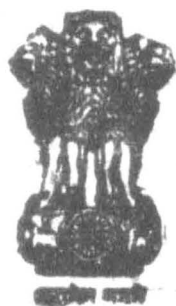


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(TWELFTH SESSION)



(Vol. XL, contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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CONTENTS

(Seventh Series, Vol. XL Twelfth Session, 1983/1905 (Saka)

No. 11, Monday, August 8, 1983/Sravana 17, 1905 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :		
*Starred Questions Nos.	202, 203, 205, 206 and 214 to 216	1—34
Written Answers to Questions :		
Starred Questions Nos.	204, 207 to 213 and 217 to 221	34—49
Unstarred Questions Nos.	2324 to 2525 and 2527 to 2556	50—369
Papers Laid on the Table		369—370
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1983-84		371—382
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance		383
Reported difficulties in getting admission to undergraduate courses in Delhi University especially by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students		384—405
Shri G.M. Banatwalla		390
Shrimati Sheilla Kaul		394
Shri Ramswroop Ram		400
Shri Bhiku Ram Jain		405
Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Bill—Introduced		
Statement Giving Reasons for Immediate Legislation by the Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1983		405
Matters Under Rule 377		405
(i) Financial assistance to Kerala for paying compensation for lands acquired for Naval Academy at Ezhimala		
Shri K. Kunhambu		406
(ii) Move by United States to supply Harpoon missiles to Pakistan.		
Shri Madhavrao Scindia		406
(iii) Establishment of nickel extraction plant in Sukinda Cuttack (Orissa).		
Shri Arjun Sethi.		407

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of that House by the Member.

(iv) Removal of Hotels and Commercial complex from Sarnath (Varanasi).	
Shri Chandrapal Shailani	408—409
(v) High Court Bench in Western Uttar Pradesh.	
Shri Rasheed Masood	409—410
(vi) Central aid for Moghal Road in J & K State	
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	411
(vii) Rehabilitation of refugee families of Bettiah Camp.	
Shri Ajit Bag.	411 412
(viii) Payment of arrears to sugarcane growers and salaries to the workers by Sugar Mills.	
Shri Ashfaq Hussain	412—413
Jute Manufactures Cess Bill and Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill.	413—470
Motion to Consider	413
Shri P.A. Sangma	414—416
Prof. Rup Chand Pal	416—422
Prof. N.G. Ranga	422—429
Shri Indrajit Gupta	429—442
Shri Mool Chand Daga	442—447
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	447—453
Shri Chandrapal Shailani	453 - 458
Shri R.L.P. Verma	458—462
Shri B.K. Nair	462—466
Shri Ramlal Rahi	466—470
Half-an-hour Discussion	471—492
Target of Irrigation Potential During Sixth Plan	
Shri B.V. Desai	471—474
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	474—478
Shri Sudhir Giri	478—480
Shri Mool Chand Daga	480—482
Shri Viridhi Chandra Jain	482—483
Shri B.D. Singh	483—486

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 8, 1983 / Sravana 17,
1905 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at three minutes past
Eleven of the Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Price Rise of Essential Commodities

*202. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of essential commodities have continued to rise during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) what measures are being taken to expand the present net work of the public distribution system in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) There has been some rise in the prices of some essential commodities during the last few months.

(b) The information is given in a statement at Annex.

(c) Under the New 20-Points Programme, the coverage of the public distribution system is sought to be expanded by opening of new fair price shops, including mobile shops for far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students' hostels etc. State Governments have been told to strengthen and streamline the system so that it could better serve the consumers.

Statement

Monthly Indices of Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities during March, April, May and June, 1983.

Commodity/ Sub-Groups.	Wholesale Price Index Numbers			
	March, 83	April, 83	May, 83	June, 83.
Rice	273.1	278.0	283.8	293.1
Wheat	247.7	225.4	210.4	210.5
Jowar	229.3	223.4	230.2	229.7
Bajra	234.4	242.8	257.8	249.3
Barley	289.5	249.9	249.2	258.4

Commodity/ Sub-Groups.	Wholesale Price Index Numbers			
	March, 83	April, 83	May, 83	June, 83
Maize	287.5	270.2	282.2	292.6
Ragi	228.2	233.7	245.2	247.3
Gram	274.8	281.4	284.6	282.4
Arhar	335.6	339.8	348.1	358.5
Moong	293.2	312.7	332.7	335.4
Masoor	275.3	286.5	306.6	308.7
Urad	279.3	302.3	314.4	320.9
Potatoes	134.4	162.7	204.3	204.5
Onions	275.2	272.3	300.4	324.0
Oranges	317.6	323.8	340.5	338.5
Bananas	257.2	302.2	331.5	272.8
Milk	229.6	231.1	241.3	241.7
Eggs	160.3	166.1	150.8	169.8
Fish	434.8	438.9	455.3	457.5
Meat	375.6	375.6	375.6	375.6
Black Pepper	175.2	185.2	214.6	211.5
Chillies	119.0	118.9	117.1	115.1
Turmeric	243.8	268.6	307.1	297.1
Tea	370.5	369.2	392.0	443.4
Coffee	148.4	152.6	158.9	160.3
Kerosene	371.0	341.1	341.1	341.1
Atta	226.8	235.4	248.4	248.4
Maida	234.9	468.4	264.6	264.6
Suji	230.2	241.8	259.3	259.3
Biscuits	229.8	229.8	229.8	229.8
Bread	231.8	237.2	245.4	245.4
Sugar	222.5	225.8	234.4	234.6
Khandsari	227.8	239.6	263.3	270.5

Commodity/ Sub-Groups.	Wholesale Price Index Numbers			
	March, 83	April, 83	May, 83	June, 83
Gur	239.6	275.5	311.2	318.9
Coke	463.5	463.5	463.5	463.5
Vanaspati	254.8	254.7	256.9	258.1
Groundnut oil	283.2	289.9	304.4	304.0
Mustard oil	243.1	245.2	256.9	268.4
Coconut oil	260.8	257.4	257.9	283.4
Gingelly oil	287.3	298.0	306.2	282.9
Kardi oil	264.7	283.3	312.1	304.3
Cottonseed oil	253.6	266.9	293.4	293.3
Salt	203.8	210.3	210.1	206.8
Cigarettes	247.3	247.3	247.3	247.3
Bidi	217.7	217.7	217.7	217.7
Cotton cloth (mills)	247.4	248.0	248.0	250.9
Handloom & Powerloom cloth	223.5	219.7	225.4	227.3
Paper	278.2	294.0	300.3	299.6
Tyres	321.8	321.8	329.8	321.8
Tubes	324.4	324.4	329.9	324.4
Rubber & Plastic Shoes	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6
Drugs & Medicines	176.1	176.1	176.1	177.0
Soda Ash	367.2	373	383.3	394.4
Soap	240.6	245.2	247.0	251.6
Synthetic detergents	297.3	297.3	297.3	297.3
Tooth Paste	177.5	177.5	177.5	177.5
Tooth Powder	242.4	242.4	242.4	242.4
Matches	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0
Cement	399.1	399.7	399.7	399.7
Hurricane Lanterns	235.4	235.4	235.4	235.4
Electric Lamps	237.4	235.7	240.3	233.2

Commodity/ Sub.Groups.	Wholesale Price Index Numbers			
	March, 83	April, 83	May, 83	June, 83
Dry Cells	264.5	264.5	264.5	262.7
Razor Blades	119.9	130.1	145.5	145.5
Utensils	283.1	283.8	283.8	283.8
Tooth Brush	158.3	158.3	158.3	158.3
All Commodities	294.3	297.0	304.6	307.1

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The statement to which the Minister refers conceals much more than it reveals like a good bikini. I would draw your attention to the question. The question never asked for wholesale prices of essential commodities. If he says that it does not specify which prices I wanted to know, then he should have supplied the figures relating to both wholesale and retail prices. But he has chosen conveniently to omit retail prices and supplied some chart of wholesale prices only.

I would like to point out here that the prices of essential commodities is a matter which affects the common people in this country. That is the importance of this question.

Now there is a consumer Price index the figures of which he has not supplied. I want to know whether it is a fact or not that the all India Consumer Price Index which stood in May last year at 462 rose to 521 in May this year, that is, a rise of 12.8%. If that is so, because I believe that the basis for calculating the rate of inflation is never the wholesale price rate, but it is the consumer price index and it has risen by 12.8% in one year and has risen by 13 points in one month, from April to May this year, which is supposed to be the highest jump in a single month that has ever taken place, does this not prove that a double digit inflation has come back again despite all the denials of the Government ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this august House that the drought in 1982 was the worst for the entire century, In 1979 . . . (Interruptions) let me conclude-

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting ? Let him answer first. He is answering that part.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Sir, in 1979 drought and floods, the hectares affected were 41 million ; it affected a population of 24 crores whereas for 1982, the hectares affected were to the tune of 48 million and it has affected 31 crores of population. Also let me tell you that the amount of Central assistance given in 1982-83 was to the tune of Rs. 738 crores compared to Rs. 326 crores in 1979-80 compared to this, please remember the inflation in June 1979 was 9.6% and rose to 22.1% in June 1980 whereas it rose from 2.1% in June 1982 to 7.5 in June 1983. In regard to what Mr. Gupta was saying, I do not agree that the consumer Price index will cover the entire country, it takes service charges like health service and all that. It caters to some of the industrial workers. You cannot compare it to the wholesale price index.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, one thing you will agree. The reply shows that the Government is not bothered at all about this price rise. They are very much satisfied. Now, may I ask him a question ? On the 27th of last month, that is, just about a fortnight ago, a detailed reply had been given on a similar question in the

other House in regard to starred question No. 42. There also they have taken the wholesale price index—not the retail price index. There I find they have given a long list of all essential commodities. For the six months, that is, from December 1982 to June 1983, out of 66 articles shown here, Government has admitted that there has been an increase in the index figure of 49 articles and only in 8 articles, there has been a slight fall. Now, sir, he did not answer the point about the consumer price index going up. It shows that the inflation rate is going up.

