय हानि ही अधिक हो रही है। जो लोग उसमें काम करते हैं वे इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के बजाय निजी लाभ को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। विदेशी वायर जब आते हैं तो वे उनसे मिल कर लोकल जो बड़े बड़े एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं उन्हीं का माल खरीदवा देते हैं और उन्हीं को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। ऐसा करते करते वे बाद में खुद भी एक्सपोर्टर हो गये हैं। जो छोटे-छोटे एक्सपोर्टर हैं, 10, 8 या 5 या 3 या 1 लाख का एक्सपोर्ट-करने वाले हैं उनको बढ़ावा नहीं मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस शाखा में बहुत तेजी से सुधार की आवश्यकता है, नए सिरे से इसका गठन किया जाना चाहिये, बुनकरों के प्रतिनिधि, छोटे छोटे एक्सपोर्टर्ज के प्रतिनिधि, स्थानीय जनता के प्रतिनिधि उसमें लिए जाने चाहियें। यह अनिवार्य कर दिया जाना चाहिये कि जो एक दो या पांच सात लाख का एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले हैं उनके माल को ही खरीदा जाए, उन्हीं का माल बाहर भेजा जाए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि इन बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छों से सांठगांठ करके वे रुपया न कमा पायें। इससे छोटे छोटे एक्सपोर्टर्ज को बढ़ावा नहीं मिल सका, बुनकरों को बढ़ावा नहीं मिल सका। इन दिशा में इस कारपोरेशन में वहां सुधार लाया जाना चाहिये। वहां बहुत ज्यादा धांधली है। इसको आप देखें।

बड़े बड़े जो एक्सपोर्टर हैं, वे बुनकरों को धोखा देते हैं। जो माल वहां गया और माल का पैसा यदि उनको देना हुआ तो कह दिया कि जर्मनी में हमारा ग्राहक 25 परसेंट कम दे रहा है इस आधार पर मजदूरों की मजदूरी काट लेते हैं। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि इस उद्योग में काम करने वालों का शोषण न हो।

[श्री उमाकांत मिश्र]

जहां तक सम्भव हो, कालीन उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जो भी आवश्यक कदम सरकार उठा सकती है वह मैंने बताये, साथ ही एक बात और कहनी है कि 20 परसेंट इंसेटिव जो मिलता है मैंने सुना है कुछ उसमें अन्तर कर दिया गया है। मेरा सुनाव है कि इंसेटिव जो दिया जाता है उसका अधिकतम लाभ बुनकरों को मिलना चाहिये। होता यह है कि बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति लोग कारपेट खरीद लेते हैं और फिर उसको एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, तो इंसेटिव उनको एक्सपोर्ट पर दिया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि एक्सपोर्ट पर आप इंसेटिव अलग से दें, मगर एक आइटम ऐसा भी रखें कि कुछ इंसेटिव मैनूफैक्चरर को भी मिले जो कि कालीन बुनता है। यह बहुत बड़ी हस्तकाला है जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है और कई लाख लोगों को काम मिलता है। इसलिए इंसेटिव का लाभ बुनकरों को मिले और छोटे छोटे एक्सपोर्टर्स की मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करुंगा कि कालीन उद्यग हमारे देश का प्रमुख उद्योग है और पिछले साल 175 करोड़ का निर्यात हुआ और इस वर्ष शायद 125 करोड़ का निर्यात हुआ, तो इस विदेशी मुद्रा देने वाले धंधे को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मेरी अपील है कि सरकार ऐसे कदम उठाये जिससे अधिक से अधिक लाभ गरीब बुनकरों को मिले ताकि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की गरीबी दूर हो और साथ ही अधिक से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा देश को मिले।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन मणों का समर्थन करता हूं। आज हमारे देश का बहुत सा पैसा पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के इम्पोर्ट पर जा रहा है, एडिलिल आयल विदेशों से लेना पड़ता है, फटि-

लाइजर पर बहुत सारा पैसा खर्च होता है और न्यूज़िन्ट और सोमेंट का आयत करने में हमारे देश को काफी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल नगर में हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा न्यूज़िन्ट का कारखाना है और जो 4 लाख 10 हजार टन की न्यूज़िन्ट की मांग है उसकी 15 प्रतिशत मांग इस कारखाने से पूरी होती है, इसलिए इस कारखाने को प्रोत्तर हत देना चाहिये। उस मिल को काफी कठिन इयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कभी विजली का संकट, कभी उत्पादन को मार्केट में बेचने का सबल आ जाता है। जैसे कि अभी पिछले दिनों एस०टी० स०० ने बहुत सा न्यूज़िन्ट बहर से मंगा लिया था और नेपाल नगर मिल का कागज स्थानीय मार्केट में नहीं निकला जिस बजह से इस मिल को 1 और 2 सिफ्ट्स में हो चलना पड़ा, बजाय 3 शिफ्ट्स के जिसके कारण उस कारखाने की अर्द्धोगिक क्षमता का पूरा लाभ हम नहीं उठा रहे हैं। इसी तरह एडिलिल आयल में 700 करोड़ रु० विदेशों को देना पड़ता है पिछले दिनों मुझे नेशनल हैरीडेवलपमेंट बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष डॉ० कुरियन से मिलने का मौका मिला था, लगभग दो वर्ष पहले, और उन्होंने दावा किया था कि वह दो साल में देश का 700 करोड़ रु० जो विदेशों में जाता है उसको बचा सकते हैं। देश में एक समय था जब हमें बाहर से अनाज मंगना पड़ता था। हिन्दुस्तान का किसान इतना मजबूत है कि अपने हो देश में तिलहन की फसल को उत्पादित करके अपने पैसे को बचा सकते हैं, यह उनका दावा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उनकी इस मांग की बारीकी से जांच करवाकर उसे अमल में लाया जाये।

मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे देश में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के एक्सप्लोरेशन पर हमारा शास्त्र और हमारो प्राइम मिनिस्टर क.फो छ्यान दे रही हैं और इससे हमारे देश में नवे-नये तेल के स्रोत हमको प्राप्त हो रहे हैं जिससे हमारी बहुत सारी फारेन एक्सप्रेज, जो विदेशों को चलो जाती है, उसे हम बचा सकते हैं।

मिनो सोमेंट के प्लान्ट हमारे देश में उस जगह पर लाये जाये जहां रा-मटो-रिप्ल प्राप्त होता है, इससे भी काफी पैसा हम देश का बचा सकते हैं।

मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूं जहां कि 17 हजार पावरलूम हैं। 31-12-79 तक वहां पर जो अन-अर्थोरइंजिन पावरलूम थे, उनको अर्थोरइंज करने के लिए लोगों से प्रार्थना पत्र मंगाये गये थे, लेकिन अभी तक 1,000 लोग ऐसे हैं हैं जिनको एन-4 के लाइसेंस नहीं मिले हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उनको भी एन-4 के लाइसेंस देकर उनके पावरलूम को अर्थोरइंज करने की कृति करें।

यह देखने में आता है कि चाहे हैंडलूम सेक्टर के लोग हों या पावरलूम सेक्टर के लोग हों, जो गराबा आज से 20, 25 साल पहले थे, वही हालत आज भी उनकी है। उन्होंने कितने करोड़ मीटर कपड़ा बनाया, लेकिन अपनी जमीन से वह उठ नहीं पा रहे हैं। सबसे बड़ा कारण जो मेरो समझ में आता है वह मास्टर वोवर है। मास्टर वोवर ने अपने पैसे के बज पर मजदूर के रूप में उनकी हालत बना रखी है, वह अपने आप में उठ नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब तक हम, चाहे पावरलूम से उत्पादित

कपड़ा हो या हैंडलूम से उत्पादित कपड़ा हो, उसको वेअर हाउसिंग और मार्केटिंग की फसिलिटी नहीं देंगे तब तक बिल्डिंग ये उसका अपना लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए कम कीमत पर खरीद लेंगे और उनका उसको पूरा लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा और वह लोग अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हों सकते।

हमको कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जगह-जगह पर उनकी को-आपरेटिव मोसाइटीज बनें, उनको मजबूत करें और अर्थिक मदद दें और उनके माल को ठीक समय पर खरीदकर स्टोर करें और उनसे जो बीच के लोग प्राफिट करते हैं, उससे उनको छुटकारा दिलाकर हमारे देश में जो पावरलूम फैडरेशन बनी है, उसमें बुरहानपुर को दिया जाना जरूरी है। हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में बुरहानपुर पावरलूम का एक ऐसा बड़ा सेंटर हैं जहां पर 17 हजार पावरलूम चलते हैं जहां से काफी कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट होता है।

इसलिए जो नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ पावरलूम है, उसमें अविश्वक है कि हमारे मध्यप्रदेश के लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये।

आज एक बड़ी समस्या हमारे देश के किसानों के सामने उपस्थित हो गई है। हमारे यहां से जो काटन कर्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया कपास खरीदता था, पिछले दिनों से उसने या तो बिल्कुल नहीं खरीदा है या एकदम एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस पर खरीदने लगा है। इससे किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है और काफी बड़ा संकट उनके सामने आ गया है। आज से 1 महीने पहले कपास के दाम 460 रुपये द्विंदल थे अब वह एकदम गिरकर 350 रुपये द्विंदल पर आ गये हैं। इस तरह से व्यापाग्नियों की

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

मनमानी हिन्दुस्तान की कपास की मंडियों में चल रही है और किसानों को उनकी उपज का वास्तविक लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

एक और किसान का फटिलाइजर मंहगा हो गया है और दूसरी और उसके उत्पादन की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो गई है। अगर ऐसे समय में उसको ज्यादा पैसा नहीं दिया तो वह लड़खड़ा जायेगा और रुक नहीं पायेगा। उससे न केवल किसान प्रभावित होंगे बल्कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री पर भी बड़ा असर पड़ेगा। जैसे एक बार अगर हम शुगर-कैन का अच्छा पैसा नहीं देते हैं तो दूसरे साल शक्कर क; कमी पैदा हो जाती है, कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि हमारे देश के इन किसानों को कपास का पैसा न मिलने से कपास की तकलीफ हमारे देश में हो जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बात को विशेष-कर नोट कर लें और आज से एक महीने पहले कपास की खरीदी जो काटन कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया करता था, उसी ढंग से सारे हिन्दुस्तान की मंडियों में उसी दर से वह कपास की खरीदी करे। जिस तरह देश के उद्योगतियों को एक्स-पोर्ट के लिए बहुत सी सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं, यह खुशी की बात है कि श. सन ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि नई शुगर फैक्टरीज के बन कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में होंगी। यह निर्णय प्रशंसन के योग्य है। इससे देश के किसानों में एक नई आशा जगी है और वे अपने कोआपरेटिव बना कर नई नई शुगर फैक्टरीज स्थापित कर रहे हैं। मैं भी अपने क्षेत्र में वहां के किसानों के सहयोग से एक शुगर फैक्टरी प्रारंभ कर रहा हूं।

लेकिन इसमें बहुत ज्यादा अड़चने हैं। नई पालिसी के कारण कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए पहले सीमेंट का जो कोटा मिलता था वह नहीं मिल रहा है। स्टील भी नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार पैसे बालों और बड़े उद्योगपतियों को तरह तरह की रियायतें और इनसेन्टिव देती है। किसानों को कोआपरेटिव हमारे शूगर एक्सपोर्ट का बहुत बड़ा जरिया है। यदि उनकी नींव मजबूत नहीं बनाई जाएगी, तो हम उसपर एक बुलंद और मजबूत इमारत भी नहीं बना सकेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में मेरे क्षेत्र में एल्लू गूद होती है, जिसे गम करता भी कहा जाता है। हमारे देश से उसका स.त अ.ठ लाख रुपये रोज का एक्सपोर्ट होता है। लेकिन वह रा.मैटिरियल के रूप में हमारे देश से बाहर जाता है। हमारे देश के उद्योगपति अभी तक यह नहीं जान पाए हैं कि इससे क्या चीज बनाई जाती है और इसका क्या उपयोग किया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बारे में जांच कराएं और इसकी टेक्नालोजी की ज.नक.री प्राप्त कर के इसकी इंडस्ट्री को हमारे देश में ही लगाया जाएगा। इससे हमारे जो करोड़ों रुपये रा.मैटिरियल के रूप में बाहर चले जाते हैं, उनसे हमारे देश के लोगों को फायदा होगा। दूसरे, इससे हमारे बनवासी लोगों को अपनी मेहनत का अच्छा पैसा मिलेगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने 1982-83 की जो एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट पालिसी घोषित की है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं। उससे हमारे देश के उद्योगपतियों में काफी हर्ष है। उसमें जहां निर्यात बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से काफी उदारता दिखाई गई है, वहीं प्रक्रिया को भी काफी सरल बनाया गया है। उद्योगों को

अनेक मामलों में बिना लाइसेंस के भी अपनी जहरत का कच्चा माल और सामान आयात करने की सुविधा दी गई है। इस तरह मंत्री महोदय ने उद्योगपतियों को अपने उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाने का एक अच्छा अवसर दिया है।

1981-82 में हमारा व्यापार का घाटा 5500 करोड़ रुपये का था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें काफी पैनी और तीखी निगाह रखनी चाहिये। सरकार ने इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी में जो नरम स्थवर अपनाया है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उद्योगपति अपने व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिए उससे गलत फायदा उठा लें। मंत्री महोदय के यह प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि उससे देश को लाभ हो, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट अधिक हो, ट्रेडेफिस्ट कम हो, डामेस्टिक कनजम्प्शन और लोकल डिमांड अच्छी हो और हमारे माल की क्वालिटी भी सुधरे। नई पालिसी के अन्तर्गत हमने टेक्निकल नो-हाऊ को भी देश में लाने के लिए काफी सुविधा दी है, कई रा मैटीरियल और काम्पोनेंट्स को ओ जी एल के के अन्तर्गत अपने देश में लाने की अनुमति दी है और 85 औद्योगिक मशीनरी के आयात की भी सुविधा दी है। इससे हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ने की काफी ज्यादा सम्भावना हो गई है। इस पालिसी के कारण हमारे देश के एक्चुअल यूजर और दूसरे लोगों को विदेशी औद्योगिक मशीनें और रा मैटीरियल बैगरह सुगमता से मिलने लगेंगे।

पिछले दिनों कार्मस मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है, उसमें एक बहुत गंभीर बात की अर ध्यान दिलाया गया है। हमारे देश के पब्लिक सैक्टर के उद्योग दूसरे देशों में जो कंट्रोल लेते हैं, उनमें हमारे देश का बहुत नुकस न हो रहा है। वे काफी कम कीमत पर