MR. SPEAKER : He told about the inflation rate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is pleased with the fact that the inflation rate after coming down to 2.7 has gone up to 7. Anyway there is a second part to the question. I ask my second question. He has replied that the coverage of the public distribution system is sought to be expanded by opening up a few fair price shops. This is the standard reply which is always given. It is not a question of opening up of a few fair price shops only. By opening up a few more shops, the system is not going to be improved. There are complaints but I do not know if you are aware of these. Everybody is complaining including Members of Parliament. The regular supply of all the commodities which they said under the 20 Point programme would be supplied through these outlets are never available. Sometimes, for weeks together particular items are not available. Therefore, it is not a question of expanding the number of shops only. What are they doing to see that adequate stocks of all the commodities which are considered essential are supplied, and people are not unduly harassed and made to wait for weeks and months sometimes, before they can get their requirement.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. members that from about 2.35 lakh Fair Price Shops in January 1980, we have increased them to the tune of 2.90 lakhs by the end of July 1983. We have not only increased the number of Fair Price Shops during this period, but from January 1983 to August 1983, the Central Government has allotted to the tune of 10.89 million tonnes

of foodgrains compared to 9.67 million tonnes of food grains (both wheat and rice) in the previous eight month period. Also we have increased the allocation of edible oil to the tune of 3.21 lakh of tonnes as compared to 2.63 lakhs last year, an increase of 22.1%. We do agree that this extraordinary situation is prevailing. That is the very reason why quota of the essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oil and kerosene has been increased. I would appeal to my friends to see that they also influence the State Governments respectively, to see that the coordinated effort is done so that all the essential commodities reach the common man.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The position is that we will be having a full discussion on this very subject this week. The Business Advisory Committee will decide it tomorrow and in that case I can pass on to the next question. Otherwise we will not be doing justice to this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We can now ask him for clarifications and the discussions, will be there later.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, you have saved him.

MR. SPEAKER : If you don't want a discussion on this subject, then I can allow him to reply to all your questions. It is only for your sake that I am doing it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, sugar and other essential commodities are sold in black-market. 70% of the country's population are very much affected.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Either you have a discussion on this subject or this kind of questions and answers. Either of the two you can have. I have already said that we are going to have a discussion on this subject.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी लिए मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि उस डिस्कशन में सारे प्वाइंट आ जायेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This question concerns the problem of the down-trodden people and the middle-class people.

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : डिस्कशन में सारे प्वाइंट्स का जवाब नहीं आएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रशीद साहब आपको गलतफहमी है। उसमें सारे प्वाइंट आ जायेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

प्रमाणित बीजों की सप्लाई

***203. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को अच्छे तथा प्रमाणित बीजों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के वर्तमान प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त हैं;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में राजकीय बीज निगमों को क्या निदेश जारी किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रमाणित तथा घटिया किस्म के बीजों का उपयोग किये जाने के कारण फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी स्थिति में बचने के लिए क्या उपाय सोचे गये हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बीजों के क्रय-विक्रय हेतु गैर सरकारी वाणिज्यिक कम्पनियों को राजकीय बीज निगमों द्वारा दी गई रियायत का पूरी तरह दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) In order to assess and meet the requirements of certified quality seeds for the farmers in the various agro-climatic regions advance planning of production and distribution of such seeds in consultation with the State Governments and other seed production/distribution agencies is regularly done before every crop season. This is followed by close liaison with the research, certification, multiplication and processing agencies. Continuous monitoring of the availability situation is conducted and all efforts are made to maintain adequate supply of quality/certified seeds.

(b) Distribution of seeds within the State is the function of the State Government. However, the Government of India remain in touch with the State Governments and State Seed Corporations continuously and issue guidelines from time to time to ensure adequate supply and to strengthen infrastructures required for seed production and distribution.

(c) Crop yield per hectare amongst other inputs depends on the quality of the seeds used. Poor and sub-standard seeds affect the productivity.

(d) Apart from enforcement of various legal and administrative measures to ensure distribution of quality seeds to the farmers, massive efforts are being made to increase the availability of breeder, foundation and certified seeds through the strengthening of the infrastructure of research, production and processing under the National Seeds Project.

(e) The Government is not aware of any concession being given by the State Seeds Corporations to the private commercial companies for the purchase and sale of seeds.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की लाख कोशिशों के बावजूद भी और इतना इन्तजाम होने के बाद भी किसानों को खराब किस्म का बीज मिलता है, जिससे उसकी सारी फसल

नष्ट हो जाती है और कहीं कहीं पर तो उसके बारे में बाद में कुछ भी सुनवाई नहीं होती है। भारत सरकार ने बोल दिया है कि बीज का वितरण करने की जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकार पर है मगर राज्य सरकार भी कुछ नहीं कर सकती और यहां से भी कुछ नहीं होता। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को खराब बीज न मिलें, जिनसे उनकी फसलें नष्ट न हों, इसके लिए क्या सरकार कुछ उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : सरकार का पूरा प्रयास यही रहता है कि किसानों को अच्छे किस्म के बीज उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। जहां कहीं से भी शिकायत मिलती है कि अच्छे बीज नहीं वांटे गये हैं, वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी तरफ से और राज्य सरकार को भी हम इस संबंध में निर्देश भेजते रहते हैं कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि जो बीज सप्लाई किये जाएं, वे अच्छे हों और जहां से यह शिकायत आए कि अच्छे बीज सप्लाई नहीं हुए हैं, वहां उस शिकायत की जांच करें और उस शिकायत को दूर करें।

श्री नरसिंह मरुवाना : अध्यक्ष जी, खासकर जो निजी-व्यापारी और कम्पनियां हैं, वे किसानों को बीज देने में बड़ी गड़बड़ करती हैं। उनके बीज अच्छे हैं, ऐसा सर्टीफिकेट वे कहीं से ले आते हैं और उस सर्टीफिकेट के आधार पर किसान बीज ले लेता है और फिर उसका नुकसान हो जाता है और फसलें बरबाद होने से किसान पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। ऐसी निजी कम्पनियां सरकार के अधिकारियों से मिली-जुली हैं और इस कारण किसानों को घटिया बीज मिलता है। यह जो एक तरीका बन गया है, इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने नये कदम उठाए हैं और उनमें यह

भी शामिल है कि बीज के वितरण को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ले लिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो नियम हैं, वे बनाए जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा जहां कहीं से भी स्पष्ट और निश्चित शिकायत मिलेगी कि कहीं पर खराब बीजों का वितरण किया गया है, तो उसके बारे में मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि सरकार उस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास करेगी और कुछ कदम भी उठाएगी। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें, तो मैं आंकड़े दे दूँ जहां पर अच्छे बीजों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए चैक किया गया और बहुत से प्राइवेट डीलरों के खिलाफ मुकदमें दर्ज किये गये और उन पर बहुत से मुकदमे चल भी रहे हैं।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं और उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में एक तरह का रैकेट बना हुआ है जो किसानों को नकली बीज सप्लाई करते हैं। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में कपास होती है और जालना से सारा बीज आता है। महाराष्ट्र से बीज आता है और नकली बीज किसानों को मिलते हैं और यह परेशानी किसी एक स्टेट की नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश में इसका एक रैकेट बना हुआ है। किसानों को नकली बीज दिये जाते हैं, जिनसे उनकी फसल बरबाद होती है और किसान का सब कुछ लुट जाता है। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे जो एसेंशियल कामोडीटीज एक्ट में इसको लेने जा रहे हैं, तो नियम बनाने में वे शीघ्रता करें और दंड देने का क्या प्रावधान होगा और किसानों को कम्पेंसेशन देने की क्या योजना है, मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये ठीक ही कह रहे हैं। नकली बीज का घंघा करने वाले बड़े जालिम

हैं। वे बहुत बुरे आदमी हैं और नीच होते हैं और ऐसे लोगों को दंड मिलना चाहिए।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : इस पर ध्यान देना ही चाहिए क्योंकि कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किये ही जाने चाहिए और एक कड़ी यह है कि हम अपने किसानों को अच्छे बीजों का वितरण सुनिश्चित करें। बुनियादी बात यह है कि अच्छे बीज की मांग बहुत बड़ी है। जो बीज नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन और विभिन्न राज्यों के निगमों के द्वारा बीज तैयार किये जा रहे हैं उनसे किसानों की आवश्यकता उस हद तक पूरी नहीं हो पा रही जितनी कि उन्हें जरूरत है। एक मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि हमारे किसान नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन और राज्य बीज निगमों के सर्टिफाईड बीज, या उनकी एजेन्सियों द्वारा सर्टिफाईड बीज ही खरीदें तो उनको धोखाधड़ी की गुंजाइश कम रहेगी। (व्यन्धान) फिर भी धोखा कभी-कभी हो जाता है।

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि जब नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन के पास उतना बीज नहीं होता है जितना कि किसान को चाहिए, तब बीज के मामले में पूरे देश में जो यह रैकेट चल रहा है, उसके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे यह पूछ रहे हैं कि जो बेईमानी करते हैं, जो गलत काम करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ? यह बताइये।

What is the strictest possible punishment you are prepared to give them ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker also wants to know about this information.

MR. SPEAKER : The House wants it, not the speaker. It is for national good.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : जैसा मैंने पहले उत्तर में कहा, जहां कहीं बीज के वितरण के सिलसिले में किसी डीलर के द्वारा धोखाधड़ी की जाती है तो यह मामला राज्य शासन के अधीन आता है। उसी के द्वारा इस शिकायत को देखा जाता है और शिकायत को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाती है।

वैसे मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। जो सैम्पल लिये गये वे इस प्रकार हैं—

1979-80 में 35,416 सैम्पल लिये गये

1980-81 में 36,095 „ „

1981-82 में 31,171 „ „

जहां क्वालिटी सब-स्टैण्डर्ड पाई गई, अच्छी नहीं पाई गई, ऐसे मामले

1979-80 में 5,430

1980-81 में 7,324

1981-82 में 5,612 पाये गये

ऐसे डीलर जिनको वार्निंग दी गई या जिनके खिलाफ मुकदमे चल रहे हैं—

1979-80 में 181

1980-81 में 87

1981-82 में 29 थे।

जैसा मैंने कहा कि आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम एक्ट लाया जा रहा है और उसमें नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं। अभी उसे अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। उसमें यही बात ध्यान में रख कर चला जाएगा ताकि इस धोखाधड़ी को रोका जा सके और किसानों को अच्छे

बीजों का वितरण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।
उसी के लिए ये नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं।

श्री बनवारी लाल बंखा : राजस्थान के टोंक में गत वर्ष जो बीज दिया गया उससे हजारों किसानों की खेती खाली रह गई, उनके यहां पैदावार ही नहीं हुई। दूसरे, पिछले साल जो बीज बच गया था क्या उसको थैलियों में भर कर काश्तकारों को बेचा गया ? तीसरे, जिन लोगों की बीज की वजह से क्षति हुई है उनको क्या सरकार मुआवजा देने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री आरीफ मोहम्मद खाँ : मुआवजा देने का तो प्रावधान नहीं है। अगर कहीं बड़े स्तर पर किसानों का नुकसान हुआ है और उसके लिए राज्य सरकार ऐसा कुछ महसूस करती है तो वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यदि ज्ञापन दे तो उस पर जरूर सरकार द्वारा सोचा जा सकता है। लेकिन वैसे मुआवजा देने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने सूचना दी है, उसके बारे में हमारे पास कोई इत्तिला नहीं है। उसके बारे में सूचना एकत्र करके माननीय सदस्य को दे दी जाएगी।

लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने यह नहीं बताया कि वह बीज किसके द्वारा वितरित किया गया ? अगर ऐसी सूचना दी जाएगी तो वितरित करने वाले के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : The hon Minister has said that action is being taken against the culprits. But I want to know exactly how many suppliers have been punished in the last year ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to that. It is only 29 or some thing like that. The number is very negligible.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I have already given the number of those who have been warned. They had been warned only after it was found that the seed supplied by them was sub-standard.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : But warning is no punishment.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Prosecution is also taking place. I will pass on the information to the hon. Member.

Creation of Disease Free Zone for Meat Export.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is planning to create a disease free zone in the country from where meat can be exported ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian cattle suffered from rinderpest which adversely affected the country by the ban on Indian meat import imposed by certain countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A disease free zone is being developed as a Centrally-sponsored Scheme in three southern-most districts viz., Quilon and Trivandrum of Kerala and Kanyakumari of Tamilnadu.

(b) and (c) There have been sporadic occurrences of Rinderpest. However, this disease has largely been controlled in the major part of the country.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : The hon. Minister has mentioned about the centrally sponsored scheme in three southern-most districts. Apart from this scheme, I want to know whether there are any other schemes to control this pest throughout the country ; if so, the details thereof ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is the general policy of the Government to control this disease throughout the country.

Not only is this centrally sponsored scheme doing some work in that direction, but the NDDB through the dairies, is also doing some work throughout the country.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : Is it a fact that some countries have banned import of meat from India. I want to know the action taken by the Government to export disease free meat. What are the measures taken by the Government to make the meat disease free before exporting it ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The meat which we export is always disease free. There are two countries, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, who have banned import of meat from India, particularly because of this rinderpest disease. Now, the Government has taken certain steps and assured the importing countries that the meat will be disease free. This centrally sponsored scheme is there in order to create disease free zone from where we can export meat to the importing countries. There are several measures which the Government of India has taken to eradicate this disease from the country.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Now, I do not talk of zones. I want the whole country to be disease free. Is that possible ? When have eradicated so many diseases from our country, why not this disease also ? What are the detailed steps that are being taken by the Government ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, that is the aim of the Government. We intend to make the entire country disease free. Therefore, to start with we have taken a decision to create a disease free zone in the extreme south of the country. We can vaccinate the cattle and make them disease free.

Rules for Allotment of Sports Stadia

*206. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :**
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sports stadia, built at enormous costs at the time of

Asiad '82 are being allowed to be used by political parties for giving training to their cadres;

(b) if so, under what principles;

(c) whether the said decision is in conformity with the Government's sports policy;

(d) if so, how;

(e) if not, whether Government are going to stop this and see to it that sports stadia are not used for purposes other than sports only; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (f) : No, Sir. The Stadia are meant primarily for sports, but when not required for sports, these can also be used for cultural and recreational programmes and activities of youth welfare. Detailed rules and procedure have not been laid down, pending formation of the Sports Authority of India which will be entrusted with the management of the stadia built or renovated for the IX Asian Games in Delhi. The sports policy is under consideration of the Government which will provide broad guidelines for the development of sports in the country and usage of the sports facilities.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker. Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is reading for the first time or previously also he has gone through the question and prepared the answer, because my question was very specific whether it is a fact that sports stadia; built at enormous costs at the time of Asiad '82 are being allowed to be used by political parties for giving training to their cadres. Instead of directly answering the question he has become all of a sudden philosophical about rules and other things. Now I would like to ask whether it is a fact that these political cadres of a particular political party were trained in these stadia, particularly in the Nehru stadium ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI : What is the practice in West Bengal ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The practice in West Bengal is to allow you also to go and speak there provided you have the audience.

(Interruption)

Sir, this is Times of India, Wednesday, June 29. It says :

“Nehru Stadium—venue of AICC Training Camp” All the important Ministers and political leaders of the ruling party went there and addressed their cadres. I would like to ask the hon. Minister when such occasion comes, whether priority is given to the sports purposes or for this type of political, or what the Minister likes to say, as Youthful purposes ? I am asking this because of the fact that there are some complaints from the sportsmen that instead of giving them preference, this type of political training is given preference.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister answer.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the question, Sir ? . . . (Interruption)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I have asked the question . . . (Interruption).

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nehru Stadium is meant for the sports and should be used primarily for the sports activities and the youth activities. So far as the Stadia used by various organisations is concerned, I can give you the names. These are :

All India Veteran Athletics Association; they used from 18th to 20th March, 1983.

Delhi Carrom Association.

Association of All India Carrom Federation.

All India Football Federation.

Board of Cricket Control, India.

All India Football Federation.

I think the information which the hon. Member has got is not correct. The AICC Camp is being organised in a place, of course, quite near Nehru Stadium but it is outside the Nehru Stadium. It is called Jhankar Restaurant. The whole camp is being organised there. I do not know how many hon. Ministers have gone but senior AICC leaders have gone and participated in that Camp. The hon. Member has asked a very vital question by saying that priority shall always be given to the sports activities. I agree with him. Even when the stadia are allowed to be used for youth activities and the things connected with the cultural activities, we always take into consideration the fact that priority is given to the sportsmen. If the sports activities are on, then we will not allow any other activity to go on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Since the Minister has stated that the space which has been used for AICC training camp does not exactly belong to this stadium, may I know whether the rooms, which have been used by the AICC for camps, will be allowed to be used by the other political parties by the Minister when they want to hold their own camps ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The stadium and the facilities meant for the sportsmen will be used exclusively by the sportsmen. But, as you know, the Nehru Stadium is a huge complex and in the building they have carved out some sections for providing living accommodation to sportsmen, sports organisations and youth activity. Each case will be considered on merits. The suggestion of the hon. Member is well taken. We will consider all requests on merits, provided there is no sports activity in the stadium. In case there is sports activity, we will definitely not allow it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Minister just now outlined the broad policy, which will govern the use of the stadium premises. I would like to know from him whether it is a fact that, if not the stadium proper, much of the office space built in the stadium itself is going to be made available to the public sector and the governmental agencies to have their offices there. I ask this because I believe there are many govern-

mental institutions, like the Institute of Defence Studies, which are searching for office space.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am afraid, the hon. Member's suggestion cannot be entertained for the simple reason that we have to accommodate all the national sports federations and associations. In addition to this, if some space is available, naturally we will consider the suggestion given by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Shri Chakraborty and Swamiji spoke about the political parties using the stadium . . .

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am not a Swamiji. I have married and have two children; still I am called Swamiji.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not a Swamiji.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : They do not have the sporting spirit; that is the trouble.

MR. SPEAKER : I remind you they are both good bowlers of my team.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You cannot challenge the speaker's decision.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You have been clean bowled by that.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : That is the only good thing he has done. But I would like to know whether he is aware of the fact that some of the stadia which have been constructed have developed some defects. For instance, the Talkatora Swimming pool is leaking. Is he aware of defects like these and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take to rectify them ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The whole Government is leaking. What can you do ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The Stadia which were used during the Asian Games stood the test of the rainy season. Naturally, whenever any new building is put up or constructed, during the rainy season there are certain leaks, which are later on

plugged. I have asked the CPWD and the Ministry to examine each stadium. Wherever there are defects, or leakages through which water flows, definitely we will make a study and try to see that in the next monsoon season these things are not there.

MR. SPEAKER : In addition, I would like you to instruct your Department to look around parliament House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. House will be pleased to know that I am the most obedient Minister of the Speaker. I have already sent a team to look at the Parliament House, not only for leakages, but also to look at the other things like the sound system etc. Everything is being checked up.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The hon. Minister says that priority is always given to sports' organisations. Does he not know that when the training programme of the political party was going on, the pre-olympic Football coaching camp was going on in the stadium.

Sir, the football players are in fact staying there. Newspaper reports have come out saying that they are complaining about lack of facilities and they are facing difficulties because of political personages occupying most of the rooms, who are treated as VIPs. The football players who are going to be chosen for the country, they are not VIPs, but the other occupants are treated as VIPs. I would like to know for how many days the political party reserved rooms there, how many rooms were reserved and at what rate they were being charged.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let me inform the hon. Member that there has not been a single complaint. There are so many stories coming up in the press. (*Interruptions*). I will tell you what the press has been saying. There was a story that our women hockey team stayed in Nehru Stadium and they complained, whereas the fact is that they stayed in the National Stadium, they never came to the Nehru Stadium. So, these stories are concocted stories. I am sorry I

have to say all this, but this again is one of the stories. No player has complained about any kind of discomfort or inconvenience as a result of some people staying in the Nehru stadium. The living wing is quite separate. The players' wing is still partly vacant. So many rooms are there. Therefore, all the stories are inspired stories, I can say that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How many rooms and for how many days, and what are the rates? My specific question is : At the National Stadium how many rooms had been used ? (Interruptions). This is the specific question I put.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, there are blocks. In one room there are 8 beds, in some rooms there are 6 beds and in some rooms there are 10 beds. So there is a small block in which most of the people make their living in a sort of a block. There are four or five blocks like this. But the living accommodation meant for the sportsmen is partitioned.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 207—Shri Keshorao Pardhi. Absent. Question No. 208—Shri Ramanna Rai. Absent. Question No. 209—Shri Navin Ravani. Where is this gentleman? Mr. Swamy, clean bowled. Question No. 210—Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Alluri—Absent. Question No. 211—Shri Imbichibava—Absent. Question No. 212—Shri Chaturbhuj. Absent.

What has happened to all my Members today ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They have all gone to Shri Lanka !

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 213—Shri Harish Rawat. Absent. Question No. 214—Shri B. V. Desai.

Impact of Monsoon on Price of Farm Produce

*214. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unsatisfactory progress of the monsoon so far in the country has resulted in a firm price sentiment for a number of farm commodities, especially the items in short supply;

(b) if so, whether rice has firmed up and so has gram besides wheat after an initial rise is quoted steady at higher levels;

(c) if so, to what extent the unsatisfactory progress of the monsoon has affected the farm produce prices up till now; and

(d) what steps Union Government are considering to keep them under check ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) : Notwithstanding initial delay of about 12 days, the progress of South-West monsoon has so far (upto 3.8.1983) been generally satisfactory in most parts of the country. Between May and middle of July, prices registered a usual seasonal rise. There were increases in the prices of rice, gram and wheat. The improvement in rainfall situation after 20th July over large parts of the country, however, has discouraged speculative tendencies and had a sobering effect on the price behaviour of agricultural commodities, particularly in the main producing areas. In the case of gram, despite the seasonal rise, the current prices are generally ruling lower than those at this time last year.