बहां काम कर रहे हैं और साथ ही वे बाहर के देशों से काफी ऊंचे दर पर लेन से कर बहुत नुस्खान उठा रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की राय है कि हिन्स्तान के पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैटर के लोगों के द्वारा एक कनसर्शियम बनाया जाये एक कसार्टिया बनाया जाये जिससे कि सभी में कोआडिनेशन हो सके और सभी मिलकर, बाहर के देशों के जो भी कांट्रोल्स हों, उनसे अच्छा पैसा कमा सकें। यह मैं निवेदन क ना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों पिछड़े जिलों की एक लिस्ट आई थी लेकिन देखने में आ रहा है कि हमारे देश में कुछ पाकेट्स ऐसे बन गये हैं जहां पर पहले कुछ लोग थे और आपकी औद्योगिक नाति के कारण दूसरे उद्योग वहां पर नहीं आ सके और अब वह पिछड़े होते जा रहे हैं। दूसरी ओर कुछ क्षेत्र जो किसी जमाने में पिछड़े थे लेकिन अब इतने ताकतवर हो गये हैं कि आगे बढ़े हुए क्षेत्रों को भी उनसे इर्ष्या हो रही है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह हो सकता है कि एक पिछड़ा हूआ जिला जिसको आपने धोषित किया है उनको एक तहसील काफी मजबूत रहें हो। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से इसका अध्ययन किया जाये तथा पिछड़े हुए जिले धोषित करने के बंजाय पिछड़ा हुए तहसीलें धोषित की जायें ताकि देश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र का एक समन्वित विकास किया जा सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में कोसा काफी अधिक मात्रा में होती है। रामगढ़, विलासपुर आदि जिलों में कोसा काफी होने के बावजूद बुनकरों को कोई इसेन्ट्रिव या बैंक से कोई दितीय मदद नहीं मिलती है। यदि सरकार इससे फारेन एक्सचेज कराना चाहता है तो बुनकरों को अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक सहायता

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

दी जानी चाहिये तथा अधिक से अधिक कोसा का उत्पादन कराने के लिये किसानों को इंसेक्टिव दिया जाना चाहिये।

आंध्र प्रदेश प्रथा तमिलनाडु में किसानों ने रेशम के उत्पादन में बड़ी प्रगति की है। नागोर में कपास की खेती को रेशम की खेती ने गिर्लेश कर दिया है। सरकार इस बात का अहम्यत्व करके सारे देश में सिल्क की पैदावार को बढ़ाने का प्रयास करे। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा असम के साथ साथ सादे देश में किसानों को सरकार प्रोत्पाहन देकर अधिक से अधिक सिल्क की पैदावार को बढ़ावे ताकि देश को विदेशी मुद्रा उत्पन्न हो सके।

इसी प्रकार से खादी के कपड़े का बुनकरों को सीधा लाभ पहुंचता है। इसलिये खादी का उत्पादन गांव गांव में स्माल स्कैन इण्डस्ट्रीज के माध्यम से अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में कराया जाना चाहिये।

आर्यवैदिक दवायें और जड़ी बूटियाँ, जिनका उपयोग देश में तो कम है लेकिन विदेशों में इसके प्रति रुचि बढ़ रही है। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में अहम्यत्व करके एक्स-पोर्ट बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाये तो ग्रामीण अंचलों में रहने वालों को भी अच्छा पैसा मिल सकता है और विदेशी मुद्रा में भी बढ़ोत्तरी हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने नौजवान लायक मिनिस्टर, श्री शिवगंग पाटिल का बहुत आभार मानता हूं क्योंकि वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं तथा मैं उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपचाक्ष महोदय, भारत में श्रीमती इन्दिरा सेठ

जो है उनके मुनीम साहब ने जो आपके सामने यह मांग रखी है इसको जरा आप सोच लें कि सदन इसको क्यों मंजूर करे? दुनिया में चाहे अमरीका के रीगन सेठ हूं या इंग्लैण्ड का थैंचर सेठ हो या चाहे ब्रैंजनेव साहब हो ... (ब्यबधान)

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) : थैंचर सेठानी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सेठानी कोई नहीं सभी सेठ है, टाटा या बिडला। तो विदेशों के जो सेठ है उनकी मुनीमों से कम हैसियत है। हमारी कोई साख किसी मण्डी में नहीं है। भारत की किसी भी चौज में कोई साख नहीं है। हमारे यहां कोई भी ऐसी चौज नहीं है जिसके मुकाबले में अमरीका या यूरोप को चौजे न आ सके। हमारो एवं एम टी की बड़ी देश में जरूर अच्छी है लेकिन विदेशों में नहीं। यह जरूर है कि लोगों के तन से कढ़ा उतार कर बेच दिया जा पैर से जूतों छिन कर बेच दी। इसलिये आप बड़े उद्योगों को बढ़ाओ। टाटा, बाटा और विरला के शरोर को बढ़ाओ तथा गांधी जी को आत्मा को जीवित रखने के लिये खादी और ग्राम मैं हाथ से बनने वाले जूते और लौहार के काम को आप बढ़ावा दो, तो यह देश बनेगा।

मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। नियमें 377 के अधीन मैं दो दफा आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर चुका हूं और मुझे आपसे शिकायत है कि किस तरह के से स्टैनलैस स्टोल के अन्दर जो चादर कालों करके आये उसको भी आप पार कर दो और अगर मोड़ कर आये, उस पर डपूटी हो। इस प्रकार देश के जो कारबाने हैं, वे गिर रहे हैं और कम से कम हिसार के जो स्टैनलैस स्टोल के

कारखाने हैं, जो छोटे उद्योग थे वे भी सख्त तंगी में हैं।

गुड पर बहार जाने से आपने पाबन्दी हटाई और बाहर जाने नहीं दिया, जेजा नहीं, जिससे किसानों को भाव नहीं मिला। मैं मानती॒य मंत्री जो से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि किसान का गेहूं दो ८० किला और डेढ़ रुपये किलो बिके और डालमिया के कारखाने में जाने के बाद ८० रु. किलो में विस्कुट बने। कपास किसान के खेत में ३५० रु. किवंटन और जब कल कारखानों में जाये तो १३५० हजार रु. किवंटन और २३५० और ३३५० हजार रुपये किवंटन हो जाये। इस अन्तर को आपको मिटाना होगा।

आपने घंटों बजा दी है, इसलिये मैं आपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply.

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair.]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVARAJ V. PATIL): Sir, about 16 Members have participated in this debate. Well, the speeches made by the hon. Members were not fiery speeches but they spoke in a very lucid and constructive manner.

Some of the Members patted the Commerce Ministry on its back and spoke a few good words. The rank and file in the Commerce Ministry values the good words spoken by the hon. Members. It is necessary to evaluate and to criticise to achieve the results. It is also necessary to appreciate and encourage when some good thing is done.

Some hon. Members criticised the working and the policies framed by the Commerce Ministry. The criticisms levelled by them will not be lightly taken by

those who are working in the Commerce Ministry. They will certainly attach importance to the points made by them while trying to assess and evaluate the performance of the Commerce Ministry. We attach importance to the criticism also. It gives us an opportunity to correct the mistakes, if there are any, made by us; it gives us an opportunity to dispel some of the misgivings the hon. Members might be having about our policy and so, from both these points of view, the criticism levelled by them is not unwelcome but it is welcome by us.

Sir, the Annual Report is given by the Ministry and it outlines the achievements of the Ministry. It points out some of the draw-backs also and gives the reason as to why the targets which were set were not achieved I hope that the Report will help the hon. Members to follow the direction in which the Ministry wants to proceed.

16 hrs.

Some hon. Members have given cut motions. It is not possible for me now to reply to all the points which are made by hon. Members in the cut motions. Some of the points would certainly be answered in the course of the speech which I am trying to make here but the rest of the points which remain unanswered in my speech will be replied to in writing and the replies will be sent to the hon. Members.

Sir, many points were made by the hon. Members. It may not be possible for me to reply to all the points that are made by the hon. Members who are here but I would like to assure them that we will take into account the suggestions made by them and to the extent it is possible for us to implement those suggestions we will try to implement them. If there are any other kinds of points made by them we will try to send written replies to those points also.

Sir, first of all I would like to take up the points which relate to the Textile Department and then I want to take up the points which relate to the Foreign Trade Department of our Ministry. The first point which was very cogently made by many hon. Members was about jute. They

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said that in West Bengal jute has not helped the peasantry as they are not able to get remunerative price for their jute. The second point which was made by them related to the industry as such.

Sir, it is true that jute prices have been fluctuating and causing lot of concern to the peasants to the industry and to all of us in the Government as well. Now, it is necessary to see that fluctuation in jute price is stopped. With that intention the Jute Corporation of India was brought into existence and the JCI has been purchasing jute. JCI has purchased 17.59 lakh bales this year as compared to 10.62 lakh bales purchased last year. This will go to show that the JCI is doing its best to help the producers of jute in that area. But unless something is done by those who are holding reins of Government in that State it would be difficult for the Central Government to control that thing from here always. Shifting of the responsibility, I would not say, is there but it is necessary to create a machinery to tackle this problem and unless that machinery is available it would be difficult all the time to control that from a long distance. As far as cotton is concerned in certain States cooperative societies are purchasing cotton and as such the question arises why cooperative societies in West Bengal should not purchase jute.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are no jute cooperatives in West Bengal.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If there are no cooperative societies, it would be necessary for the Government to create cooperative societies or any other mechanism for this purpose. I am not trying to shirk responsibility; I am just trying to say that if there are any problems they should be handled by the Central Government as well as the State Governments and others also who are responsible for these things. Secondly, I wish to state about the various steps which have been taken to see that the jute industry does not suffer. These are the steps taken by the Government of India in order to help the jute industry and through the jute industry the workers in the industry:

(i) Grant of cash compensatory support for export of jute goods with effect from September 1981. Its continuance beyond 31st March is under consideration.

(ii) The emergency purchases of one lakh bales of B.T. Will Bags as one time operation through DGS&D under the Essential Commodities Act and also the repeat orders from the State Governments to set up the off-take of jute bags.

(iii) Compulsory use of new bags for packing cement upto 90 per cent at present and upto 100 per cent with effect from 1-10-1982.

(iv) Persuading the other user departments to use more jute bags instead of synthetic substitutes for packing of fertilizers, sugar and foodgrains.

(v) Reserve Bank of India has advised all commercial banks to provide additional credit to jute mills for purchase of raw jute upto 14 weeks' consumption including 4 weeks' consumption from JCI and an additional 2 weeks' during November, 1981, to January, 1982, as a measure of price support operation for raw jutes. Banks have also been advised to consider reducing the margin to 10 per cent for purchase of raw jute to be made in November and December and again for purchase to be made in January 1982.

(vi) A Committee of Secretaries has looked into the task-force recommendations on raw jute textiles with regard to demand and supply factors, long-term problems of technological improvements, market promotion and export strategy. Necessary action to implement the recommendations has been initiated.

(vii) Regional and international level consultations among the jute producing and jute consuming countries under the auspices of ESCAP, UNCTD and FAO are also being periodically held to formulate joint action programme to stabilise prices and export earnings of the jute producing countries.

(viii) Procurement of 1.98 lakh bales of B.T. Will bags through DGS&

D for April/June 1982 delivery on cost plus basis after linking it with purchase of 8 lakh bales of raw jute from JCI. This is in addition to the emergency purchase of one lakh bales of B.T. Will Bags during November-December, 1981.

These are the concrete steps which have been taken by the Central Government to help this industry. I hope that these steps will certainly help the industry. Now It is for the industry also to make use of these facilities given to them and to start the industry and to see that the workers do not suffer there. But, allow me, Sir, to say that it would be necessary for the workers also to take a stand which is helpful to the industry as such. If there is no understandings between the workers and the industry and the growers of jute it is going to be a difficult problem. And it is only by balancing the interests of the workers, the industry and the jute growers that this industry can survive and can prosper. If the balance is upset, the workers are going to suffer, the industry is going to suffer, and the growers are also going to suffer.

One of the ills with which this industry is suffering is non-modernisation and obsolescence. Unless that problem is overcome it is not going to be helpful. We have to see what can be done. As far as the Government of India is concerned, certain steps have been taken to help inmodernising. We have also seen that some sort of research is also started. After all these steps have been taken, we hope that this industry will come out of its difficulties, and would, after some time, at least start helping the export of this country as also the growers and workers in the industry as such.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, he has said about certain things in the Report. But am I to take it that the recommendations of the Task Force which were processed by some Committee of Secretaries, as he mentioned have been, by and large accepted? What has happened to the recommendations? Have they been accepted? The question of implementation will arise later after these recommendations have been accepted, in the main. What is the position?

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: At the appropriate time, we will certainly let you know. But the intention is to see as to how we can help the industry and there are certain recommendations which can be looked into and acted upon. There are certain suggestions which will not be possible for us to accept. But we will certainly let you know very soon as to what we are doing.

Sir, the second point which was raised by the 15th speaker related to the prices of the cotton. We have been told that this year the cotton that will be produced would be of the order of 17.50 lakh bales. The cotton which is produced in Maharashtra is procured by the monopolist scheme. I am told that 80 lakh bales were procured last year and this year 13 lakh bales have been procured.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Was it out of 17 lakh bales? What was the total production of cotton in Maharashtra?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Those figures are not with me. They have given the figures for the entire country as such.

Now coming to the market arrivals, in 1980-81, the market arrivals at that particular moment were 63.98 lakh bales. The market arrivals as on 13-3-1982 were 62.48 lakh bales. Now, the cotton purchased by the CCI this year has been 7.42 lakh bales. Thus the cotton purchased by the CCI is about 21 per cent of the cotton which had arrived in the market. Now, it was found that the prices were ruling quite high. They were higher than what they were last year. In the month of September 1981, the unit price was 240.3, when in 1980, it was 170. In October it was 232.2 and last year it was at that time 171. In November 1981, it was 225.2 and in previous year it was 178. Now, in December 1981, it was 227.7 and in the previous year if was 198.2. In January 1982, it was 225.1. It was provisional. In January last year, it was 205.3. In February 1982, it was 213.5 and last year during this period it was 206. So, the unit price of the cotton has always been higher than what it was in the previous year. In this month of March, 1982 this has come down and we have asked the CCI to step up the purchase of cotton and the

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prices have always ruled must above the support price. Now, what was the support Support price for Desi Kapas is Rs. 250/-; it was sold at Rs. 465/- this year and Rs. 415/- last year. Support price for J-34 was Rs. 304/-; this year on 31-3-1982 it was sold at Rs. 423/- and last year it was sold at a higher price. Support price for A-519 was Rs. 347/- and the price at which it was sold is Rs. 454/. Support price for 1973 variety was Rs. 312/- and it was sold at Rs. 397/. Support price for H-4 variety is Rs. 436/-, and it was sold at Rs. 487/. Support price for MCU-5 was Rs. 453/- and it was sold at Rs. 437/. Support price for Var Laxmi was Rs. 470/- and it was sold at Rs. 487/. Support price for S-4 was Rs. 453/-, and it was sold at Rs. 471/-.