(d) The Government is keeping a close and constant watch on the course of prices. The steps taken by the Government to check the rise in prices include stepping up of public distribution of foodgrains, import of certain quantities of wheat, rice and vegetable oils, mounting of Special Kharif Campaign, 1983, reduction in fertilizer prices, expanded supplies of improved seeds through minikits and open sales, observance of National Agricultural Inputs fortnight etc.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : The hon. Minister was pleased to state, he has actually accepted that monsoon impact will have some effect on the farm produce prices. During this year because of the bad mon-

soon so many agriculturists have suffered due to rise in prices and the supply has been short. In fact some of the items which Minister said he will import include oil and some other items. But even then the prices have increased. Unfortunately the agriculturists could not get that rise in prices because of the imddlemen. May I know from the hon. Minister, with Khariff campaign and other steps which he has taken, will this improve thte situation of the price during this year so that the agriculturists may get at least a little portion of the rise in prices and the consumers also are benefited by import of certain items ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : All the steps which the Government are taking are to ensure that the agriculturists, the producers, are given remunerative price and the price rise is checked. For paddy this year we have fixed the price at Rs. 132 per quintal. This had been fixed even before the sowing season.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : Actually by the bad monsoon in South, the censumers are hard pressed for wheat as well as for gram which usually comes from the North. Due to transport bottlenecks this item also is not available in requisite quantity. The hon. Minister said that they have given Rs. 132 per quintal for rice and paddy. Although it is the Government price, but actually the agriculturists have suffered in two ways—one is they are unable to get a little portion of the higher prices because of short supply of the commodity and secondly a portion of their produce is taken away by way of levy. So the price comes far below the market rate. May I know at least during this season when the monsoon is not very good, the levy price will be little increased so far as staple corn is concerned just as Jawar, Bajhra, rice, in our area ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I had stated earlier that even before sowing, the prices which have been fixed were recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. This has been accepted by the Government. That has already been announced. The decision has been taken to ensure that the farmers get remunerative price. As

far as supply or transport bottlenecks are concerned we shall convey the feelings of the hon. Member to the ministries concerned.

Cultivation of Commercial Crops.

*215. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether State Governments have undertaken any intensive and extensive cultivation of commercial crops during the last three years with Central assistance;

(b) the details of the States which have done so; and

(c) the quantum of Central assistance provided to the States for these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The intensive/extensive cultivation of commercial crops namely, oilseeds, cotton, jute/mesta/sunnhemp and sugarcane has been undertaken by the State Governments with Central assistance under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) The details of the States which have done so are shown in the enclosure (Appendix I).

(c) The quantum of Central assistance provided to the States for these projects during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	1122.03
1981-82	1726.60
1982-83	2353.22

APPENDIX I

Centrally Sponsored Scheme
for the development of

States

1. Oilseeds	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar.
2. Cotton	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal.
3. Jute/Mesta/Sunnhemp	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya.
4. Sugarcane	
(a) On Plant Protection Chemicals (1980-81)	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Karnataka, West Bengal and Bihar.
(b) Sugarcane Development Scheme.	Pondicherry and Goa.

SHRI N. DENNIS : The cash crop growers face difficulties because the price is not adequate to meet the high cost of production. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will come forward to provide more subsidies assistance and loans to the growers particularly to the small farmers ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The statement which I have laid on the Table of the House is specifically about the scheme to help small and marginal farmers. I have not been able to follow what the hon. Member desires to know something specifically.

SHRI N. DENNIS : The cash crop growers are finding it difficult because the price does not meet the cost of production. May I know whether more grants, subsidies and other assistance will be given to them ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I do not agree with the contention of the hon. Member that the price does not meet the cost of production. In fact all the prices, which are announced by the Government are on the basis of this and as I stated ear-

lier, it is to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers and producers, including those of commercial crops.

SHRI N. DENNIS : From the statement it has been seen that regarding the Centrally-sponsored sugar-cane development scheme, it is implemented only in Pondicherry and Goa. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this scheme would be extended to other areas also ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : We will take note of it.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Kerala State is mainly a cash crop growing State. For instance, coconuts trees, arecanut trees, nutmeg, cardamom, tea and all this are grown. Because of the recent drought, a vast number of coconut trees are dried up. So also the arecanut trees. Half of the plant of the cardamom is dried and perished. I want to know from the Minister whether the Government is taking any special measure by giving special assistance or subsidy or help to farmers of Kerala to replant

coconut trees, arecanut trees, cardamom, pepper, cloves and all these cash crops ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : We are aware of the situation in Kerala and the damage caused to the cash crops due to the drought. The Central assistance has been sanctioned and an additional amount of Rs. one crore has been sanctioned. The purpose of giving assistance is not to compensate but the purpose is to rehabilitate those who have been affected. Apart from the scheme for small and marginal farmers and providing money for oilseeds development, now a decision has been taken with respect to Kerala wherein the State Government has been authorised to extend the assistance to coconut growers under that scheme.

Drought in Orissa

*216. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:**
SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum regarding the drought situation in Orissa was sent to Government by the leaders of opposition parties in Orissa in November, 1982;

(b) if so, the main points raised therein; and

(c) the details regarding the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A memorandum was submitted by 'all opposition parties of Orissa, in November, 1982 to the Prime Minister regarding impending famine situation in Orissa.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) The main points raised in the memorandum were to draw the attention of the Government towards series of calamities of cyclone, floods and drought

faced by the State of Orissa in quick succession during 1982. The memorandum called for immediate assistance for drought relief including enhancement of allocation of foodgrains under public distribution system.

(c) The State was sanctioned a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 56.55 crores for cyclone relief and Rs. 136.92 crores for flood relief, of which Rs. 113.95 crores were for 1982-83 and Rs. 22.97 crores were for 1983-84. The State was also sanctioned a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 15.98 crores for 1982-83 and Rs. 24.65 crores for 1983-84 towards drought relief, besides additional allotment of foodgrains under the public distribution system and drought relief programme.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The statement that has been laid on the Table of the House misses the essence of the question that I asked. I asked about the details regarding the action taken by Government in regard to the memorandum. The memorandum made several points. What the statement says is that the Government has sanctioned so much money, etc. I would like to know specifically about the points made in the memorandum as to what they have done, point by point. The statement says that they have sanctioned so much. I want to know how much has been spent.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : In the memorandum, the demand was made for an enhanced assistance against drought in Orissa. We took that into consideration and a ceiling was fixed. That is given in the statement supplied to the hon. Member.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How much was spent ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We do not have upto date figures of the money utilised so far. The figures are not readily available. The States take a long time to send us the figures. But there is a system of monitoring. Our officers have also visited the State after that and we are keeping an eye on the utilisation of money. For some time past, we are paying particular attention even to the share of districts where damage has occurred.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Since the presentation of memorandum and the statement of the Government. I want to know how much has been spent. The Government even now itself says that they do not have the idea about how the relief is being monitored. They do not have the latest figures. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that since then the opposition parties in Orissa have chalked out plans again because the whole relief operation has come under fire and it is under a cloud because of various charges of corruption in the use of the assistance and, if so, whether the Government is taking any steps to see that this assistance reaches the people who are affected by the drought and that it does not go into other channels which are not authorised.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : As it would appear from the statement, the Orissa State has received the highest amount of assistance not only against drought but also against cyclone and floods. We have given the figures—Rs 56 crores for cyclone relief; Rs 136.92 crores for flood relief out of which Rs 113.95 crores were for 1982-83 and Rs. 22.97 crores for 1983-84.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : These are all lapsed funds that you are quoting. They did not use at all.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If the State Government has not been able to utilise the amount, they can always come forward and request the Central Government to extend the period.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The drought affected people are suffering and he is saying that they should go back to him.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : When the sanction is given, the time is also fixed during which it can be spent. It cannot be an all-time grant.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why have they not spent it ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is why we have been monitoring the utilisation of funds. It is for the state Government to see the needs of a particular area. We can only guide them, assist them and try to

persuade them to properly utilise the amount that has been given to them.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, Orissa is a State which has always been a victim of drought and cyclone and at the same time, political instability. Majority of the time, the coastal Orissa is ruled by some international fraud. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the memorandum prepared by the Orissa Government that has been submitted to the Government of India, what is the amount they have demanded and what is the amount that has been released. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that Orissa is always a victim of drought and, if so, what are the concrete measures the Central Government contemplate to take in this regard ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : As has been shown in the statement, sanction has been made for relief against cyclone, floods and also drought. This is the maximum that could have been given to the States after our team has visited, assessed the damage and the needs of the people of the area.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सहकारी फार्मिंग

***204. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या देश में छोटी-छोटी जोतों के किसानों की उन्नति हेतु सहकारी फार्मिंग स्कीम चलाई गई थी ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब सरकार ने इस योजना को बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस क्षेत्र में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। सहकारी खेती का प्रयोजन किसानों, विशेषकर छोटी जोत वाले किसानों को संयुक्त प्रबंध के माध्यम से संसाधनों का बेहतर और अधिक किफायती उपयोग करने हेतु स्वेच्छ से संगठित होने के लिये समर्थ बनाना था।

(ख) सहकारी खेती के कार्यक्रम को एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में माना गया था और इस कार्यक्रम के कार्गि-न्वयन हेतु राज्य सरकारों को सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई। सहकारी खेती का कार्यक्रम अब राज्य क्षेत्र को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) सहकारी खेती में प्रेरणा और प्रबन्ध से संबंधित समस्याओं के सफलता-पूर्वक समाधान नहीं निकले हैं। अतः अब सहकारी खेती की समितियां संगठित करने के बजाय ऋण की व्यवस्था करके तथा ग्राम स्तर पर सेवा सहकारी समितियों द्वारा आदानों की सप्लाई करके छोटे किसानों की मदद करने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है, ताकि उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें आधुनिक टेक्नालोजी मुलभ हो सके।

Interest on Advances taken by DDA from Allottees of Self Finance Schemes

***207. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the present rate of interest paid by the DDA on the amounts collected from allottees under its various self-financing schemes;

(b) when was this rate of interest last fixed and on what basis; and

(c) since this interest is far less than the prevailing bank rates, will Government consider reviewing the position and enhancing the rate?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that Compound Interest @ 7% p.a. is paid on the registration deposits in the Self Financing Scheme.

(b) This rate of interest was fixed with effect from 1-7-80 to bring uniformity in the rates of interest paid by DDA in all its Schemes.

(c) The DDA is not considering any proposal to enhance the rate of interest on registration deposits as any enhancement in the rate of interest will tend to increase the cost of the flats to be finally borne by the purchasers.

Drought in Kerala

***208. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss due to drought in Kerala as reported by the Central Study team in terms of money and the manner in which it estimated the damage;

(b) whether the loss and damage to the arecanut cultivation in Kasargod and Hosdang were estimated; and

(c) if so, how much loss was estimated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No assessment of loss is made by the Central Team. The Central Team while recommending central assistance consider the figures of loss as furnished by the State Government. According to the supplementary memorandum submitted by the State Government to the Government of India in March, 1983 the estimated loss due to drought was Rs. 98.44 crores.