These figures go to show that the prices were much above the support price.

The Cotton Corporation of India has to do a twin duty, as I said last time also. CCI has to give at least the support price, or much above the support price, a sort of remunerative price—I would not call it a remunerative price pure and simple. At the same time, it is not the duty of CCI to see that the prices sky-rocket, and it becomes unremunerative for the consumers and the industry also to use cotton and to produce cloth. Here, a balance has to be struck. It is necessary to strike a balance between the consumers, producers of the cloth and the growers of cotton. Unless that balance is struck, it would not be possible to keep the industry going on, to give the remunerative prices to the growers of cotton and to see that the consumers get the cloth at a reasonable price. Here, also we do try our best and I suppose we will be able to cope up with any situation that arises with respect to cotton. If something needs to be done more than what we have done upto this time, we would certainly do this and we would not shirk our responsibility.

As far as the textile strike in Bombay is concerned, the Labour Ministry while replying to the debate on the Demands for his Ministry has explained the position taken by the Government of Maharashtra and this Government also. It would not

therefore, be necessary for me to dwell in detail on the policy adopted by the Government of Maharashtra and this Government also.

I would, however, like to say that the strike is very, very unfortunate, and those who instigated this strike do not have the good of the labour at their heart. They are responsible for this strike, and all the Members have criticised those who are responsible for this. Yet, they are not appealing to the workers to come back. We appeal to the workers that they should come back to work; they should not succumb to the machinations of few persons, who have political ambitions, or who want to make use of the workers in that area. We would request them that they should see the writing on the wall, as to why those people are behaving like that, and they should come back to the work. This Government has not been unresponsive to the real demands or the real needs of the workers, and we would not be wanting in future also. But, if somebody is trying to manipulate and somebody is trying to make use of the workers for something else, they should not fall a prey to that. There is a sort of consensus on this point in this House. Nobody has said that those who are responsible for this strike have acted wisely. Nobody has said in this House, from these benches and from those benches also. And I think that the patriotic workers would understand what is the meaning of the consensus which has evolved in this House. Now, when we say that let us produce more, and somebody says let us not produce, let us strike; it cannot be patriotic, it cannot be beneficial to the workers. It cannot be beneficial to the others also. It is all right in Maharashtra there is monopoly procurement scheme. The cotton can be purchased over there. If it is not there then what happens to the growers of the cotton also?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Just a minute. Even imagining that under somebody's provocations 2.5 lakhs of workers have gone on strike, do you think that such a large number of workers can be provoked to remain on strike for more than 80 days without any genuine grievances? Therefore, would you assure to look into the genuine grievances

and try to find how about 2.5 lakhs of workers—and if you take their family into account, about 10 lakh family Members of the Textile workers—are prepared to starve for 80 days. If that happens, something must be pinching in their shoes. That is why they have succumbed to this particular leadership. Therefore, wise statesmanship should intervene in the matter and try to settle it for industrial peace as well as for justice to the workers.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, now here everybody agrees that those who instigated this strike did not act wisely. Now here everybody agrees that workers are suffering, yet they are not coming to the work. And why? Because the means which are used to keep them away from the factories are not acceptable to you and to us also and to anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What are those?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The terrorist methods.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, nobody has said this.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The fear psychosis that has been created.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No. They have gone back because of the dispute.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, it is not the individuals.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do not go by the Police reports. Do not go by the labour reports.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, it is not the individuals. It is the tendency which has been precipitated over there, which has to be fought.

Now, the workers strike work because they feel there is somebody who can get something for them. And this kind of tendency can spread anywhere afterwards. That is why, When we are saying that we cannot be unresponsive to the difficulties of the workers, they should come back. I think they should come back. It is not the question of prestige with the Govern-

ment; we should never stand on prestige on this point. What we are trying to do is not to accept a sort of tendency which in precipitating over there. Nothing more than that. I hope that workers would certainly understand and they would come back to work and the necessary protection will certainly be given to them by the Government in Maharashtra.

Sir, about the NTC some points were made by the Hon. Members. I am not saying that the NTC mills are earning profit and doing very well. One thing which should be understood about the NTC is that the NTC has taken over those mills which were sick, which were not running and which were kept close for three, four or five years. Those kinds of mills are taken over by the NTC and the NTC is running them.

Now, it has not been possible for the NTC to earn profit. True. But NTC is running those mills in order to give profit and this is also very important in respect of strike. When the textile industry is suffering and the textile mills are being closed, on the one hand we are trying to open the mills which are closed and run them, on the other hand we have somebody who is closing the mills or who is instigating the workers to close the mills which were working. The NTC has done its best to modernise. Sometimes it is said you modernise, but you are not producing more or you are not producing as much as you should have produced after investing these huge amounts of money. When the process of modernisation goes on, when a machine has to be removed and another machine has to be installed and when the time lag is there, It is not always possible to produce the requisite quantity of cloth from that mill. That aspect has to be considered. I would not say that everything is all right everywhere and all those things. That kind of sweeping statement I would not make. But these are the things which have also to be taken into account when assessing the performance by NTC.

About controlled cloth also, a statement was made. Four hundred ninety one million sq. metres of controlled cloth

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we have produced in 1980-81 and we have produced 287 million metres of Janata cloth in 1981. We are giving a subsidy of Rs. 76.50 crores on controlled cloth, and of Rs. 44.86 crores on Janata cloth. I think there is enough of controlled cloth and Janata cloth. That cloth is distributed by NTC. That cloth is given to cooperative societies, and it is given to people who are living in the villages and it is purchased by them.

About the quality, there are complaints. Because the price difference between the controlled cloth and the Janata cloth, and the cloth which is available outside is reduced because of the new policy which we have adopted, people think that if the cloth outside in the market is available at a particular price which is slightly above the price at which the controlled cloth and Janata cloth are available, the quality of this cloth should also be good. This is the difficulty. I think we will be able to overcome that also after some time.

As far as handloom is concerned, a very lucid speech was made by the hon. Member over there; but I would like to bring to his notice that on handloom about Rs. 20.79 crores were spent in 1981-82. In 1982-83 we are intending to spend about Rs. 23.42 crores. The total Plan outlay in the 5th Plan in the Central sector was Rs. 37.30 crores; and on the State sector Rs. 62.62 crores, and the total outlay was to the tune of Rs. 99.92 crores. That was for the 5th Plan. In the 6th plan, the Central sector will be spending about Rs. 120 crores, and the State sector about Rs. 190.93 crores. The total would be Rs. 310.93 crores. This is the amount which we are going to spend on handloom. If this is the amount which we are going to spend, I think you would not blame the Government for not having paid sufficient attention to the problems of handloom, and for not having provided sufficient money for that purpose. The subsidy provided on Janata cloth in 1981-82 was Rs. 44.86 crores; and in 1982-83 this is going to be Rs. 53.75 crores.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why have you landed only the NTC with this controlled cloth? Formerly there was a quota for the private mills also. But they did not want to make it. So, you obliged them by releasing them from that obligation.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Central Government is taking the social obligation on itself. If you are blaming the Government for taking on itself this social obligation, I do not know how this problem should be solved. If somebody is not prepared, if somebody has not produced, and if the NTC mill has produced or if the decentralized sector, viz. the handloom sector has produced, I think there should be no objection to that. I am saying that we can ask NTC to produce for the Government; we can ask NTC to produce for the people who cannot afford to purchase cloth at higher prices. We can ask NTC to produce for export also, along with others. In this fashion, we can make use of the mills which we have taken over; and we can utilize the capacity which is available with them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Don't expect them to make profit in that case.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as trade with Latin America is concerned, I will have a talk with my learned friend; and we do think that we should increase our trade and commerce with Latin America also and all the steps which are necessary for this propose should be taken. As far as rice bran extraction is concerned, I would not like to comment on it. As far as tanning the industry is concerned, the hon. member had a talk with me and I would not like to dwell upon that aspect also. I would like to come to the trade deficit.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What are you going to do with sugar?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will talk to you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please call him to your chamber.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: All right, I will come to your chamber.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is prepared to go to the gas chamber also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Hon. members have expressed their concern about the trade gap. Of course the trade gap is increasing. Why is the trade gap increasing has to be seen? Hon. member Shri Indrajit Gupta and others said that it is increasing; the Minister would stand up and say, it is increasing because of POL. I shall have to say that, I have no other option; I shall have to make that statement on the Floor of the House. I would like to tell you some aspects relating to the import of POL. Now, there is a hike in POL price. This has risen 2½ times within a short period of three years. The deficit of the foreign trade for the year 1980-81 barely comes to Rs. 203 crores excluding the bill of import of POL in 1980-81. The deficit would be of only Rs. 203 crores if you exclude the import bill of POL from the entire import bill. If you calculate arithmetically, you will come to that conclusion only. Now the import of POL, fertiliser and non-ferrous metal and the iron and steel which are essential inputs into domestic production account for 60 per cent of the total import of 1980-81. Now, what is it that we are importing? We are importing POL, fertiliser, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel and all these are essential inputs. We are not importing Impala cars; we are not importing fancy goods; we are not importing luxury goods like the refrigerators and things like that. Now, all these things are required for supporting our industry. Steel is required for our industry. For, instance, fertiliser is there. Do you want that we should not import fertilisers even if they are required? Without fertiliser, it will not be possible for us to have agricultural production going up every year. Without fertiliser, it will not be possible for us to produce more rice, more wheat, more sugar and all those things. You say, we should produce fertiliser more. For your information, may I say that the production of fertiliser last year has gone up by more than 50 per cent; even then our requirement is not met by the indigenous production. It would be necessary for us to import fertiliser. If we are asked that fertiliser

should not be imported, then we will be asking that foodgrains should be imported from outside.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It was a member from your side who said that the fertiliser which had been imported, the bulk of it is still lying in stock and it has not been lifted. There is no proper co-ordination between the requirement and the import.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is not a fact. If a member from this side speaks something, it does not mean that every information is at his finger tips and he is in a position to know everything and speak out. Now, from that side also a member can commit a mistake. A member from this side may not be equally informed about it.

— What I am trying to say is that these are things which we are importing. And if these things are required, it would be necessary for us to import these things and then give a sort of support to our agriculture and industry also. An hon. Member from this side said that 'you are importing diamonds'. Well, we are importing diamonds. But we are not importing diamonds in order to make use of them in our country. What we do is, we import the diamonds, the diamonds are cut, jewellery is made and the jewellery is sent outside the country which earns foreign exchange which is required by us. Now, if we do not understand this aspect of the import of diamonds, we are likely to commit a mistake in assessing the policy which is adopted by the Government. Simply saying diamonds are imported. Well, it is factually correct. But diamonds are imported not for retaining them; diamonds are imported, after cutting them and making the jewellery, that jewellery is sent outside.

Now this deficit can be reduced. What is the methods which we want to adopt for reducing this deficit? Our policy is directed at producing more, for our internal consumption and when we produce enough that can be exported to other countries also and that would help us in reducing the gap which is already there.

[Shri ShivRaj V. Patil]

Now, we are emphasising on the production of POL also in our country. All steps which are necessary for this purpose are being taken. We are taking steps to see that fertilizers are also produced; and by producing fertilizers on a very large scale, by producing P.O.L. on a large scale, by making the industry produce the goods which are necessary for ourselves and for exporting also, we would be able to reduce this gap. Apart from this, the policy which we want to adopt for giving a fillip to the export is this. Facilities are provided for increasing the production of perishable agricultural commodities including fruits and fresh flowers for which there is a buoyancy in the foreign demands; simultaneous efforts will be necessary to provide the necessary refrigeration and quick transport facilities. Hon. Members said that this kind of thing should be done. We have already decided that something of this nature has to be done and we would certainly be doing that.

Coming to increasing exports by Public Sector Undertakings, we are asking the public Sector undertakings also to produce enough to that the surplus can be exported and to ensure larger participations in exports and projects of construction and consultancy services for which there is a large scope and adequate facilities are available in the country. We have lot of manpower and skill in our country. That manpower and skill can be utilised in other countries and those gentlemen who would be going abroad will see, and the skill which we have, for production, will be able to earn foreign exchange for our country to increase the production of engineering goods and other manufactured products including electronic goods, as the world demand of these items is increasing.

Coming to enlargement of agricultural production and facilities for export of value added agricultural products, while speaking on this subject, an hon. Member said that even if there is some sort of deficiency in a particular grain in our country, if we have enough grain in our

country, let us export that. In the policy which was enunciated in 1970 it was decided by the Government that at the time of creating capacity for production we should take into account the capacity required for producing enough to export also. And at times when it is possible and feasible we should export even when we do not have sufficient things, things sufficient for ourselves internally. That is the policy which we have adopted. But this can be done in a very discreet manner. This cannot be adopted as a policy which has to be adopted and implemented without taking into account the requirements of our people also. About sugar, if we have sufficient sugar it may be that we will be able to export sugar. But supposing we are not having rice, or we do not have wheat, then should we export rice and wheat also? Now if the requirement is not very pressing in our country and we can adjust a little bit here and there we would be exporting them. But this kind of decision has to be taken after assessing situation, which is available in the country.

The exploration of new markets and new products for exports and greater involvement of the State Governments in the efforts are necessary. We are involving the State Governments also in exports. Further streamlining and simplification of export procedure and documentation, provision of market information to the exporters by improving the commercial intelligence service and information system, these are the steps we are trying to take, and we hope that it would be possible for us to give a fillip to the export which we want to do from our country.

We think it would be possible for us to reduce the trade gap which is existing. The most important thing which is to be done by our country to reduce the trade gap is to produce more oil, fertilizers, steel and machinery. If we are successful in producing sufficient quantity of oil, sufficient quantity of fertilizers and machines, it would be possible for us to reduce the gap. It is not by restricting the imports of small things that it would be possible for us to reduce the gap.