(b) The State Government had not furnished separate figures for loss and damage to the arecanut cultivation in Kasargod and Hosdang.

(c) Does not arise.

**Visit to Indian Irrigation Projects
by World Bank Team**

*209. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing : -

(a) whether a negotiation has been entered into with the World Bank and EEC for credit for irrigation projects in India;

(b) whether a World Bank Team has visited certain irrigation projects in Gujarat (including Narmada Project);

(c) if so, the names of the projects visited; and

(d) the details of the loans sanctioned by the World Bank and EEC for irrigation projects in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A

list of project agreement negotiated and signed with the World Bank for credit assistance in the irrigation sector during financial year 1982-83 is enclosed (Annexure I).

EEC have agreed in principle to include modernisation of Tank Irrigation Project in Tamil Nadu and it has been placed in the Pipeline of 1983. They have agreed to include four other projects (Annexure II) in the reserve pipeline.

(b) and (c) The World Bank Appraisal Team has visited Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project in Gujarat in May 1983. In April 1983, supervision mission of the World Bank visited Damanganga, Karzan and Saurashtra Coastal development projects, under the 2nd Gujarat Irrigation (Composites) Project which is receiving assistance from World Bank and certain areas in Mahi.

(d) List of Projects receiving credit assistance from World Bank is attached (Annexure III). So far EEC has not sanctioned any credit for a project.

ANNEXURE I

1. Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project (Cr. 1383—IN/Ln. 2308—IN)—negotiated in May 1983
- (2) Orissa Phase-II Irrigation Project (Repeater Project) negotiated in May 1983.

ANNEXURE-II

1. Modernisation of tank Irrigation in Tamil Nadu
2. Saline Land Reclamation-Maharashtra
3. Gujarat Minor Irrigation
4. Maharashtra Water Control System
5. Andhra Pradesh Minor Irrigation Project.

ANNEXURE III

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Assistance	Date of Agreement	Credit of closing date	Cumulative utilisation upto 3/83
1.	A.P. Irrigation & CAD Project	145.00	10.6.77	30.6.85	92.599
2.	Gujarat Irrigation Project	85.00	17.7.81	30.6.84	55.093

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Assistance	Date of Agreement	Credit of closing date	Cumulative utilisation upto 3/83
3.	Second Gujarat Irrigation Project	175.00	12.5.80	30.4.86	42.235
4.	Haryana Irrigation II Project	150.00	23.2.83	31.3.88	Nil (New Credit)
5.	Karnataka Irrigation Project	117.64	12.5.78	21.3.84	60.635
6.	Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project	54.00	26.3.81	31.3.86	0.156
7.	Kallada Irrigation & Treecrop Development Project	IDA 60.00) IBRD 20.30)	6.7.82	31.3.87	11.819 0.300
8.	Maharashtra Irrigation Project	70.00	11.10.77	31.3.84	63.664
9.	Second Maharashtra Irrigation Project	210.00	14.4.80	31.12.85	110.494
10.	M.P. Medium Irrigation Project	140.00	26.3.81	31.3.87	7.790
11.	M.P. Major Irrigation Project	220.00	24.2.82	30.6.87	13.687
12.	Chambal (MP) Irrigation II	31.00	7.9.82	30.6.87	Nil
13.	Mahanadi Barrages Project	83.00	5.12.80	31.3.87	5.514
14.	Punjab Irrigation Project	129.00	30.9.79	30.6.85	60.007
15.	Periyar Vaigai Project	23.00	30.6.77	31.3.84	12.596
16.	Second U.P. Public Tubewells	101.00	31.3.83	31.3.88	Nil
17.	Subernarekha Irrigation	127.00	9.11.82	31.3.87	3.817
18.	Orissa Phase-II Project	105.00	June, 83	31.6.87	—
19.	Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project	54.70	30.6.83	31.8.89	—

Guidelines for Formation of State Fisheries Corporations

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

(a) Whether any guidelines have been issued by Central Government to various States for formation of fisheries corporations in States; and

(b) What steps have been taken by States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH). (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in accordance with the conditions of the World Bank under Inland Fisheries Project, five Fish Seed Development Corporations have been set up in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The Government have separately written to maritime States to activate their public sector Fisheries Corporations to undertake deep sea fishing.

Fishing Harbour at Calicut

*211. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for construction of a fishing harbour in Putiyappa at Calicut; and

(b) if so, action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Project report for a fishing harbour at Puthiappa near Calicut, prepared by the Pre-investment Survey of fishing Harbours, was received in the Ministry in November 1982 and the same has been sent to the Government of Kerala for their comments.

राजस्थान में कोटा चम्बल कृषि विकास प्र-योजना के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा दिया गया धन

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

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान की कोटा चम्बल कृषि विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 1983-84 में कितना धन दिया जाएगा तथा इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जाएगा;

(ख) राज्य सरकार इस परियोजना के दूसरे चरण के लिए कितना और किस प्रकार का सहयोग प्रदान कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने 12 जुलाई को कोटा में कहा था कि उक्त चम्बल कृषि विकास परियोजना के दूसरे चरण का काम हाथ में लिया जाना केन्द्र सरकार की स्वीकृति तथा सहयोग पर निर्भर करेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यह परियोजना कब और किम रूप में अनुमोदित की जायेगी तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री : (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय स्तर पर राज्य-वार अथवा परियोजना-वार प्रावधान नहीं किया जाता है। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता स्वीकार्य मदों पर किए गए खर्च के आधार पर रिलीज की जाती है। राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, उनके द्वारा परिकल्पित कार्यों की मदों से उन्हें 1983-84 में लगभग 80.10 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त हो सकेगी।

कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जो एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम है, चम्बल परियोजना का सम्पूर्ण कमान क्षेत्र पहले ही सम्मिलित है। कमान क्षेत्र विकास, जो 1974-75 में विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना चरण-एक के रूप में आरंभ किया गया था, से संबद्ध कार्य की मदें जून, 1982 में पूरी कर ली गई थीं। परियोजना का चरण-दो भी राज्य द्वारा तैयार किया गया है। चरण-एक

की पुनरीक्षा के आधार पर, राज्य सरकार परियोजना के चरण-दो को पुनः सूत्रबद्ध कर रही है।

(ग) और (घ) राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने 11 जुलाई, 1983 को कोटा में कहा था कि भारत सरकार से स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर लेने के पश्चात्, कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम चरण-दो क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा। वे विशिष्ट पहलू, जिन पर भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति अपेक्षित है, राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा सूचित नहीं किए गए हैं। पुनः सूत्रबद्ध की गई चम्बल चरण-दो परियोजना राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

ताड़ीखेत, उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान की यूनिट खोलना

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

(क) क्या भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान की कोई यूनिट ताड़ीखेत, जिला अल्मोड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश में खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क.) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Supplementary Lease and Tripartite Agreements with Flat Owners on Land Leased by Government

*217. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to news report "Curious ways of L. & D. Office" in Hindustan Times dated 25 June, 1983 and State :

(a) whether Government have decided to enter into supplementary lease and tripartite agreements with purchasers of flats in multistoreyed buildings built on leased L. & D. O. lands and directly purchased from lessees; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether such flat owners will be asked to pay 50 per cent of the unearned increase in the value of land, being the difference between the market value on the date of sanction lessees plan under bye-laws and the date of execution of the said supplementary lease ; and

(c) steps being taken to ensure that 50 per cent unearned increase is recovered when purchasers of such flats have further sold and resold these flats ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) Government guidelines permitting conversion of existing residential/commercial leases to residential/commercial multi stor-
eyed buildings provide for recovery of conversion charges as well as execution of a supplementary lease deed by the lessee with the Land and Development Officer (L. & D. O.) of this ministry. The supplementary lease deed provides *inter alia* for due payment of revised ground rent and other dues of the Government as per team of conversion, periodic revision of ground rent, prior permission of the lessor to be obtained by the lessees for transfer of their interest in individual flats and for such permission being granted only on payment of 50% unearned increase and execution of tripartite agreement among the lessor, the lessee and the buyers of flats. The tripartite agreement is intended to recognise the buyers of flats as sublessees of Government and to make them bound, alongwith the original lessee by the terms and conditions of the original lease deed as modified by the supplemental lease deed.

(b) According to present guidelines where permission is granted to the lessee for transfer of his interest in an individual flat in a multi-storeyed-commercial or residential building, unearned increase at 50% of the difference between the value of the land on the date marking three months from the date of application (subject to the condition that if the land rate is revised during the three month period, the revised rates will apply) and the last transaction value is recoverable.

(c) The provision that request for transfer of individual flats and mutation cannot be agreed to unless 50% unearned increase in respect of each flat proposed to be transferred is paid ensures the recovery of Government dues. In case there is any unauthorised intervening transfers before permission for transfer from L. & D.O. is asked for, unearned increase will be fully recovered as it is based on the difference between the value of the land as mentioned in (b) above and value at the time of last transaction agreed to by the L. & D.O.

भैनसाझर बांध को विश्व बैंक सहायता कार्यक्रम में शामिल करना

*118. श्री गोदिल प्रसाद अनुरागी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के विलासपुर जिले में अरपा नदी पर भैनसाझर बांध को विश्व बैंक सहायता कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किस वर्ष शामिल किया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनके मंत्रालय के प्रयास से इस योजना को विश्व बैंक सहायता कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया जाएगा; और

(ग) इस बांध का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) (क) से (ग) : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

विकास संघ ने मध्य प्रदेश बृहद सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए एक ऋण स्वीकृत किया है, जो फरवरी, 1982 से प्रभावी है। इस परियोजना में मध्य प्रदेश के विलासपुर जिले में अरपा स्कीम, जिसका भैनसाझर बांध एक गटक है, के आयोजन एवं अभिकल्प से संबंधित निर्माण कार्य सामिल हैं। इस ऋण में अरपा स्कीम से संबंधित अतिरिक्त सर्वेक्षणों एवं अन्वेषणों को आरम्भ करने के लिए धन की व्यवस्था है, ताकि विस्तृत परियोजना तयार की जा सके। अरपा स्कीम का निर्माण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ऋण के दायरे में सम्मिलित नहीं है। चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा अरपा नदी स्कीम के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी तैयार नहीं की गई है, अतः बांध के निर्माण को हाथ में लेने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है।

भूमिगत जल

*219. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितना भूमिगत जल है और इसमें से कितने प्रतिशत जल का उपयोग हो पाता है; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने भूमिगत जल का पता लगाया जायेगा और उपयोग किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) (क) भूमिगत जल संसाधनों के वार्षिक पुनः भराई-योग्य जल की उपलब्ध प्रमाणा 41.62 मिलियन हैक्टेयर मीटर आंकी गई है जिसमें लगभग 26 मिलियन हैक्टेयर मीटर जल सिंचाई के उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है। भूमिगत जल से तदनुरूप सिंचाई क्षमता 40 मिलियन हैक्टेयर आंकी गई है। मार्च, 1983 तक भूमिगत जल के उपयोग