We shall have to understand that about 70 per cent of our foreign exchange expenditure is consumed by POL, fertilizers and machinery. If we really want to, reduce the gap, it is this area in which we have to work. If we do not pay attention to this area, if we give up attempts in this area and try to do something else, or just restrict import of some of the minor items, it is not going to be possible to reduce the gap. So, the Government is very clear in its mind where it should give emphasis and where it should not attach that emphasis. Government is very clear on that and is doing everything possible for that purpose. If the trade gap has increased, should we be unhappy all the time? Is trade gap everything? I am not saying we should subscribe to continued trade gap or that kind of thing; I am not saying that. But we shall have to take into account how the imports have helped us in increasing production in our industries, in increasing production in our agriculture. If there we have been successful, if we were able to do that, then we need not worry unduly. One of the members on the last day asked me a question by saying: last year you liberalised imports and you thought you would be able to reduce the gap; have you been able to do that? That was the question put to me. I would like to say that the production from industry has gone up by 10.5 per cent, Further, we are not importing luxury goods. We are importing the inputs, the raw materials, necessary for this purpose. Without raw materials you will not be able to produce anything. You have the industry and you have the capacity. If that capacity is not utilized, what is the use of having that capacity? If the raw material is not available, what is the use of having the industry, what is the use of having the capacity? Our intention is, now that we have created this capacity, this industrial capacity, it would be necessary for us to feed that industry to produce. If the raw material is available in our country to feed that industry, that will be supplied. But, if that kind of raw material is not available in our country, it would be necessary to import it from outside to feed that industry to produce

enough for our people and enough for others also.

It is not only the trade gap which has got to be kept in mind. I am not saying for a moment that it is not the duty of the Commerce Ministry to reduce that trade gap. We will be able to succeed to a very great extent in reducing the gap. But that is not the thing. The overall economy has to be taken into account. It is only after taking a view of the entire economy as such that we would be able to say whether the policy, which is formulated and followed by the Government, is correctly formulated and correctly followed or not. If we do not take that into account, we are likely to commit mistakes as to the correctness of the policy or otherwise.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Why in the new import policy there is a departure in licensing? Previously, the import licence was strictly confined to the actual users. Now you have made it available for non-users also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am coming to that point. I have heard your speech very attentively and I have jotted down every point. I would be coming to that.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Jotting down does not mean anything.

SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will explain it, You shall have to wait a little.

Sir, about the import and export policy, I think the import and export policy which was enunciated by the Government and which was declared to the people in our country is welcomed by many of the people here. Of course, there have been some dissenting voices and people have criticised that policy also, as was done by the hon. Member, Shri Gupta.

What is the aim of this import and export policy? The aim or the object with which this policy is formulated is to produce more and we want to produce more and export. The second object is to modernise. Sir, modernisation is very very important. If we produce the goods which are not acceptable in the outside world, we shall have to consume them here. With those goods it would not

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

be possible for us to earn any foreign exchange. Not, in the outside market there is a very stiff competition going on. If you produce cloth which is competitive cost-wise and quality-wise, it would be purchased. If it is not competitive, it may not be purchased. There may be a market, in that market there may be a lot of funds and in that market may be people who would like to help you also. But if the quality of your goods is not competitive, then they would say 'All Right, we will look to your goods a little later, we will like to purchase other goods.' Our intention is to give capacity to our people to produce the qualitative goods. For this purpose we are allowing some of the industries to import the machinery.

Then a pertinent question was put by hon. Member, Shri Gupta. Gupta Ji wants to know as to why the actual users and others also are allowed to import the things.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: The question of actual users is all right, but I am asking about the non-users.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: All right, I can explain this point to you. What used to happen previously is, there were small industrialists and they required certain raw materials for their industries. They used to take licences from us and it was not possible for them to import items required for their industry from outside. What they used to do is, they used to collect those licences, give them to somebody and ask him to import it. The time required for this purpose was consumed and they were not able to get the requisite quality and quantity of the raw material for their industry. Our intention in making a provision of this kind is that if there are small-scale industrialists, they would get the permission to import the things and they will be given to the small-scale industrialists. The only important intention behind this kind of policy is to help the small-scale industrialists. Do you want us to help the small-scale indus-

trialists or not? Do you want that they should go from pillar to post asking for the raw material and they should not be able to get the raw material in time and their industry should suffer?

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: It is to create some private middleman—a private middleman who will import and then give it to the small men.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is one of the reasons why this kind of policy is made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One thing which he wanted to know is that no-users just to help the small-scale industrialists are permitted now to import.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: That is the only purpose?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Which will be the agencies who import?

You allow the STC.....

(Interruptions).

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Now also STC and other Corporations which we have with us are also allowed to import certain of the items. Sometimes what happens is, when they have to import such items, there is some kind of time gap and you shall have to take into account the machinery required for this purpose. Ours is a very vast country, there are small-scale industries in every nook and corner of this country at district level and at taluk level and you want the STC and the Corporations which are working with us to cater to all the demands that they put forth. If this is the kind of machinery if you want us to try and create, we can create. But the overhead expenses which are required for this purpose will be too high. So, we are trying to strike a balance. We are asking our Corporations to import. We are also asking others to import and to make these raw materials available to the small scale industries.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What will be the consumer price and the regularity of supply? Would they supply or not?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is only those who are making use of these things who are getting. To say that this kind of facility should not have been extended, would go contrary to the interests of the small scale industrialists. We do have the interests of the small scale industrialists at our hearts and we have taken this steps to help them. I hope, this would be appreciated by the small scale industrialists and this will be appreciated by the hon. Member, Shri Gupta also after this explanation. What I am trying to say is this. We are not importing any fancy goods. What is being imported or what is allowed to be imported is only input and raw material. Sir, we have to understand this aspect. Now, even the developed countries are importing inputs and raw materials from other countries. Here is a country which is a developing country and having produced the industrial capacity, it is importing raw materials to feed that industry. Can you have any objection to that? I do not see any objection to that.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Why don't you import it yourself? Why do you want to create a new party, middleman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has explained. He has said the overhead would be much more and it will not be possible to supply. You may agree or disagree.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It would lead to black-market and dealings under the table (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All right, Let us see.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Then, Sir, comes the simplification of procedure. The new policy has simplified the procedure and it is formulated with an intention to help the small scale industries. Our emphasis, we have underlined with a red pencil, is that we have to help the small scale industries to produce more and for exporting also. With this aim, this policy has been formulated.

I am very happy to note that some of the hon. Members who might be

criticising it openly but in their heart to heart, they are also appreciating.

(*Interruptions*).

There were some Members who have told me that I have not liberalised enough. Well, we have not liberalised enough. We cannot liberalise to import the luxury goods. We cannot do that. We have liberalised sufficiently to see that our industries prosper, our industries produce enough goods. This kind of liberalisation is there. Neither this policy is restrictive nor is it liberalised completely. It is only helpful. It is going to be helpful to the small scale industrialists it is going to be helpful to cut down the red tape and the procedure involved in it and it is going to be helpful to produce more and more for export. It is only with this intention, this has been formulated.

Some hon. Members got up and said this policy was formulated under the pressure of IMF. Well, my learned friend and colleague here, in a very short but in a very beautiful speech, has said that it has become the latest fashion to mention IMF and to say that the Government of India is working under IMF pressure. (*Interruptions*). I do not understand what is wrong in importing raw material for the industries, what is wrong in importing the machinery required to cut down the price on the petroleum products and on the energy.

We want to modernise it and to see that the cost and the consumption of the power is reduced, to see that the time is reduced, and to see that the quality goods are produced. With this intention, we modernise our industries and if the technology is not available here, we get it from outside. You say, it is at the cost of our industries, at the cost of our technology, we are doing it. We are not doing that. We get a clearance from our indigenous industries angle and only then, we import. If this is our intention, what is wrong with it?

[Shri ShivRaj V. Patil]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have we not the technology in this country to make tooth paste ? Have we not the technology to make biscuits?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Let us understand. We are not going to import technology for this purpose. Even if we import technology for this purpose it will be for export purposes and not for the local consumption.

Let us understand that. We are living in a world which is shrinking. Everywhere, in every nook and corner of the world, research is going-on, development is going on, and the people are creating a new kind of technology and machinery. Should we not make use of that new technology that is available there? We have also done a lot of things in the development of technology. We would also help them. Should we not make use of that? Should we start from the scratch, from the beginning right from ABC, first develop technology and then develop machinery? And until that machinery is developed, should we wait? This kind of policy, this kind of philosophy, in a world of today where we are trying to create a new economic order cannot be acceptable.

Of course, we will not go against our interest; we will not bend before anybody; we will not work under any pressure from anybody. The hon. Members should understand that India is too big a country and too powerful a country to be cowed down by anybody, to be dictated to by anybody. No body has been able to do it; no organisation has been able to do it; no country has been able to do it. Please for God's sake, don't lose confidence and abuse the Government all the time saying that this Government is working under pressure of anybody. If any good suggestion is coming from anybody, should we not accept it? It may come from south; it may come from north; it may come from east; it may come from west. Should we not accept it? If you just say that IMF if there and that we are working under their pressure—you can go on saying that—I would supply say that that it is not at all correct: It has been

refuted by the present Finance Minister and it has also been refuted by the Prime Minister. I also refute that kind of an allegation.

I would say that our import policy, the liberalisation of import policy, if it is a liberalisation, is relaxed a little which will help our industry also. It is not under anybody's pressure. Please for God's sake, don't think that the Government is working under anybody's pressure. After all, the Government is representing the entire nation as such. Don't lose confidence in yourself and don't think that your brothers will give in to the pressure....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please don't bring God into this controversy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you say, for God's sake, Shri Indrajit Gupta will be exempted!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What will happen to our own domestic machinery building industry?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have answered that point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have not.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are going to spend on research and development; we are going to spend on the development of machinery in our country. The industry which produces machinery will be given all sorts of impetus. But, at the same time, if that kind of machinery cannot be produced in our country, I hope, you will not expect us to wait until the time the research is developed, the formula is found, the machinery is developed and the production is started. That is not our expectation. I have said that, after getting the clearance from the indigenous industry point we will do that. Otherwise not. It is only when the indigenous industry says that it is not possible to produce it, we will do it. Not otherwise.

A reference was made to the North-South dialogue, the South-South dialogue, the Melbourne Conference and all those things. I think we are trying to create an atmosphere in the world itself which is helpful to everybody....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I approve of them; you have misunderstood me.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not replying to you. I am replying to the point that some one else made in that regard. Some one asked what we have got from those conferences and all that. This is the position.

Then, a question was put by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. He was wanting to know, when this kind of world situation is there, how we are going to cope up with the problem of deficit in exports. I have explained what will be our direction and how we will be able to try to overcome that problem. I know, the world situation is quite gloomy; there is recession in the world; of course, the inflation is also there and the world situation is not helpful. But I am sure, we have faith and confidence in our people, in our system and in our policies.

17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

And I hope that we will be able to do it. Some hon. Members were saying that the rate of growth in export was only four per cent. It is not four per cent; it is much more than that; it is, I think, 15.2 per cent in 1981-82. The hon. Members were referring to the last year's 1981-82 is the relevant period. The rate of growth of import has also gone down substantially from 38 or 39 per cent. That is what we have achieved. Of course, much has been achieved and much remains to be achieved. We are not going to be complacent; we are not going to rest on our oars; we will be doing our best to see that this deficit is reduced.

I would again like to thank all the hon. Members who were very constructive in their approach. Some of the criticisms levelled by them may not be acceptable to us, but I could see that they have their own philosophy, their own thinking and, therefore they speak out of that. I think, the debate on the Demands for Grants under the control of this Ministry was really very constructive, informative and

instructive. I would again like to thank all the hon. Members and request the House to vote the Demands.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I seek a clarification? I am only trying to find out whether the hon. Minister remembers that he has an organization under his Ministry called the National Jute Manufacturers' Corporation....

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is a new point. I am ready to talk to him if there is any problem.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have written to him, I have written to his predecessor, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. He has been promoted but the NJMC has been demoted. Since nationalisation, it has been incurring losses. There is complete chaos in the management, there is nepotism, there is corruption. I have brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister, but I am very sorry to say that not even an acknowledgement has come. It seems—I have said in another letter which I have sent to him—that the officials under the management of the NJMC seem to be above everybody, they just do not bother....

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is a new point he is making.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am bringing it to your notice. You are so much enamoured of your new liberalised import policy that you are not thinking of the other organizations. This is a very important matter. The jute mills which are now under the control of the NJMC, are in complete doldrums because of the inept management, corrupt management..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta has already raised it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I said the same thing about the eastern regional subsidiary of the NTC to which also he did not reply.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Should we start another debate on this?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am seeking a clarification with the permission of the Chair.

Would you believe, Sir, if I say that these nationalised jute mills continue to

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

be affiliated to the Indian Jute Mills Association which is an organization of the big jute barons? Until recently, they continued to be so. This is the position.

Recently, some representatives of European countries came on a purchase mission; they wanted to purchase jute products from here, but they did not purchase even one ounce from the NJMC mills because nobody went and attended to them. Only the private mill-owners have been able to enter into contracts with them.

It seems that today he does not know anything, he is completely blank. He is busy with his liberalised import policy now. Therefore, I request him to look into this matter. I have sent the papers to him. Let him give an assurance on the floor of the House that he will himself look into it or his able Deputy will do it—I am very happy with Mr. Sangma.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to say that I do not know whether I have received his letter or not. I do not remember it. But generally my policy is that, the day I receive a letter, I send the acknowledgement and after examining it, we give the information. I would try to find out if that letter is there and I would certainly reply to it if it is there. This is

a new point. Even then, even if I do not give an assurance on the floor of the House, I think, it is a part of my duty to look into such matters if there is anything wrong. I will certainly do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General), 1982-83, in respect of Ministry of Commerce voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982	Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House	
			Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5
		Revenue	Capital	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
11	Ministry of Commerce . . .	35,08,000	..	1,75,40,000 ..
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production . . .	127,68,29,000	18,16,76,000	465,91,43,000 90,83,81,000
13	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts . . .	36,91,39,000	7,96,10,000	132,06,97,000 39,80,50,000

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83—

Contd.

17.06 hrs.

MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Demand No. 75 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions to be moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Accounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 75 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development."

Demands for Grants (General), 1982-83 in respect of Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House		
			2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE;					
1	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	58,09,000	..	2,90,46,000	..
2	Agriculture	15,10,10,000	198,78,64,000	75,50,51,000	993,93,18,000
3	Fisheries	2,98,12,000	1,38,95,000	14,90,61,000	6,94,74,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	2,71,22,000	1,35,17,000	113,56,10,000	6,75,88,000

1	2	3	4
5 Forest	6,06,33,000	12,50,000	30,31,66,000
6 Cooperation	3,84,96,000	28,86,71,000	9,24,79,000
7 Department of Food	118,84,79,000	4,22,85,000	594,23,94,000
8 Department of Agricultural Research and Education	13,47,000		21,14,28,000
9 Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	18,86,37,000		67,36,000
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT			94,31,83,000
75 Ministry of Rural Development	75,03,82,000	8,20,000	375,10,11,000
			41,00,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I call upon Mr. Bhim Singh to speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): When the Ministry's Demands for Grants are taken up, at least the senior Minister should be present.