के जरिए 25.58 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की क्षमता सृजित की गई थी जो उपयोग के स्तर को लगभग 64% निरूपित करती है।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के लिए भूगतान जल से 7 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

बड़े नगरों और महा नगरों में आवास संकट

*220. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली तथा अन्य महानगरों में आवास की भारी कमी के बारे में जानकारी है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किन प्रमुख कठिनाइयों का सामना किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस समस्या को शीघ्र हल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) से (ग) सरकार मानती है कि देश में विशेषतः महानगरों में आवास की कमी है आवास की कमी से निपटने के लिए विकसित तथा सेवायुक्त भूमि की उपलब्धता, सांस्थानिक धन तथा कम लागत के सामर्थ्य योग्य मकान महत्वपूर्ण पूर्वपेक्षाएं हैं। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए कतिपय उपाय आरम्भ किए गए हैं :—

(1) 5वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की तुलना में आवास के लिए छठी योजना में निवेश के स्तर को बढ़ाना :

(2) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के आवास प्रयासों में समाज के अपेक्षाकृत कमजोर वर्गों तथा नितान्त आश्रयहीन व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता देना।

(3) अधिकतम संख्या में लोगों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए आवास योजनाओं को बनाना।

(4) 1985 तक सभी ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूरों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए छठी योजना में मुफ्त आवास स्थल मुहैया करने का लक्ष्य नियत करना।

(5) ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्र दोनों ही में आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों की व्याज की सहाय्यत दर पर ऋण देने के लिए आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुडको) के पूंजीनिवेश स्तर को 600 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाना।

(6) आवास हेतु उपलब्ध बैंक ऋणों की मात्रा को 150 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष तक बढ़ाना।

(7) बड़े नगरों में सहकारी सामूहिक आवास के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 6 राज्यों में अपार्टमेंट स्वामित्व अधिनियम लागू कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली में सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समितियों को भूमि पूर्व निर्धारित दरों पर दी जाती है तथा उनके लिए भूमि के आबंटन में दो एकड़ की सीमा को शिथिल कर दिया है।

(8) आवास में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के पूंजी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रिहायशीवास के निर्माणार्थ बहुत से वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं।

(9) फरवरी, 1982 में घोषित नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में ग्रामीण आवास-स्थल एवं निर्माण सहायता तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के आवास के कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

(10) रिहायशी वास के निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्त अधिनियम, 1982 में कतिपय वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं।

Ban on Acquisition of Agricultural Land for Non-Farming Purposes

*221. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to frame a national policy regarding banning acquisition of fertile agricultural lands for non-farming purposes ; and

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

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

(a) and (b) As land acquisition is resorted to only for public purposes, a complete ban on acquisition of fertile agricultural lands for non-farming purposes is not considered expedient. However, the State Governments have been advised that such acquisition should be avoided as far as possible and whenever it is unavoidable only the minimum necessary area should be acquired. A number of State Governments and Union Territory administrations have informed that

suitable instructions have been issued to all concerned.

Scab Disease in Apples in Kashmir Valley

2324. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what remedies are being envisaged by Government to overcome the Scab (a disease infesting apple in Kashmir Valley) which has done a lot of damage to the fruit industry ; and

(b) whether chemicals produced by some private agencies and sold to Orchardists like Dithane have been tested and approved before giving licence for their use ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The remedies envisaged and enforced by both the Centre and the State Governments to overcome the scab disease infesting apple in Kashmir Valley, are as under :—

1. Persuading the orchardists to adopt measures in the following manner :

(a) by mass contacts.

(b) through radio talks, slogans, spots, television programmes, films, captions.

(c) By issuing brochures, pamphlets, posters, literature, warnings in local dailies.

2. Reducing the inoculum of the disease by arranging campaign on a war footing for burning of leaves (inside and outside the orchards) and removal of infested fruits from orchards.

3. Issuing effective fungicides against printed ration cards with important and necessary instructions recorded therein. Telephone numbers of the State Departmental Officers are printed on ration cards to enable the orchardists to contact them.

4. By establishing small and big sized need-based demonstration plots.
5. By establishing scab control rooms in the State Department of Horticulture for the control of the disease.
6. By arranging visits of the Central and foreign experts for technical guidance.
7. Fungicides are issued in huge quantities at 50% subsidised cost (shared equally by the State and Central Governments).
8. The State Government has been issuing through its Departments of Horticulture and Rural Development, machinery in the form of foot pump on 33-1/3% subsidised cost, to the orchardists in general.

(b) The chemicals like Dithane meant for apple scab control are registered by the Registration Committee constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 after satisfying itself about bio-effectiveness and safety of the product. Besides, other fungicides, Dithane-M 45 also known as Mancozeb has been registered after its bio-effectiveness and safety have been established under Indian conditions. For manufacture and formulation of the insecticides, licence is given by the Director of Agriculture of the concerned State.

According to the State Governments, the fungicides are issued only after conducting laboratory and field tests duly recommended by the Standing Evaluation Committee constituted by the State Government for the purpose, in which experts from Plant Protection Directorate of Government of India, State Department of Horticulture, Jammu & Kashmir, Shere-Kashmir University of Science and Technology are included. These fungicides, after being purchased through State Agro-Industries Development Corporation are tested for their active ingredient and other relevant tests. At no stage, the fungicides are released without conducting these tests and until the products are registered by the Registration Committee.

N. D. M. C. Restrictions on Consecutive Closure of Shops

*2325. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether under clause 20 of the Deed of Licence, NDMC has restricted the tenants of their shops not to keep their shops closed for consecutive thirty days;

(b) if so, the underlying reasons behind that when the NDMC gets its monthly rent regularly and in time; and

(c) whether there is not an immediate need to remove that clause since it encroaches on the fundamental rights guaranteed under the constitution ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The NDMC has reported that underlying reason behind this provision is that consumer facilities remain available to the public/residents of the locality regularly.

(c) As reported by N. D. M. C., it is not considered necessary to remove that clause.

Sanitary Condition of Rural Area

*2326 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sanitary condition of our rural areas is very bad particularly the latrine system which is a health hazard in rural areas;

(b) the state-wise target fixed to solve the problem during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) the achievements made till 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) It is a fact that the rural population provided with adequate Sanitation facilities is very low.

(b) Sanitation is a State Subject. No State-wise target for rural sanitation has been fixed for the Sixth Plan period.

(c) This Ministry has no information regarding the achievements made.

Issue of DMS Milk Tokens

2327. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) progress made so far in issue of DMS Milk tokens in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) name of the areas where these tokens have been issued so far; and

(c) by what time the whole area will be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Milk Scheme had invited applications to re-issue milk tokens on an experimental basis at the milk depots located in Old Rajinder Nagar, New Rajinder Nagar, W.E.A., Karol Bagh, Dev Nagar, New Rohtak Road, Jama Masjid, Daryaganj, Sita Ram Bazar, Lal Kuan, Hauz Qazi, Hauz Khas and Rani Bagh. Tokens have already been issued to most of the applicants from these areas from their respective milk depots. Those who could not collect their tokens from the depots have been intimated by post to collect their tokens from the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) The re-issue of milk tokens in the remaining areas would be taken up in a phased manner after evaluating the performance of the experimental Token System introduced in the areas mentioned above.

Central Assistance for Teesta Barrage Project

2328. SHRI SUBODH SEN :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal for adequate assistance to the Teesta Barrage Project during the current financial year;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any progress has been made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The State Government have sought additional Central assistance of Rs. 20 crores during the current financial year. The proposal is under consideration in the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Plan to provide Drinking Water to Villages during Seventh Plan

2329. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the details of Central plans decided for Rajasthan State to provide drinking water to all the villages in State during the Seventh Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : No decision regarding Central assistance to State Governments for the water supply sector during the Seventh Plan period has yet been taken.

Apple Cultivation

2330. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase apple cultivation in the apple growing States.

(b) if so, the schemes introduced to increase areas under apple cultivation;

(c) the amount allocated to those States for the purpose in the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) and (b)

There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme on apple cultivation in any State. However, the apple growing States implement apple cultivation programmes as part of the general horticulture development programmes.

(c) and (d) Since there is no Scheme implemented by the Central Government for increasing area under apples the question of financial allocation of States does not arise.

Wider net-work of Irrigation to Prevent Flood Damage

2331. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether to divert the flood waters of rivers and to prevent the damage, wider net work of irrigation will be established; and

(b) If so, whether adequate allocations will be made for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Government have formulated a National Perspective for Water Resources Development envisaging creation of optimum storages on various rivers wherever feasible and transferring, after meeting the local needs, the surplus flows for utilisation in deficit regions by construction of inter-connecting links. The implementation of this scheme is roughly estimated to cost about Rs. 50,000 crores based on present day prices. The Overall scheme would give additional benefits of 25 million hectares of irrigation by surface waters, 10 million hectares by increased use of ground waters and generation of 40 million KW of power, apart from benefits of flood

control, navigation etc. A separate organisation namely National Water Development Agency has been constituted in July, 1982, for undertaking surveys and investigations for the Peninsular Rivers Development component of the National Perspective, in the first instance. This work is estimated to cost about Rs. 107 crores and is expected to be completed in about 10 years.

(b) The question of making adequate allocations for implementation of the scheme will arise only when the project proposals are drawn up by the National Water Development Agency. However, the Seventh plan working Group has been asked to formulate proposals keeping in view the National Perspective.

Anadequate Representation of SC/ST in Grade of Ps/Pa

2332. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in grade of P. S./Sr. P. A. and P. A. of the C.S.S.S. as on 31 March, 1983;

(b) If so, the remedial steps taken by his Ministry to fill up the unfilled carry forward reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far;

(c) Whether the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs to fill the reserved posts as mentioned in (a) above; and

(d) If so, what is the progress now ?

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

(b) to (d) The vacancies in different grades of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service are filled partly by promotion and partly through limited departmental competitive examination and All India Competitive Examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission/Union Public Service

Commission. The nodal Department responsible for these examinations is the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the Ministry of Home Affairs. All the vacancies in the Ministry of Agriculture to be filled by different methods (including those reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes) together with anticipated vacancies, are reported to the Deptt. of Personnel and A. Rs for nomination of general as well as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates against such vacancies. The reserved vacancies required to be filled by promotion are reported to the Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, if candidates belonging to these castes and tribes are not available, within the feeder cadres of the Ministry. All efforts are made to fill the reserved vacancies by obtaining candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Construction of Bridge over Nallah in R.K. Puram

2333. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 4629 and 2479 on 22 March, 1982 and 14 March, 1983 respectively regarding construction of a bridge over a Nallah in R.K. Puram and state :

(a) if by now the estimate for the work has been sanctioned; and

(b) if not, the likely date by when the same will be released ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF)
(a) No, Sir.