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

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): What is coming? The Minister should be present here. Don't denigrate the Parliament like that. We will not allow this to be discussed. This is denigration of the House. This has never happened. Will you cite me any example? They are not taking the House very seriously. The Grants are here for discussion and the Minister is absent. I can understand after the grants are moved, the Minister being absent for a short while for some pressing appointment, but in the beginning when the Demands are presented, the Minister should be present. This is a serious lapse and we cannot allow this to happen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of State for Agriculture is here. The Minister is coming....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not a question of the State Minister being here. This is totally against the established practice of the House. This is not taking the House most seriously. Even the Minister should cancel his most important appointments to be present in Parliament.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): He is engaged in a committee meeting, Sir.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: We will not accept this explanation. We know that Ministers have always cancelled their most important meetings even abroad whenever their grants come up for discussion. I know from personal knowledge that they cancel their meetings even abroad and they have seen to it that they should be present when their Demands come. Now, the Minister is in the capital and they say that he is attending a meeting. This is a most non-serious attitude towards the House and I think you should not agree to this. You please adjourn the House till the Minister comes.... Why are you taking it so lightly?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The Minister of State is here.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What is this Minister of State?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already explained.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What is it he has explained? We will not allow this to go on.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The hon. Minister is coming. There is no question of denigration of the Parliament. He is coming. The Minister of State is here; the Deputy Ministers are here. Everybody is here. The Agriculture Minister will be coming.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: From the very beginning the absence of the Minister is a very serious matter. This is not the correct way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has just now said that he is coming. Mr. Bhim Singh. (Interruptions) You have expressed your opinion. He has already explained the position.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I know the Parliamentary Affairs Minister keeps quiet. I know he is embarrassed. It is a serious lapse on the part of the Agriculture Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Alternatively, Shri Swaminathan can walk out of the House in protest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhim Singh. I think he has explained it. The purpose has been served. Let Mr. Bhim Singh speak. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: If you do not agree, then I will walk out with your permission.

श्री राजेश कुमार फीरोजाबाद : हम वाक्याउट कर रहे हैं, आप अपना कार्यवाही चलाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not take my permission at all. Nobody

need take my permission. Shri Bhim Singh.

17.12 hrs.

(*Shri Chandrajit Yadav and some other hon. Members then left the House*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You express your resentment. In the past the Speaker has done this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. I have already called Shri Bhim Singh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not all right.

At least you express your displeasure so that they will take note of it for the future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhim Singh, you are to initiate the discussion. You please start.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Who will hear? Let the hon. Minister come here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhim Singh, are you going to take the initiative to speak? The request has come from you. That is why I have called you. Are you going to speak or not? Otherwise I shall call the next speaker. If you are going to speak, I shall call the next Member.

श्री भीम सिंह मुमनू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि मारी कहादप्र आये नहीं हैं, मैं आपके द्वारा किस का अपनी बात सुनाऊं।

(*व्यवधान*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

(*Interruptions*) **

Let this not go on record. If you do not speak, I shall call the next Member.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Government has already taken note of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. Don't politicalise everything.

Mr. Bhim Singh was on his legs. He has already started speaking. Since Mr. Bhim Singh has made a special request, I have called him to speak. Are you going to speak?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHIM SINGH: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you worried? You may speak. It will be recorded. Whatever you speak will be recorded.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: (Hooghly): Why are you insisting on this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not question me. Please take your seat if you want. Mr. Bhim Singh.

17.14 hrs.

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal and some other hon. Members then left the House).

श्री भीम सिंह (झुन्झुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक मंत्री महोदय यहां पर नहीं हैं, मैंने जो बातें कहनी हैं, वे किसको सुनाऊं? यह तो अरण्य-रोदनक के बराबर होगा। मैं आपके आदेश के अनुसार बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मेरा बोलना अरण-रौद्र के बराबर नहीं होगा। वह सरकार तक पहुंचेगा। मिनिस्टर साहब पधारे हैं। (प्रबंधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह आ तो गये हैं। उनसे माफ़ी मंगवाइए।

कृषि तथा प्रामोज विभाग राज्यालय पूर्ति चंद्री (राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : ये जो चार महानुभाव बैठे हैं, क्या वे मेरे साथी नहीं हैं? वे भी मिनिस्टर आफ एग्रीकल्चर हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They wanted to see you physically.

श्री भीम सिंह : एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट का सब से मुख्य कार्य यह रहा है कि वह देश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न दे

और सस्ते दामों पर दे। पिछले दो सालों के दौरान हर एक डीवेट में मंत्री महोदय यह फरसाते आ रहे हैं कि देश का प्राडक्षण बढ़ रहा है और प्राइसिंग काफ़ी काढ़ू में है। मैं गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया की मिनिस्ट्री आफ एग्रीकल्चर, डिपार्टमेंट आप फुड के आंकड़े आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। सरकार ने 1978-79 और 98-81 के प्राडक्षण के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

	1978-79	1980-81
	(मिलियन टन)	
चावल	53.77	53.23
गेहूं	35.51	36.46
मूल्सिंज	12.18	11.17
टोटल फूडप्रेन्ज	131.90	129.87
चना	5.74	4.65
आयल सीड़ज़	9.35	8.34
शूगरकेन	15.73	15.40
	बेल्ज	बेल्ज
काटन	7.96	7.60

जहां फूडप्रेन्ज का प्राडक्षण कम हुआ है, वहां चीजों के भाव आसमान को छूने लगे हैं। दिल्ली देश की कैपिटल है, उसके भावों को ले लीजिये। गेहूं का भाव 1980 में 1.64 रुपये पर के जी था, जो 1981 में बढ़ कर 9.99 रुपये पर-के जी हो गया और हाल में 2.00 रुपये से भी कहीं ऊपर जला गया है। मूँग का भाव 1980 में 4.85 रुपये था, जो 1981 में बढ़कर 5.46 रुपये हो गया। चने का भाव 1980 में 4.31 रुपये था, जो 1981 में 5.36 रुपये हो गया। सूखों का भाव 15.00 रुपये पर-के जी से बढ़कर 15.39 रुपये हो गया और तिल का भाव जुलाई, 1981 में 15.82 रुपये से बढ़कर अगस्त में 16.23 रुपये ये तक पहुंच गया है। प्राइसिंग बढ़ रही है और प्राडक्षण घटता जा रहा है। इस के बावजूद सरकार कहती है कि हम प्रगति कर रहे हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, इन्हीं को रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मैं होलसेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स भी देना चाहूंगा। इस में फ़ूडग्रेन्स के लिये 1980 की फ़ीगर्स दी गई है और पल्सेज के लिये 1981 की फ़ीगर्स दी गई है, जनवरी से लेकर दिसम्बर तक की। फ़ूडग्रेन्स में 1980 में 225.8 से बढ़कर 235.1 पर चली गई। इसी तरह से पल्सेज में 326 से बढ़ कर इन्डेक्स 360 पर चला गया इसी तरह से सारे के सारे फ़ूडग्रेन्स, एडिविल आयल्ज और पल्सेज के भाव ऊंचे जा रहे हैं, आस-मान को छू रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने पिछले साल दोनों डिवेट्स में प्राप्ति किया था कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है लेकिन आपको फ़ीगर्स के मुताबिक ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोडक्शन गिरा है और भाव ऊंचे जा रहे हैं।

अब इस बात को एनालाइज करना है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। प्रोडक्शन दो चीजों पर निभर करता है। एक तो यह कि ग्राप कास्टकार की अच्छी किस्म का बीज मोहया करें। साथ ही अच्छी किस्म का बीज ग्राप टाइम पर दें। अगर टाइम निकल जाता है और इम्प्रूवेड वैरायटी की लेट सोइंग होगी तो प्रोडक्शन डेटरिग्रोरेट होता जायेगा। मैंने निवेदन किया कि हम एन एस सी के किसी स्टोर पर भी जाते हैं तो वहां पर वे वही पुराने घिस-पिटे बीज लिये बैठ हैं जैसे गेहुं में कल्याण सोना है, और ग्राप 21 है या सोनालिका है—इसके बीज आपको मिलेंगे। आप रिसर्च पर इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, आई सी ए और और दूसरी एजेंसियों के जरिये से, और आप कहते भी हैं कि नयी नयी वैरायटीज आप ईजाद कर रहे हैं लेकिन अगर वह वैरायटीज लेवार्टरीज में ही रह जायें या स्टोर्स में ही पड़ी रहे और किसान तक न पहुंचे तो जितना भी खर्च आपने रिसर्च पर किया है वह आप समझ लीजिये कि बेकार ही गया। इस-

लिये जितनी भी एम्प्रूवेड वैरायटीज हों वह एन एस सी के जरिये से सोइंग टाइम पर जरूर एवेलेबल होनी चाहिए। आपको इस बात की निगरानी रखनी चाहिए कि वहां स्टाक्स पहुंचते हैं या नहीं।

इसके अलावा सोइंग टाइम पर फ़र्टिलाइजर की बहुत जरूरत होती है। फ़र्टिलाइजर के लिये पिछले साल आपने जो कोशिश की उसके लिये मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहूंगा क्योंकि आपने फ़र्टिलाइजर मोहिया करने का बहुत प्रयास किया लेकिन साथ ही साथ इसमें जो वाटलनैक्स है वह मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ फ़र्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्रीज की यह प्रैविटेस हैं—मैं नाम लेकर बताना चाहूंगा—श्रीराम फर्टिलाइजर्स, कोटा अक्टबर के महीने में फैक्टरी बन्द कर देते हैं और कहते हैं कि मैन्टेनेंस के लिये बन्द की गई है। आप जानते हैं कि अक्टबर-नवम्बर के महीने में ही सबसे ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर भी जरूरत होती है। अगर मैन्टेनेंस के लिये फैक्टरी बन्द ही करनी हो तो मई जून के महीने में बन्द की जा सकती है जबकि फर्टिलाइजर की डिमान्ड बहुत कम रह जाती है। अक्टबर के महीने में फैक्टरी बन्द करने का नतीजा यह होता है कि फर्टिलाइजर ब्लैक में मिलता है। प्रोडक्शन के लिये यह जो इनपुट्स हैं इनके दाम कितने बढ़ गये हैं, यह मैं बताना चाहूंगा। ए पी सी ने तो दाम कम निश्चित किये लेकिन इनपुट्स की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई। मिसाल के तोर पर यूरिया एक समय में 72 रुपये कट्टा बिकाता था जो अब 125 रुपये तक चला गया है। सुपर फास्फट का भाव 36 रुपये से बढ़कर 51 रुपये हो गया है। इसी प्रकार से पेस्टिसाइड्स में मुख्य रूप से बी एच सी के दाम कहां से कहां पहुंच गये हैं?

[श्री भीम सिंह]

जहां तक बिजली का संबंध है, राजस्थान में 6 घंटे के हिसाब से फ्लैट रेट कैलकुलेट किया गया था लेकिन उसके बजाये 4 घंटे ही आप बिजली दे रहे हैं। इस तरह से प्रति यूनिट प्रोडक्शन कास्ट बढ़ गई। काश्तकार से आपने जितना पैसा बिजली के लिये लिया उसके कम्पेरी-जन में उसको कम पानी मिला जिससे उसकी प्रोडक्शन भी कम हो गई।

इसी तरह से पैस्टिसाइड्स की एवेले-विलिटी ठीक रहे और उसकी नो-हाऊ किसान तक पहुंच जाये तो किसान अच्छी फसल उगा लेता है। अगर काश्तकार इंसैक्टिसाइड्स और पैस्टिसाइड्स का प्राप्त यूज करके इंसैक्टिस और दूसरी बीमारियों को कन्ट्रोल नहीं करता है तो भी वह प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकता है। पहले एन एस सी की तरफ से जो सोड मिलता था उसमें से एक पर्ची निकलती थी जिसपर सारा नो-हाऊ लिखा होता था कि कैसे उसको यूज किया जाये। लेकिन अब मैं समझता हूं एकोनामी मेजर ही होगा जिसकी वजह से किसी भी थैली में कोई भी लिफलेट नहीं निकल रहा है। काश्तकार एकफीरयेस्ड हैं, तो ठीक है, लेकिन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन लोगों को जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए। रिसर्च स्कालसें के बारे में एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—दे शुड गो लैड टु लैड—जमीन पर जायेंगे तभी तो बता पायेंगे कि उनको क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है।

मैं एनीमल हैस्बेन्ट्री के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। पिछली बार भी मैंने निवेदन किया था। आज आप ब्हाइट रिवोल्यूशन करने जा रहे हैं, दूध का

उत्पादन करने जा रहे हैं। उसमें आपके कारपोरेशन्स जो काश्तकारों को पैसा देते हैं, वह भी फैट परसेन्टेज के बेस पर देते हैं। आपकी जो इम्प्रूव्ड काउज की बैरायटीज हैं, जैसे होस्टिन हैं, प्रोडक्शन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिए और टोटल सोलिड अदर फैन पैट बेस पर जैसे कि दूसरी कंट्रीज में पैसा दिया जाता है, यदि उस तरह से देंगे तो काश्तकारों को रिस्यूनरेटिव पैसा मिलेगा। अब तो फीड कास्ट भी बढ़ गई है। पहले के मुकाबले में फीडिंग कास्ट अब ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। फैट परसेन्टेज भी अब इतना नहीं मिल पाता है।

इसके आलावा मैं ए० आई० सेंटर्स के बारे में भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। इस में आपने नये नये लड़कों को भर्ती कर लिया है। इस प्रकार गांयों को या तो बिगड़ दिया जाता है या फिर वे फर्टिलाइज नहीं हो पाती हैं। बीमारी लग जाती है। इन्फैक्शन लग जाता है। इस में कम से कम एक्सपीरियेंस्ड आदमी होना चाहिए। जैसे कि आप के एफ०-१ और एफ०-१। जानवर हैं, जो कि बहुत ही कास्टली जानवर हैं। तीन-तीन, चार-चार हजार के जानवर हैं। वे पहले या दूसरे लैक्टेशन में जैनिटिकल प्रोडक्शन न दे सकें, तो कितना नुकसान होगा। आपका जो बूस्ट आया है वह एफ०-१ में जा कर रुकावट खा गया। इसका मूल कारण यह है कि आपकी जो ओरिजिनल इन्डिजिनस जो ब्रीड थी, वह एफ०-१ और एफ०-१। में आसिंग प्रोग्राम में चली गई और इन्डिजिनस ब्रीड पर जो तवज्ज्हह दी जानी चाहिए थी उसके डबलैपमेंट के लिये जो तवज्ज्हह जानी चाहिए थी, उसमें कमी आ गई। जो गाय एक लोटा दूध देती है, उसके क्रास करने से रिजिल्ट ज्यादा बढ़िया आयेगा या जो कम से कम दस किलो दूध देती है, उसके क्रास करने से दूध

ज्यादा आयेगा । साहिवाल एक ब्रीड थी जो अब पाकिस्तान में चली गई, लेकिन साहिवाल के लगू-भगू की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन उनके लिये कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है थोड़ा लिलितगो के टाइम में करनाल में उन के लिये काम हुआ था । अब इस के स्टाक को आपने सूरतगढ़ में भेज दिया और अब सूरतगढ़ में कोई वर्क नहीं हो रहा है । जो स्टाक है, वही स्टाक है । यदि स्मर्गालिंग हो कर पाकिस्तान से कोई आते हैं, अकाल पड़ता हैं, तो उस वक्त यह प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है । इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इन्डिजिनस ब्रीड पर कन्सन्ट्रेट करें, उस पर कन्सन्ट्रेट करने से आपका व्हाइट रिवोल्यूशन सैक्सेस-फ्ल होगा ।

‘तीसरे मैं मिल्क आर्गेनिजेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । मेरा इस संबंध में एक शिकायत भी है । आप शहर के आदमियों को दूध देकर खूब मोटा लम्बा तगड़ा बनाना चाहते हैं, और देहात की हैल्थ दिन पर दिन गिरती जा रही है । फारेन कंट्रीज की जो डैयरी कारपोरेशन्स हैं, वे खुद कैटिल का स्टाकमैटेन करती हैं और मिल्क इकट्ठा करती हैं । लेकिन आप सारा का सारा दूध देहातों से खींच करके दिल्ली को देना चाहते हैं, कलकत्ता को देना चाहते हैं और बम्बई को देना चाहते हैं और देहात के आदमी की हैल्थ क्या हो गई है । पहले यह इकानामी थी कि थोड़ा बहुत दूध हलवाई को बेच देते थे और बाकी छाछ बिलोते थे तथा बच्चों को झुब्बह छाछ से रोटी देते थे, दही देते थे । लेकिन अब चाय थोड़ी सफेद धोली करके दें देते हैं, उससे देहात के आदमियों की हैल्थ नहीं गिरेगी तो क्या होगा । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप प्रोडक्शन तो बढ़ायें लेकिन उस प्रोडक्शन का सर्टेन प्रोर्शन यहां लें और सर्टेन पीर्सन देहात

के लिए दें, तो वहां भी दूध उपलब्ध हो सकेगा और बच्चे डेवलप हो सकेंगे ।

तीसरी बात मैं रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । आई. सी. ए. आर. और दूसरे इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स, जिनके बारे में मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था वहां प्रोमोशन्स को लेकर उनको पूरा पैट्रोनेज नहीं मिलता है । आपस में झगड़े चलते हैं, उनके वर्क के लिए रिकार्डिंग नहीं मिलता है और आपके साइंटिस्ट डिस-सैटिसफाइड हैं । जब तक इनके यहां प्रोमोशन्स के लिए या दूसरे झगड़ों के लिए ऐसे आदमी नहीं रखेंगे जो काम्पीटेट हों, जो सिफारिश बगैर आए हों और जिन में काबलियत हो, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा । ऐसे जो साइंटिस्ट हैं, उन को एन्क्रेजमेंट मिलना चाहिए । तभी कुछ रिजल्ट आ सकेंगे ।

आज आप की जो एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उन की हालत भी बहुत खराब है । आज जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, वे झगड़े के अखाड़े बनी हुई हैं । वाइस चान्सलर को पीट डालते हैं और आपस में लड़कों में लड़ाई होती है एजामिनेशन्स को रोकने के लिए । एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज झगड़े के अखाड़े बना दी गई हैं । इन में प्रोपर टाइप के वाइस चान्सलर्स को रखा जाए, जो पार्टी पालीटिक्स और स्टाफ की पालीटिक्स में न पड़ें और बच्चों को ठीक से पढ़ा सकें और इन एग्री-कल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज को फीड करने के लिए एग्रीकल्चरल स्कूल्स की बहुत कमी है । अब मैं राजस्थान के बारे में आप से निवेदन कर सकता हूं । वहां एक अजमेर कालेज है । वह उदयपुर यूनिवर्सिटी का पार्ट है क्योंकि उदयपुर यूनिवर्सिटी इज दी ओनली यूनिवर्सिटी । आज गंगा नगर का जो एरिया है, उस के बारे में सोचना चाहिए । राजस्थान केनाल से वह एरिया इन्डिया की ग्रेनरी

[श्री भीम सिंह]

बनने जा रहा है और उस ग्रनरी एरिया में कोई एसीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं। उदयपुर के लिए तो मैं समझा हूँ कि माइनिंग की यूनिवर्सिटी होती तो वह ज्यादा फिट करती लेकिन वह उस जमाने में किसी कारण बन गई पर आज गंगा नगर जस्टिफाई करता है ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए। दूसरी स्टैट्स में भी जहां ग्रनरी एरिया है या केनाल एरिया है, वहां पर इस तरह की यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करें।

तीसरा मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा विजली के बारे में। इस के लिए काफी कोशिश की जा रही है कि विजली टाइम पर मिले। इस साल भी राजस्थान के अन्दर अगर विजली के भरोसे रहते, तो सारा प्रोडक्शन ही खत्म हो जाता। वह तो भगवान की छुपा कास्तकार फर हुई कि तीन चार बार टाइम दू टाइम अच्छी बरसात हो गई और उस से अच्छा प्रोडक्शन हुआ, अच्छी फसल हो गई। अब आखीर में आ कर कुछ औले कीरह पड़ गए, जिन से कुछ नुकसान हुआ है। कास्तकार के सामने यह प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न बना रहता है कि इस साल तो काम चल जाए, अगले साल क्या होगा। सावत-आटा में जो एटोमिक पावर प्लांट है, वह राजस्थान के लिए एक केन्द्रीय बना जुआ है। उस से कभी विजली मिलती है और कभी नहीं। उस के भरोसे राजस्थान का किसान जिन्हें नहीं रह सकता। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आप विजली की व्यवस्था ठीक से करें और राजस्थान के काश्तकार को विजली के लिए एश्योर करें कि टाइम पर उसे विजली मिलेगी। अब आप वह उम्मीद मत कीजिए कि वहां का काश्तकार फिर से चरस पर स्कॉच आन कर

लेगा। वह अब चरस नहीं चलाएगा क्योंकि एसीकल्चर आज एक हाईली टैक्निकल इंडस्ट्री हो गई है।

मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करता चाहूँगा कि जो आप के यहां पोटेंशियल है, उस को टेप कीजिए। अन्डरप्राउन्ड वाटर सर्वे कराइए। मैंने पिछली डिवैट में भी इस के बारे में अर्ज किया था एष्ट यू बर काइंड एनफ दू गो दू जयपुर। आप जयपुर गये थे और वहां पर आप ने राजस्थान गवर्नरेट को कहा था और एसीकल्चर मिनिस्टर को भी कहा था कि जहां पोटेंशियल है, वहां पर ट्यूबवेल्स बनें। वहां पर ट्यूबवेल्स कार्पोरेशन हों। अगर यू. पी. में ट्यूबवेल्स कार्पोरेशन हो सकता है, तो राजस्थान में क्यों नहीं बन सकता? राजस्थान में सोलिग ग्राने के बाद यूनिट इतने छोटे हो गये हैं कि वहां पर काश्तकार ग्रप्पे खचे से किसी भी हालत में ट्यूबवेल नहीं लगा सकता। ट्यूबवेल की मोटर खराब हो जाती है या उस का पम्प जल जाता है तो उस बाहर जो कर ठीक कराना पड़ता है और हजारों रुपये खचे करने पड़ते हैं। आप ट्यूबवेल कार्पोरेशन बनाइए और जो पानी आप ट्यूबवेल बत कर दें उस पानी का पेसा चार्ज कर लाजिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा एरिया आप करवर कीजिए।

इसे के श्रेष्ठावा मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि एसीकल्चर के काश्तकार को उस के उत्पादन की पूरी रेमूनरेटिव प्राइवेट जब मिलेगी, तभी एक आदमी एसीकल्चरलिस्ट के जाब में रहेगा। अगर उसको पूरा मार्जिन ग्राफ और्फिट होगा, तभी वह इस की करेगा। एक लड़के ने बी. एस. सी. पास किया है और दूसरे ने बी. ए. पास किया है और वह आई. ए. एस. या दूसरी

सविस में जाता है, जहाँ उस को दो, ढाई हजार रुपये तन्ज्वाह मिलती है, तो जो ग्रेजुएट आप से एम्प्लायमेंट सोक किये बगैर खुद के फार्म में सेल्फ-एम्प्लायड है, तो उस के पास भी कम से कम इतना साधन होना चाहिए कि वह कैम से कम दो, ढाई हजार रुपया कमा सके । जब उसको ऐसा माका मिलेगा, तभी जो इनटीलीजेंसिया है, जो यूथ है, वह देहात में बैठेगा और खेती के प्रोफेशन को अपनाएगा और वहाँ जाने के बाद देहात को चमन कर देगा और अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ, तो जितने भी इंटेलिजेंट लड़के हैं, वे शहरों की तरफ भागेंगे और जो अनपढ़ हैं, नाकाबिल हैं, वे देहातों में रहेंगे ।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

Ministry of Agriculture

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kesargod): I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constituting a national committee for evolving a national price policy for various commodities, industrial as well as agricultural (3)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increased supply of sugar through fair price shops by acquiring 75 per cent of the sugar manufactured by sugar mills. (4)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give provident fund benefit to workers of FCI godowns at Kuthupuram. (5)].

"That the Demand under the Head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop minor ports like Kasargod, Baliapatnam, Beypore, Ponnani, Cramganore as fishing harbours. (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for mid-day meal and other educational facilities to the children of fishermen. (38)].

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check the spread of outbreak of rinderpest in Delhi causing heavy losses. (57)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100.*

[Need to effectively register valuable indigenous breeds. (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up semen banks of proven sires of different cattle and buffalo breeds in the country. (59)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to locate proven sires of important dairy breeds. (60)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check the misdirection in the activities of Dairy Development Board. (61)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper implementation of Operation Flood I and II projects. (62)].

[Prof. Ajit Kumar] [ta]

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100." (61)

[Need to avoid dependence on foreign aid and personnel for training of dairy personnel for which indigenous facilities are available. (63)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100." (64)

[Failure to safeguard indigenous milk production from gift imports of milk products. (64)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for indigenous manufacture of FMD by Government units such as IVRI, Bangalore and BAIF, Pune. (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cut down heavy overheads on machinery in DMs leading to diversion of funds from production programmes. (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement properly dairy projects and other commercial ventures such as FMD. (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give proper guidance to Dairy Development Board and Indian Dairy Corporation. (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to ensure effective working of the ICAR and ASRE resulting in mishandling of scientists sent on deputation and training abroad. (69)].

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop new varieties in crops such as pulses and oilseeds. (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lead the ICAR into constructive activities and to create environment for scientific work and activity. (71)].

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to re-organise Agriculture Scientists Recruitment Board on sound lines. (72)].

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise cess funds for research work in ICAR. (73)].

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to step up production of various vaccines by IVRI. (74)].

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accelerate milk production and processing research activities for ensuring speedy dairy development. (75)].

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to have increased food production from dryland. (76)].

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to inquire into large-scale death of sheep in C.S.W.R. (77)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide incentive to farmers to bring more area under cultivation of edible oils and pulses. (88)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ban cultivation of Kesari Dal. (89)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply improved quality seeds by N.S.C. to farmers well in time. (90)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in State Farms Corporation. (91)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to improve the per hectare yield of crops. (92)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Agricultural Price Commission to fix the prices of agricultural produce after studying all aspects at par with the industrial produce. (93)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise land and water resources effectively for improving per yield. (94)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of fertilizers, seeds insecticides and agricultural implements. (95)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of livestock needed for agricultural activities. (96)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper co-ordination among various agencies responsible for improving agriculture. (97)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure remunerative prices for agricultural produce. (98)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reserve seats in institutions of higher education and research in agriculture for sons of agriculturists and agricultural labour. (99)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make arrangements for storage of foodgrains at farmers' level. (100)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create storage capacity for storing perishable agricultural products at farmers' level. (101)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix remunerative prices for sugarcane, groundnut, gram, wheat, jawar, mustard, soyabean, moong and urad. (102)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making better arrangements for marketing of perishable agricultural produce like vegetables and fruits. (103)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for arranging export of perishable agricultural products like vegetables and fruits. (104)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta]

[Need to include agricultural experts in Agricultural prices Commission. (105)].

SHRI BHIM SINGH (Jhunjhunu): I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in NAFED. (78).]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Agricultural Price Commission to fix the agricultural prices after studying all aspects of agriculture. (79)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to achieve the targets of food production, cereals, oil seeds and pulses. (80)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give remunerative prices for sugarcane, groundnut, gram, wheat, coriander, chilli, jawar, mustard, soya-bean, moong and urad. (81)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the requirements of seeds and their supply to farmers at proper time and to release improved varieties of seeds to them. (82)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve effective and economical insecticides to control white grub. (83)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make adequate milk collection from rural areas to meet the increasing demand for milk. (84)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains to ensure distribution at controlled prices through a network of public distribution system. (86).]

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the production of pulses, vegetables and oil seeds. (110)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more assistance to farmers for buying cows, buffaloes and cattle feed to increase milk production. (111)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give remunerative prices to farmers for their agricultural commodities by eliminating middle-men (112)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial assistance to farmers at their doors through rural banks. (113)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to popularise the bio-gas in rural areas to save fuel and manure. (114)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply chemical manure to farmers at lower prices. (115)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage farmers to use more and more animal manure and green manure. (116)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply good quality seeds to farmers. (117)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide insecticides to farmers to remove pests and give proper storing facilities to check waste by rats. (118)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop fish culture in rural areas. (119)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide assistance to farmers to have subsidiary jobs like sericulture, bee-keeping, poultry farming, mixed farming and dairy farming to become economically strong. (120)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce crop insurance. (121)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide to the farmers the techniques of dry farming and rotation of crops. (122)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage co-operative farming. (123)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the adulteration of sericulture products to help farmers to get better price. (124)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give better veterinary facilities in rural areas. (125)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to preserve and protect wild animals which are rapidly disappearing. (126)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to free agriculturists from the clutches of money lenders. (127)].