(b) As the sanctioning of estimate depends on the availability of financial resources, no time limit can be indicated.

Population covered by Supply of Drinking Water

2334. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what percentage of the population in India is going to be in the Sixth Plan for adequate supply of drinking water; and

(b) how much has been allotted for such a project, and what percentage of the sum earmarked, has been spent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Based on the data received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, it is expected that 81.2% of the urban population and 53.9% of the rural population will be provided with drinking water supply during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) A sum of Rs. 3,907.8 crores has been allocated for the water supply and sanitation programme during the Sixth Plan period (1980-1985). In the first three years of the Sixth Plan (1980-1983, approximately 48 per cent of the total Sixth Plan allocation is estimated to have been spend.

Testing of Fertilisers

2335. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any arrangement to test the fertilisers manufactured in the country and imported before they are released for sale in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any adulteration has been found during testing in the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the culprits; and

(e) what measures are being taken for the testing of seeds and insecticides also?

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

(b) To check quality of imported fertilisers, inspection agencies are appointed by MMTC on behalf of the Government of India in all those countries where from the fertilisers are imported. The quality of the imported fertilisers is also checked randomly on arrival at Indian ports. The quality of indigenous fertilisers is checked, by Quality Control Inspectors appointed in different States, by drawing samples and getting them analysed at the fertiliser quality control laboratories established for the purpose.

(c) and (d) As per the information supplied by States, 79193 fertiliser samples were collected and analysed during 1980, 1981 & 1982, out of which 6216 samples were found to be sub-standard/adulterated. A statement detailing the action taken against the culprits is enclosed.

(e) In a similar way the quality of seeds and insecticides is tested at the laboratories established by the Central and State Governments.

Statement

Statement regarding the number of fertiliser samples collected/analysed and found sub-standard/adulterated and action taken by State Governments during the year 1980, 1981 & 1982.

S. No.	Year	N U M B E R						
		Samples			Action Taken			
		Drawn	Fund Sub-standard	Fund Adulterated	Prosecution Launched	Conviction Awarded	Action Taken under FCO	Other Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1980	20,954	1,411	150	187	68	523	584
2.	1981	35,582	2,866	269	182	179	1,370	276
3.	1982	22,657	1,516	4	68	92	345	254
GRAND TOTAL		79,193	5,793	423	437	339	2,238	1,114

Total of Sub-Standard (5793) and
Adulterated No. (423) of
Fertiliser Samples = (6216)

World Bank Funds for Housing Schemes for Low Group People

*2336. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had agreed to provide funds for scheme to house people belonging to the low-income group in different parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) No funds have been given by the World Bank specifically for Housing Scheme. However, the World Bank assisted projects for Urban Development include components of sites and services Schemes and Slum Improvement Programmes with emphasis on the needs of low Income Groups. Such Scheme are in operation in Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur as well as some towns of Madhya Pradesh.

F. P. S. in States

2337. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :

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

(a) the number of villages and towns in each State and Union Territory where fair price shops to keep essential commodities at controlled prices do not exist :

(b) the essential commodities supplied by the Centre to States for fair price shops for distribution and how they are made available to the poor in rural and tribal areas where fair price shops do not exist; and

(c) Special steps contemplated to remove difficulties being experienced by the poor and tribals in such areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S.

SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) As per the reports received from the States/Union Territories, various parts of the country are already covered under the public distribution system. In certain pockets where this could not be done (like 1145 villages in Arunachal Pradesh), the coverage is being progressively undertaken by the concerned State Government which has responsibility in this regard.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of supplying wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene, and imported edible oils, apart from controlled cloth and soft coke to the States for issue under the public distribution system. The Central Government takes various steps to ensure that essential commodities supplied by it to States/U./Ts are adequate and reach them in time. Once these commodities are received by State Governments, it becomes their responsibility to suballocate them to various areas of the State, including rural and tribal areas, and to ensure that these supplies actually reach the consumers in those areas. In the instructions sent by the Central Government to all State Governments, it has been made incumbent upon them to give special attention to the requirements of the weaker sections of the society, both in the Urban and rural areas, for essential commodities. Moreover, for remote and inaccessible areas, where tribal population generally resides, the States have been asked to operate mobile shops,

उत्तराखण्ड, उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई क्षमता

2338 श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के साधनों की क्षमता कितनी है और कितनी प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) उसकी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने में लापरवाही के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की अन्ततः

सृजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता, बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से 12.50 मिलियन हैक्टेयर तथा लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से 13.20 मिलियन हैक्टेयर होनी आंकी गई है। इसमें से जून, 1982 के अन्त तक, बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से 6.56 मिलियन हैक्टेयर तथा लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से 10.31 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई थी। उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र के लिए पृथक से कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Cultivation of Cashew with World Bank Assistance

2339. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for cultivation of cashew with assistance of the World Bank in certain States is under consideration of Central Government;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the nature of the project in respect of each of them;

(c) whether it is a fact that a final project report is still awaited from the Government of Maharashtra which is one of the States being considered for the proposed World Bank aid; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Central Government to secure a detailed final report from the State Government and to ensure that the benefits of the proposed scheme are not denied to the people of the State ?

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

(b) The names of the States are West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The

nature of the project is to bring additional areas under new cashew plantation and to improve and maintain the existing plantation.

(c) No, Sir. The revised project report has been received from Government of Maharashtra which is being examined in this Ministry.

(d) Question does not arise.

सीतापुर में चीनी मूंगफली के तेल की मिल

2340. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री सीतापुर में चीनी और मूंगफली का तेल निकालने का संयंत्र स्थापित करने के बारे में 11 अप्रैल, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6645 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पिसवान, खण्ड जिला सीतापुर में सरकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी मिल या मूंगफली के तेल का मिल स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब स्थापित किया जाएगा और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में सीतापुर जिले के पिसवान खण्ड में कोई चीनी मिल स्थापित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। इसकी निर्धारित कार्यविधि यह है कि पार्टियों द्वारा नये लाइसेंसों के लिए प्रस्तुत किए गए और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से उनकी सिफारिशों के साथ प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर अनुकूल कृषि मौसम परिस्थितियों और तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता की शर्त पूरी होने पर विचार किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में स्थित पिसवान खण्ड में नयी चीनी फैक्ट्री लगाने के लिए

कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। जब कभी कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ तो उस पर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस देने हेतु जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार और अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय तथा पिछड़े जिले की अग्रता को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जाएगा।

वनस्पति, वनस्पति तेल और वसा निदेशालय में उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में स्थित पिसवान खण्ड अथवा किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में किसी मूंगफली तेल निस्सारण संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के लिए कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। जब कभी कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ तो उस पर निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

Disappointed Yield from Irrigated Land

2341. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a controversy is raging between his Ministry and the Planning Commission over the disappointed yield from irrigated land despite the heavy investment on irrigation Projects;

(b) has the Planning Commission expressed a feeling that there is tremendous scope for increasing the per hectare yield in irrigated areas considering the high level of productivity achieved in national demonstration farms; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to remove the constraints in respect of management practices, input use and credit etc. to increase the yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The view that there is a potential for increasing the per hectare yield levels in

irrigated areas is widely shared in the Government including the Planning Commission.

(c) The strategy for raising the yield level in irrigated areas includes, among others, appropriate water management, use of improved seeds, application of proper dosages of fertilisers, adoption of plant protection measures and appropriate cultivation practices. Reduction in the prices of fertilisers, distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilisers, assistance to small and marginal farmers, arrangements for a smooth flow of institutional credit, demonstration of appropriate cultivation techniques and training of farmers are some of the measures and programmes to help raise the productivity and production levels. Efforts have also been made to ensure adequate supply of electricity and diesel for pumpsets with a view to maintaining uninterrupted supply of power for irrigation purpose.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के संसद डिवीजन में पेंटरों की स्थायी न करना

2342. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के संसद कार्य डिवीजन में गत 20-25 वर्षों से पेंटर के रूप में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को अभी तक स्थाई नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) नई दिल्ली अंचल के अधीन संसद कार्य मण्डल में ऐसा कोई पेंटर नहीं है जिसकी सेवा अवधि 20-25 वर्षों का हो गई हो और उसे स्थाई न किया गया हो।

(ख) उपर्युक्त "क" को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Appointment of Ineligible Persons to Group 'A' Posts

2343. SHRI MATILAL HASDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many ineligible persons have been appointed to Group 'A' posts during the last one year in the Department of Civil Supplies;

(b) has the Department since terminated such appointments which were against the recruitment rules and the directions laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) During the last one year only, in one case an officer, not having the educational qualifications prescribed in the recruitment rules, was appointed on ad-hoc basis to a Group 'A' post in the Department of Civil Supplies. The recruitment rules also provide for relaxation of educational qualification in a deserving case. Appointment to this post on regular basis is to be made in consultation with the UPSC. As this is likely to take some time and as the period for which this ad-hoc appointment was made is within the norms laid down by the UPSC and the Home Ministry, the ad-hoc appointment made in this case has not been terminated.

Average Cost of Irrigation

2344. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of irrigation per hectare by major, medium and minor irrigation in the country as on 1 April, 1983 on average;

(b) whether there are places where minor Irrigation is cheaper than the major, if so, facts in details ;

(c) whether any study has been made to divide the country into zones based on topography suggesting which type of irrigation is suitable there ; and

(d) if so, facts in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The cost of Irrigation projects per hectare by Major, Medium and surface minor irrigation on an average is presently about Rs. 15,000. The cost of ground water Minor Irrigation works is about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 per hectare. However, the recurring costs in case of Ground Water sources are high.

(c) and (d) Generally minor surface Irrigation works are more suitable in undulating hilly terrain. Ground water irrigation is the only source in areas which cannot be brought within the command of surface irrigation project. It is also available, as a conjunctive measure, in the command of surface irrigation projects, while the ultimate irrigation potential of the country has been assessed at 113 million hectares, 73 million hectares are expected to be covered by surface irrigation and the balance of 40 million hectares from ground water sources.

Allotment of Self-Financing Flats in Munirka

2345. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flats under Self-Financing Scheme in Munirka (Opp. Nehru University Campus) have been completed;

(b) if so, the reasons why the same have not been allotted so far, in spite of the fact that the other flats which were allotted after a lapse of one year have since been specifically allotted; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to expedite specific allotment and giving possession of S.F. flats in Munirka to the allottees, most of whom are Govern-

ment Servants and have to repay the instalments of loans taken by them?

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

(a) The DDA has reported that the flats are structurally complete.

(b) The draw for allotment of specific number is likely to be held on 10.8.1983.

(c) The DDA has reported that the allottees will be asked to pay 5th and final instalment after the specific draw in about a month's time and the possession will be given on receipt of the payment and on completion of other formalities.