"That the Demand under the Head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conserve existing forests and take up vigorous afforestation work. (128)].

Ministry of Rural Development

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes. (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rehabilitate bonded labourers in rural areas by giving them regular work and wages. (19)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete the programme to supply drinking water to villages without further delay. (20)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for building simple and durable houses for the poor villagers particularly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (21)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[SHRI T. R. Namanna]

[Need to give proper medical assistance in rural areas. (22)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give compulsory education to the children in rural areas and adult education to the aged. (23)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide rural approach roads to all villages particularly those in the interior areas. (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to start agriculture-based industries in backward areas of the country. (25)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for implementation of land ceiling laws and distribution of surplus land among the poor. (26)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving reasonable compensation to those whose lands have been taken on account of land reforms. (27)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to help very small land holders, widows and unmarried daughters by giving them exemption under Land Ceiling Act. (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check agricultural land fragmentation. (29)].

श्री न. न. राय (गोपालमंज) : मान्यवर, सदन में जो कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगें पेश की गई हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने 1982 के साल को उत्पादन का साल घोषित किया है। 20 सून्ही आर्थिक कार्यक्रम में भी श्रीमती गांधी ने पहली, दूसरी एवं अन्य अधिकतम मदों को भी कृषि एवं कृषकों को से संबंधित काय, जोड़ कर रखा है। सिचाई क्षमता में और वृद्धि तथा सूखी जमीन पर गेती से संबंधित तकनीकी जानकारी तथा उपकरण आदि तैयार करा कर किसानों तक पहुँचाने का निश्चय किया है तथा तिलहन दलहन आदि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का संकल्प किया है इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री किसानों के उत्थन एवं उन्नति के लिये कितनी चिंतित है।

किसान भी इंदिरा जी के एलान को अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का विषय बना कर उत्पादन कार्य में जी जान से जूझ पड़े हैं। कृषि हमारी राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि का आधार है। इस लिये किसान भाइयों के प्रति हम सबों की एक खास जिम्मेवारी है। उनके लिये आर्थिक विकास, रहन-सहन के स्तर में सुधार तथा कृषक परिवारों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिये हमें कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे। गांवों में कृषि विकास, उद्यान विकास, पशुपालन, स्वास्थ्य सेवा विस्तार, परिवार कल्याण, आधुनिक सुलभ शिक्षा, यातायात की सुविधा, स्वच्छ पेयजल की समुचित व्यवस्था आदि पर विशेष बल देना होगा। आज भी करीब 60 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन बसार कर रहे हैं। खेतों के योग्य जमीन लगभग 40 करोड़ एक. होगी और जनसंख्या 67 करोड़ हो गई। अतः प्रति व्यक्ति खेत दो बटा तीन एकड़ से ज्यादा ही पड़ेगा।

राष्ट्रीय आय में कृषि से 40 प्रतिशत आती है तथा निर्यात में 60 प्रतिशत की आमदनी कृषि उत्पादन तथा कृषि पर आधारित उद्योग के जरिये होती है।

वर्तमान में कृषि पदार्थों का मूल्यांकन एवं पणन की नीति गलत है तथा कृषि कार्य के लिये समयानुकूल नहीं है। यह नीति उस समय की है जब देश में खाद्यान्न बाहर से आता था तथा देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन कम था। उस समय खुले बाजार में खाद्यान्न के दाम अधिक थे और उपभोक्ताओं को संरक्षण की आवश्यकता थी। आज हमारे देश में उत्पादन बढ़ने से पैदावार खपत से ज्यादा होने लगी है। अतः वर्तमान समय में उत्पादनों को संरक्षण मिलना आवश्यक है। प्रधानमंत्री ने उत्पादकों के संरक्षण का वचन भी दिया है। वर्तमान कृषि नीति में देश में उपलब्ध कृषि विस्तार के लिये मौजूद साधनों का समन्वय नहीं किया गया है। इस में बहुत तर्क की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि जिस समय खाद्यान्न की कमी थी तथा आज उत्पादन बढ़ा है इन दोनों हालतों में भिन्न भिन्न तरीका अपनाना होगा। वरना ज्यादा पैदावार के फलस्वरूप जो समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं जैसे पणन, मार्किटिंग, स्टोरेज प्राइज सपोर्ट, प्रोसेसिंग आदि की समुचित व्यवस्था भी करनी होगी। अन्यथा जो उत्पादन की तीव्र गति आई है वह अवरुद्ध हो जायेगी और किसान उदासीन हो जायेंगे।

गल वर्ष आलू का रेट 50 से 60 रुपये किलोल था और इस साल रेट घट कर तीस रुपये किलोल जब फरखाबाद में हो गया तो सरकार को सहकारिता के माध्यम से बड़े पैमाने पर खरीद करना पड़ा जिससे किसानों को राहत मिली और फिर आलू का दाम 50 से 60 रु किलोल हुआ। इस के लिये सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है। ऐसी स्थायी व्यवस्था करनी होगी

जिससे नई फसल आने के समय किसान को उचित दाम मिल सके अन्यथा ट्रेडर उसका लाभ उठायेंगे।

यह दशा मीरचई, घनिया, धाज, गुड़ आदि की भी हुई है और पारसाल से ये समान आधे दाम पर इस साल बिक रहे हैं किसानों को भारी धनका लगा रहा है।

भारत में जमीन बहुत है, पानी है और सालों भर मिलने वाली सूर्य की रोकनी है। करीब करीब हमारी खेती वाली जमीन अमेरिका की खेतीवाली जमीन के बराबर है। दुनिया में मेरा सिंचाई सिस्टम बहुत बड़ा है तथा हमारे देश में दुगना पैदावार बड़ाने की क्षमता मोजूद है। मेरे देश में सालों भर फसलें उगती हैं। हमारे वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीशियनों की मांग विदेश में भी है। हमारे पास प्राकृतिक साधन भी हैं। मेरे नये बीज, ट्रैक्टर, पम्प, डीजल, इंजिन आदि बाहर भेजे जा रहे हैं। हम भारत की एक मुख्य कृषि उत्पादन का देश बन सकते हैं और बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न निर्यात कर बड़े पैमाने पर विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकते हैं। तब हम किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य भी दे सकते हैं और उनकी हालत में सुधार इन्दिरा जी के संकल्प को अमलीजामा पहना कर, कर दिखा सकते हैं। पंजाब में हम प्रदर्शित कर के दिखा दिये हैं कि भारत के औसत पैदावार से तिगुना, चौगुना, पैदा हम किये हैं। भारत के खेती की जमीन का केवल तीस प्रतिशत पंजाब में है परन्तु देश के पैदावार का 10 प्रतिशत पंजाब में उत्पादन होता है।

यह स्पष्ट है कि भारत में कृषि पर पहले बहुत जोर नहीं दिया गया। समाज में भी खेतीहरों की उतनी इच्छा के स्थान उन्हें पहले नहीं दिये गये तथा

[श्री नगीता राय]

कृषि उत्पादन के मूल्यांकन में उनकी बातें कम सुनी गईं। बराबर शहरी उपभोक्ताओं को व्यापार में रखा गया।

यह स्पष्ट है कि पूँजी की भूमि से भास्तु की खेती बराबर तड़पती रही। यहां आधुनिक खेती के लिये 8 हजार रुपये प्रति हैक्टेयर चाहियें। अभी केवल 10 प्रतिशत खेती ही आधुनिकतम हुई है, जिसे वाद करने पर (142-14) गुणा 8000 मिलियन-1024 बिलियन रुपया चाहिए।

भारत के किसानों की हालत उस मरीज के बराबर है जिसे खून बहने के कारण खून चढ़ाया जा रहा हो और जितना खून दिया जा रहा हो उस से ज्यादा खून शरीर से बाहर निकल रहा हो। जो खर्च कृषि पर हो रहा है उसमें ज्यादा नुकसान एवं लीकेज में चला जा रहा है और 50 प्रतिशत का ही लाभ किसानों तक पहुंच पा रहा है। भारत का साधारण किसान जब सीमित साधन के आधार पर सोचता है कि खेती के लिये आधा बोरा यूरिया खाद खरीदें या स्त्री की फटी चिथड़ी साड़ी के बदले एक नई साड़ी खरीदें। आधुनिक नया बीज खरीदें या बच्चे की पढाई का खर्च दें। तब वह फसला लेता है कि साड़ी खरीदे और पढाई के लिए रुपया दें। किसान अपने उत्पादित सामानों को बेच कर जो सामान उपभोक्तावाला खरीदता है उसमें उसे ज्यादा मनुषात में खर्च पड़ता है।

सरकार अपने बड़े भावा के बफर स्टाक पर 650 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर लागत से कम दाम पर बेचती है तब साधारण किसान को जिसमें माल रखने की क्षमता, आर्थिक कमज़ोरी के कारण नहीं है तब एसोरेज की सुविधा के अभाव में डीस्ट्रेस सेल कम दाम में

करना पड़ता है। यातायात की असुविधा से अन्य को बाहर भेजना कठिन हो जाता है। अतः आप देखते हैं कि गहरे इसी देश में 135 रुपए से 225 रुपए बिंटल तक एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में बिकता है।

निर्यात-आयात की कुंजी भी दूसरे के हाथ में रहने के कारण जो फैसला होता है, उससे किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। भारी रकम सरकार अन्य को सबसीडाइज रेट में उपभोक्ताओं को देने में लगती है, जिससे किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। प्रतिवर्ष 650 करोड़ सबसीडी दी जाती है, उसका लाभ मुख्यतः एफ. सी. आई उठाता है। शार्टेंज या बरबादी में एफ. सी. आई. उस सबसीडी का इस्तेशाल करती है।

देश में कृषि उत्पादन में तेजी आई है और भारत सरकार का व्यापार इस तरफ गधा है तथा कृषि मद में आवंटन में वृद्धि की गई है। भारत में कृषि के बद में 82-83 में 1143 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है जबकि 81-82 में 945 करोड़, 80-81 में 741 करोड़ था। देश के कई भागों में प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के बावजूद भी देश में सबसे ज्यादा खाद्याभ 134 मिलियन टन पैदा हुआ, जबकि 80-81 में 129.9 मिलियन टन पैदावार या और 79-80 में 109.7 मिलियन टन था। अब 1982-83 में 141 मिलियन टन पैदावार की संभावना है। गन्धे की पैदावार भी 1981-82 में 170 से 180 मिलियन टन की संभावना है। जबकि 80-81 में 15.05 मिलियन टन था तथा 79-80 में 129 मिलियन टन था।

बज़ार एवं ज़िलहार में श्री काली वृद्धि हुई है। प्रांतवां योजना (74-75)

के काल में जहां तिलहन पर 14 करोड़ की राशि का उपबन्ध था वहां छठी योजना में 65 करोड़ का उपबन्ध किया गया है। जहां दलहन पर पांचवीं योजना में 12 करोड़ की राशि थी, वहां छठी योजना में 17 करोड़ का उपबन्ध किया गया है।

तिलहन 81-82 में 112 लाख टन पैदा हुआ जहां 80-81 में 94 लाख टन था। 82-83 में 120 लाख टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। दलहन 1981-82 में 125 लाख टन पैदा हुआ जहां 80-81 में 112 लाख टन था और 82-83 में 135 लाख टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

उन्नत बीज पर भी जोर दिया गया है। छठी योजना में 40.86 करोड़ रुपए का उपबन्ध है, जबकि पांचवीं योजना में 14.6 करोड़ था। जहां 79-80 में 14 लाख किंवंटल सटिकाइड सीड दिया गया वहां 81-82 में 30 लाख किंवंटल और 82-83 में 40 लाख किंवंटल का लक्ष्य है।

कृषि पर ऋण का स्रोत आर बी आई है और कोआपरेटिव तथा कमशियल बैंक हैं। कोआपरेटिव बैंकों के माध्यम से जहां 60-61 में 214 करोड़ रुपए था वहीं 1980-81 में 1942 करोड़ हो गया।

सहकारिता के माध्यम से

(रुपए करोड़ में)

वर्ष	एस. टर्म टोटल टी.	लोन	ट्रेडिट
1980-81	1456	486	1942
1981-82	1703	553	2256
1982-83	2082	682	2764

कृषि के लिए सहकारी बैंक एवं कमशियल बैंकों को मिलाकर 1980-81 में 3377 करोड़ रुपए है और 1981-82 में 3800 करोड़ है।

खाद :-

खाद का दाम बढ़ने के बावजूद भी किसानों ने 1981-82 में 61.3 लाख टन खाद का इस्तेमाल किया जो पिछले वर्ष से 11 प्रतिशत ज्यादा है, जबकि 4.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि 1980-81 में थी और 2.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि 1979-80 में थी। देश में भी खाद के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। जहां 1980-81 में 30 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ वहीं 1981-82 में 41 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ। इससे आयात में कमी हुई और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई।

खाद की 49 प्रतिशत बिक्री सहकारिता के माध्यम से है।

कीटनाशक दवाएँ :-

प्लांट प्रोटेक्शन प्रोग्राम में जहां 1980-81 में 45000 टन दवा इस्तेमाल की गई वहीं 1981-82 में 50000 टन दवा का इस्तेमाल हुआ।

दुग्ध उत्पादन जहां 1951 में 17.4 मिलियन टन था वह अब 81-82 में 33 मिलियन टन पर पहुंच गया है।

उपरोक्त आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट हो रहा है कि हमारी खेती अधिक उत्पादन के रास्ते में अग्रसर है। परन्तु हमारे किसान भाइयों के इन्पुट्स के दाम ज्यादा मात्रा में बढ़ने के कारण खेती लाभप्रद नहीं हो पा रही है।

इंडेक्स आफ प्राइसेस आफ एमीकल्चर इन्पुट्स में अगर गैंग का मूल्य 1971 में 100 रुपए प्रति किंवंटव रखा जाए तो वह 1981-82 में 171.1 रुपए हो गया तथा उसी स्तर पर विजली

[श्री नगीना राय]

1971 में 101.0 थी वह बढ़कर 246.4 हो गई । ट्रैक्टर्स 1971 में 109.6 था वह 1981 में 301.9 हो गया है । उर्वरक जो 1971 में 100.3 था वह 1981 में बढ़ कर 259.5 हो गया । कीट नाशक दवाएं जो 1971 में 102 थीं वे बढ़ कर 341.9 हो गई । लुबरिकेटिंग आयल जो 98.5 थे बढ़ कर 404.4 हो गए । पिग आयरन जो 100.8 था वह बढ़ कर 303.8 हो गया । अतः इनपुट के दामों में बड़ी वृद्धि हुई है । वे दुगुने और तिगुने हो गए हैं । कृषि कार्य के लिए बैंक ऋण पर सूद की दर 14 प्रतिशत से 19 प्रतिशत तक हो गई है जबकि दुनिया में कृषि के लिए बैंक दर बहुत कम है । थाइलैंड में 1 प्रतिशत तथा जापान, कोरिया मलेशिया फिलिपींस आदि में 3 से 4 प्रतिशत सूद पर खेती के लिए बैंक से ऋण उपलब्ध हो जाता है । अतः सूद की बैंक दर कम होनी चाहिये ।

चीनी का उत्पादन 1980-81 में 51.5 लाख टन हुआ जबकि 1979-80 में 38.9 लाख टन हुआ था । 1981-82 में 70 लाख टन होने की संभावना है । 8.5 रिकवरी के आधार पर मिनिमम प्राइस 13 रुपये प्रति किवंटल रखी गई है जो लैंबी शूगर के नूल्यांकन का बैस रह रहा है । ए पी सी ने 15.5 रुपये प्रति किवंटल की मिनिमम प्राइस बेस रख कर लैंबी शूगर का दाम निर्धारित करने के लिए अनुशंसा की है । क्षमता उपयोग में सुधार लाना छठी योजना की सफलता का आधार है । क्षमता उपयोग पर प्रत्येक पूर्व योजना में बल दिया गया था किन्तु उस पर अमल नहीं हो सका । ऐसे समय जब साधन बहुत सीमित हो तब यह मांग करना सार्थक होगा कि उपलब्ध वित्तीय और पदार्थ सम्बन्धी साधनों का उपयोग बहुत सावधानी पूर्वक किया जाए ताकि उन से अधिकतम प्राप्ति

हो सके । बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण बात होगी कि उपलब्ध साधनों से कृषि क्षेत्र में मौजूदा सम्पत्ति में बृद्धि हो । इसका अर्थ है कि चीनी उद्योग और उसके भावी विकास, इसके पुनर्संचालन, आधुनिकीकरण और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बहार में चीनी मिलों के विस्तार को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाए । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में किसान बड़ी संख्या में गन्ना उगाते हैं । गन्ना उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए जिस सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है वह उन्हें मिल नहीं रहा है और न मिला है । इस क्षेत्र में उगने वाले गन्ने की किस्म में लंबे समय से कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है । जल क्रांति और पानी के विकास की असुविधा के कारण गन्ने का उत्पादन कम है और परिणामस्वरूप चीनी मिलों में—क्षमता उपयोग भी कम है । 1965 में ही सेन चीनी जांच आयोग ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार जैसे क्षेत्रों को उच्च प्राथमिकता देने पर बल दिया था । इसका विचार था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले और बिहार के उत्तरी जिले आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं और इन में खनिज भंडार नहीं है । दूसरे शब्दों में यहां महत्वपूर्ण कच्चा माल उपलब्ध नहीं है जिस के आधार पर बड़े उद्योग लगाए जा सकें । संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास की दृष्टि से इन क्षेत्रों को निर्धारित से अधिक प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये । कम माल पहुंचने के कारण ये मिलें क्षमता से कम माल तैयार करती हैं । यह न्याय संगत होगा कि उपलब्ध साधनों के अनुसार इन्हें कुछ अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जाए जिससे कि गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़े, उससे उपलब्धता और माल भ्रच्छा निकले ताकि देश में सीमित साधनों का न्यूनतम उपयोग करने पर अनुकूल प्राप्ति हो सके । प्राथमिकताओं का उपयुक्त निर्धारण करके गन्ना उत्पादन और चीनी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन, आधुनिकीकरण और पुनर्संचालन के लिए संयुक्त और समन्वित प्रयत्न करने होंगे । केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नई नई चीनी मिलों को लाइसेंस देने का प्रस्ताव निराशा-जनक है । छठी योजना के दौरान योजना आयोग ने चीनी उद्योग के लिए एक कार्य दल

का गठन किया है। 82 नई इकाइयाँ होंगी और 55 मिलों का विस्तार किया जाएगा। नई इकाई पर 656 करोड़ और विस्तार पर 220 करोड़ अर्थात् 876 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होते हैं। विस्तार को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये क्योंकि यह कम खर्चीला है तथा शीघ्र लाभ देने वाला होता है। अगर छठी योजना में नई इकाइयों और विस्तार अनुपात को 25:75 कर दिया जाए तो लगभग 101 करोड़ की बचत होगी। साथ ही वही उद्देश्य वर्तमान फैक्टरियों का विस्तार कर उन्हें जरूरत भर गन्ने की आपूर्ति करके और किसानों की हालत में सुधार करके पूरा किया जा सकता है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को यह वरदान प्राप्त है कि यहां की मिट्टी में स्वाभाविक नमी मौजूद है और गंगा के मैदान की उपजाऊ मिट्टी विद्यमान है। भारत में ही सब से पहले पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चीनी उद्योग की शुरुआत हुई। 1930-1940 के बीच पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरे भारत के चीनी उत्पादन का 30.93 प्रतिशत और बिहार 40 प्रतिशत अर्थात् पूरे देश का 70 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता था। इस क्षेत्र में गन्ना एक मुख्य नकदी फसल है और यह ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का मेरु दंड है। यहां प्रति व्यक्ति आय लगभग 250 रु. है जब कि देश की औसत आय 690 रु. है। पूरे भारत में 113 चीनी मिलें विस्तार के लायक हैं। जिसमें 37 पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की और 28 बिहार की हैं।

देश में चीनी उत्पादन की क्षमता 6 लाख टन है। कम उत्पादन के कारण 300 करोड़ रु. की हानि हर साल होती है और सरकार को 45 करोड़ रु. का घाटा उत्पादन शुल्क और दूसरे करों में होता है। अब महाराष्ट्र की 10 संयुक्त इकाइयों में भी घाटा आने लगा है और महाराष्ट्र में भी घाटे की

सीमा 45 करोड़ रु. तक पहुंच गई। इस आलोक में समता उपयोग की कमी को ध्यान में रख कर मौजूदा मिलों के आधुनिकरण एवं विस्तार को ही प्रथमिकता देनी चाहिये। नये मिलों की लाइसेंस देना न्याय संगत नहीं होगा। बन्द मिलों को भी चलाया जाय।

ए.पी.सी. का वही सुझाव यहां लागू होता है जो उपभोक्ताओं को सूट करता है और उत्पादकों के लिये इन-पुट्स का दाम कम करने का सुझाव जो ए.पी.सी. ने दिया है सरकार उस पर अमल नहीं करती है। लागत खर्च पर दाम की निश्चितता का रहस्य भी अजीब है। ए.पी.सी. ने खुद ही स्वीकार किया है कि दाम पूर्व वर्ष के खर्च के आधार पर तय होता है न कि वर्तमान वर्ष के खर्च की लागत पर। ए.पी.सी. की कमी भी खेती में जो रिस्क है उसका लेखा जोखा दाम तय करने में नहीं करता है, जब सभी जानते हैं कि बाढ़, सूखा, पथर, कीड़ों के प्रकोप एवं बीमारियों के चलते फसलें बरबाद होती हैं और यह मानव के कन्ट्रोल व शक्ति के बूते से बाहर हैं।

बिहार में विस्कोमान के पास 40 करोड़ की खाद पड़ी है जिस पर सूद की बड़ी रकम देना पड़ रहा है, सरकार उस सूद में अनुदान देकर इस सहकारी संस्था को घाटे से बचायें। मेरे सुझाव है कि :

1. ए.पी.सी. में वास्तविक किसानों का बहुमत रहे, जो खुद उत्पादन करते हों।

2. एस.टी.सी. की तरह एक अलग ऐप्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटी एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन की स्थापना को जाय जो केवल कृषि एवं कृषि पर आधारित

[श्री तर्गीना राय]

सामानों का नियात करे तथा उस पर पूर्ण अधिकार रखे ।

3. पूरे देश को एक जोन ट्रीट किया जाये और देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में माल जाने आने में किसी तरह की रोक टोक नहीं रहे ।

4. धान के लिये डीप वाटर वेसिस्टंग किस्म के धान का अनुसंधान हो जिससे लाखों एकड़ डूबी हुई जमीन में खेती हो सके ।

5. वैज्ञानिक एक्सटेंशन सेवा का का विस्तार पंचायत लेविल पर हो और वही खाद, बीज, कीटनाशक दवा, उन्नत कृषि औजार, क्रृषि प्राप्ति हो जाय ।

6. क्रौप इन्ड्योरेंस स्कीम का विस्तार पूरे देश में किया जाय और खासकर उस क्षेत्र में जहां प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से फसलें बरबाद होती हैं ।

7. इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिये ठोस कदम उठायें जायें ।

8. किसानों को उचित एकोनोमिक एवं रेम्यूनरेटिव मूल्य मिले ।

9. स्टोरेज और मार्केटिंग की मुलभव्यवस्था हो ।

10. कीट नाशक दवाइयों का फ्री स्प्रैदंग हो जब कभी कीड़े बड़े पैमाने पर किसी क्षेत्र में आक्रमण करें ।

11. बिहार के लिये एक अलग बैंक रेकूटमेंट बोर्ड की स्थापना की जाय, जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल में हुआ है और ग्रामीण बैंक की 1482 शाखायें 20,000 की जनसंख्या पर खुली हैं, उसे छोटा नागपुर एवं संथाल परगना

आदिवासी क्षेत्र में 10,000 की जनसंख्या के आधार पर खोला जाये ।

12. छठी योजना में 5.50 करोड़ की लागत से जो उत्तरी पूर्वी रीजन में आधुनिक कृषि औजारों को बढ़ावा देने की स्कीम 1982-83 में चालू होने वाली है उसमें असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ बिहार को जोड़ा जाय ।

13. आर. डी. आई. एमीकल्चर सेक्टर में ज्यादा राशि आवंटित करे ।

14. लाखों की संख्या में तस्फु एवं उपयोगी गौवंश जो काटा जा रहा है उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार हो, क्योंकि ये ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था के आधार स्तम्भ हैं ।

उपरोक्त मुद्दाओं के साथ मैं प्रधान मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूं कि कृषि के लिये विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये, क्योंकि किसानों की आंखें आपकी तरफ बड़ी उम्मीद के साथ देख रही हैं ।

धो बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमारी सरकार ने जो प्रगति की है, उसके लिये हमें हमारी सरकार, हमारे किसानों और वैज्ञानिकों को, सभी को गर्व है कि हम कृषि के उत्पादन में सेल्फ सफीशिएंट, आत्म-निर्भर हो चुके हैं । परन्तु आत्म-निर्भर होने से ही हमारा प्रयोजन सफल नहीं हो पाता, जब कि कि हमारी 75 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या कृषि पर निर्भर है तो हमारा प्रोडक्शन और बढ़ना चाहिये और यह स्थिति पैदा होनी चाहिये कि हमारे फूड स्टाक की स्थिति सारँड होनी चाहिये । पहले 2 करोड़ टन फूड हमारे रिजर्व स्टाक में था, किन्तु अब वह स्थिति नहीं है ।

इसलिये यह प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये कि रिजर्व में जितना भी फूड स्टाक रखा जायेगा, उतना ही हम कीमतों पर कन्ट्रोल कर सकेंगे और हमारी कृषि की इकनामी व्यवस्थित हो सकेगी।

कुछ मुद्दों पर अपने विचार में रखना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर से जो रेगिस्तान से संबंधित हैं। डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट का प्रोग्राम 1977-78 में शुरू किया गया जो कि सेंट्रली स्पॉर्सर्ड स्कीम थी। एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन की रिकन्डेशन के अनुसार वह कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया और उसकी आवश्यकता भी थी।

इसमें जो राशि का प्रावीजन किया गया है उसके मुकाबले डैजर्ट का एरिया इतना बड़ा है जिसमें अभी आपने 21 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स सम्मिलित किये हैं। राजस्थान के अधिकांश डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स उसमें सम्मिलित हैं। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है और इसमें ऐसे क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है जोकि हर तरह से सूखे से प्रभावित होते हैं। मैं अभी भी आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राजस्थान में सबसे ज्यादा सूखे से प्रभागित क्षेत्र हैं, यह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र हैं, इसमें बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर हैं, जिनका मैं प्रतिनिधि हूँ। आपने जो प्रावीजन कर रखा है, वह अधिक से अधिक 10 करोड़ रूपये सालाना का प्रावधान है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 50 करोड़ का और है। मेरा ही क्षेत्र केरल प्रान्त से डबल है, हरियाणा से ड्योडे से ज्यादा है, उसके बावजूद जोधपुर, जालौर डिस्ट्रिक्ट वर्गेरह 11 डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि इन डैजर्ट्स को हम वलप डैकरना चाहते हैं, इसमें हरियाणा का भी क्षेत्र लिया है, हिमाचल, गुजरात, जम्मू-

काश्मीर का लद्दाख का एरिया भी इसमें लिया है।

जिस प्रकार से शिडूल्ड ट्राइब्ज एरिया के बारे में सेंट्रल की स्पेशल एसिस्टेन्स स्कीम हैं, उनका जो सब-प्लान बनाया गया है, इन एरियाज का भी सब-प्लान बना देना चाहिये। जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, चाहे पाकिस्तान की सरहद हो, जम्मू-काश्मीर का लद्दाख का पोर्शन जो चीन-पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर है, उधर बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं जो कि सीमावर्ती हैं, कहने का अर्थ यह है कि एक तो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के लोग हैं, जिनका मोरल बूस्ट करना है, और दूसरी और डैजर्ट्स को विकसित करना है। जैसी शिडूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की स्थिति है, वही इन एरियाज की भी स्थिति है, चारों तरफ जब सूखा हो, तो इन लोगों की किस प्रकार की स्थिति होती है, इसलिये आवश्यक है कि इन एरियाज के लिये सेंट्रल स्पेशल एसिस्टेन्स स्कीम के अन्तर्गत सब-प्लान करके इसका प्रावीजन किया जाये। पहले 250 करोड़ रूपये का एक सब-प्लान बनाया जाये और उसके बाद राशि को सातवीं प्लान में और बढ़ाया जाये ताकि हम कह सकें कि हम कितने अर्सें में इस डैजर्ट की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात फैमिन की है। फैमिन और फलड के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue your speech the next day. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. Thursday, the 15th April.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, 15 April, 1982 Chaitra 25, 1904 (Saka).