Expenditure on Construction of Indraprastha Stadium Hostel

2346. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of a multi-storeyed hostel in the Indraprastha Indoor Stadium complex so far;

(b) the reasons why the hostel could not be used for the Asian Games and why is it lying unutilised; and

(c) the stage it is at present and to which use it is proposed to be put to?

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

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

National Poultry Projects with World Bank Assistance

2347. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish a National Poultry Project with World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above Project and the amount of assistance sought from the World Bank for that Project; and

(c) what other steps have been taken for the development of poultry in the country?

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

(b) The estimated total cost of the National Project will depend on the estimated cost of individual Projects being formulated by various State Poultry Corporations/Federations as also NAFED which will be merged into the National Project to be posed to World Bank for assistance. As per present indications, the estimated cost of the Project to be posed to World Bank for assistance is expected to be around Rs. 50.00 crores.

(c) Some of the steps taken are as under :—

(i) A number of Poultry Breeding Farms in public and private sector have taken up scientific breeding programmes to achieve self-reliance in respect of breeding stock & to ensure availability of quality chicks to poultry farmers.

(ii) A restrictive policy on import of Grandparent poultry stocks is pursued.

(iii) A restrictive policy on export of various feed ingredients is adopted to ensure their availability for poultry feeds at reasonable price within the country.

Opening of New Branches of Super Bazar

2348. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and places where new branches of Super Bazar have been opened during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is no branch of Super Bazar in Trans-Yamuna area to cater to the requirements of middle class people of Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur, Pandav Nagar, Preet Vihar and Geeta Colony etc;

(c) if so, the reasons for not having taken any steps in this direction;

(d) whether Government will take steps to open a branch at the earliest; and

(e) if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A statement showing the number and places where new branches of the Super Bazar have been opened during the last 3 years is attached.

(b) At present, the following six branches of Super Bazar are functioning in Trans-Yamuna area :—

1. Kanti Nagar.

2. Mansrover Park.

3. Kalyanvas.

4. Khichripur.

5. Shivpuri (For cement sale only)

6. Vivek Vihar.

No branch could be opened in Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur, Pandav Nagar, Preet Vihar & Geeta Colony etc. due to non-availability of suitable accommodation. These areas are, however, being served by mobile van of Super Bazar.

(c) to (e) Efforts to get suitable accommodation from the DDA for opening branches of Super Bazar in these areas are continuing. As soon as suitable accommodation is available to Super Bazar branches will be opened, in these areas also.

Statement

Statement showing the number and Places where new branches of Super Bazar have been opened during the last three years.

S. No.	Name of the branch	Date
1.	Malviya Nagar 'J' Block	12.9.1980
2.	Sheikh Sarai	12.9.1980
3.	Defence Colony	12.9.1980
4.	Jail Road	12.9.1980
5.	Pitam Pura	12.9.1980
6.	Naraina Vihar	12.9.1980
7.	Khyber Pass	20.9.1980
8.	Subroto Park	14.1.1981
9.	Kalyan Vas	30.3.1981
10.	Saraswati Vihar	20.5.1981
11.	East of Kailash 'C' Block	24.6.1981

Sl. No.	Name of the branch	Date
12.	Badarpur	4.12.1981
13.	Sultanpuri	12.1.1982
14.	Shiv Puri	4.10.1982
15.	Pitam Pura	4.10.1982
16.	Masjid Moth Phase II	24.1.1983

Drinking Water Facilities in Problem Villages of Andhra Pradesh

2349. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MULLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target to cover the villages for drinking water facilities during the year 1982-83 has been fully achieved in the State of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be covered during the year 1983-84 in that state ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) No, Sir. Against the target of 3061 identified problem villages to be covered with drinking water supply during the year 1982-83, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was able to cover 2641 problem villages including partial coverage.

(b) Because of drought, the efforts of the State Government to providing drinking water facilities had to be diverted towards the drought affected villages.

(c) It is proposed to cover 1478 identified problem villages (including Partial coverage) during the year 1983-84.

Introduction of Rural Industrialisation Plan

2350. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have framed a Rural Industrialisation Plan :

(b) whether Government have also decided to give loans to States in this regard and if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the details regarding the plan for giving maximum benefits to the masses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme the identified beneficiaries are entitled to subsidy (1/3rd of the project cost not exceeding Rs. 3000/-) and credit support for undertaking activities relating to village industries and services and small business.

Insecticide Laden Wheat Imported from Australia

2351. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) amount and value of the wheat imported from Australia in 1981-82;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prescribed limit of insecticide in wheat fit for human consumption is .03 pp while major portion of this wheat contained higher level of insecticide and thus inedible;

(c) what has been the total expenditure as yet on handling, storage, and trials for lowering the insecticide level of the wheat;

(d) whether the quality of wheat was not checked in Australia before its purchase and how the high level of insecticide was thought to be dealt with, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) did a quality control/check officer of wheat accompanied the purchasing team to Australia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (e) A total quantity of 7.61 lakh tonnes of wheat valued at Rs. 144.67 crores contracted for import from Australia in 1981-82, was received during 1981-82 and 1982-83. This wheat was treated with Fenitrothion, an insecticide which is used in many countries as grain protectant. The insecticide residue, though within the inter-national limits prescribed by FAO/WHO, is higher than permissible under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, in our country, where it is 0.02 ppm. This insecticide wears off in storage during passage of time and no extra efforts/cost is required for lowering the residual limits. The quality of wheat was checked by the technical personnel who accompanied the

team and it conformed to the contractual specifications and international standards. The wheat purchased was meant for buffer stock, where even for normal storage, use of protectant is necessary.

खेत मजदूरों के लिए आवास योजनाएं

2352. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गांवों में खेत मजदूरों के आवास के लिए जो योजना बनाई थी वह लक्ष्य से अधिक पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य-वार तुलनात्मक ब्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) मात्र फार्म श्रमिकों के लिए कोई आवास योजना नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें ग्रामीण गृह स्थल तथा निर्माण सहायता योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही हैं। जिसमें भूमिहीन किसानों के अलावा अन्य ग्रामीण मजदूर एवं कारीगर शामिल हैं। इस योजना में मुफ्त विकसित आवास स्थल तथा उस पर रिहायशी एककों के निर्माणार्थ सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है। 1982-83 के दौरान, लक्ष्य एवं उपलब्धियों के राज्यवार ब्योरे संलग्न हैं।

विवरण

ग्रामीण गृह स्थल तथा निर्माण सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमिहीन कामगारों के लिए लक्ष्य एवं उपलब्धि ।

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	गृह स्थल-1982-83		निर्माण सहायता-1982-83	
		लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
		(लाभान्वित परिवारों की संख्या)		(लाभान्वित परिवारों की संख्या)	
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3,44,000	2,41,690	2,00,000	1 16,996
2.	असम	20,000	9,747	6,000	—
3.	बिहार	70,000	3,566	8,800	—
4.	गुजरात	40,000	1,21,005	40,000	41,588
5.	हरियाणा	20,000	20,000	3,050	2,805
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	40	40	—	—
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,250	622	700	129
8.	कर्नाटक	1,49,440	1,30,882	1,02,000	48,129
9.	केरल	10,000	1,894	2,500	1,192
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	15,400	37,854	32,000	22,978
11.	महाराष्ट्र	70,600	31,200	69,000	51,753
12.	उड़ीसा	13,300	10,940	3,800	3,800
13.	पंजाब	पूर्ण हो गए हैं		5,400	3,475
14.	राजस्थान	50,000	1,15,160	30,000	11,903
15.	तमिलनाडु	80,000	1,16,683	40,000	40,092
16.	त्रिपुरा	5,000	4,668	2,666	2,602
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	70,000	1,51,137	17,000	10,845
18.	पश्चिम बंगाल	15,000	3,885	15,000	16,115
1.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,700	705	74	55

2. दादर तथा नागर हवेली	20	45	पूर्ण हो गए	
3. दिल्ली	2,000	2,406	600	—
4. गोआ दमण और द्वीव	3,000	1,272	100	175
5. पांडिचेरी	2,500	2,015	1,130	1,732
योग	9,83,250	10,07,466	5,79,820	3,76,464
		102.46%		64.92%

L. and D. O. Recovery of Ground Rent due to Branch of Lease

2353. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) as per the records of L. and D.O., indicate the total amount and number of premises in which ground rent on account of breach of lease is in arrears upto 14 July, 1983;

(b) the list of premises in Sundar Nagar, Jorbagh, Babar Road, Diplomatic Enclave, Jungpura Extn. in which ground rent is in arrears on account of misuse;

(c) why it is not possible to prescribe a time limit beyond which no misuse of residential premises will be permitted even on recovery of misuse charges and initiate simultaneous action for non-conforming use under DDA Act; and

(d) whether in past L. and D.O. never permitted misuse of residential premises beyond one year without Government sanction; if so, why the policy is not being enforced presently?

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

(c) The regularisation of misuses which are not in conformity with the prescribed land use is always ex-post-facto and without prejudice to the action under the Delhi Development Act.

(d) Under the existing instructions of the Government, L. & D.O. is competent to regularise misuse on temporary basis from year to year on recovery of misuse charges at the prescribed rate. The Government does not contemplate any revision of the instructions.

Exotic Cross Breeding of Milch Cattle

2354. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Animal Husbandry is following the policy of exotic cross-breeding of milch cattle in the country;

(b) the approximate number of milch cattle population out of exotic breeding in the country as on 30 June, 1983;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the population of indigenous breed cow and bull has decreased sharply over the last 5-7 years;

(d) whether Government have studied reports stating that progeny of exotic breed is not useful in ploughing operation and draught purpose and if so, Government's reactions thereon; and

(e) what steps are being taken to develop indigenous breeds of bovine cattle and the policy of Animal Husbandry on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Cross breeding with exotic dairy breeds is

recommended primarily for improving non-descript and low producing indigenous cattle in the country.

(b) and (c) Information on approximate number of cross-bred cows on 30th June, 1983 and also on sharp decrease or otherwise in population of indigenous breed cows and bulls over the last 5-7 years would be known when data obtained from the Thirteenth Quinquennial Livestock Census (1982) become available.

(d) Reports indicating merits and demerits of cross-breeding including cross-bred bullocks being not useful as draught animals or otherwise are taken care of in formulating breeding policy.

(e) For improvement of important indigenous breeds of bovine cattle, selective breeding is the general policy. For implementing this policy, cattle breeding farms for indigenous breeds have been set up in States to produce high quality bulls for use in cattle development programmes. Progeny Testing Programme is being implemented for producing proven sires. A Central Herd Registration Scheme is functioning in home-tracts of some of the important indigenous breeds.

Replacement of Kitchen Sinks in Type IV Quarters in R.K. Puram

*2355. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10712 on 9 May, 1983 regarding replacement of kitchen sinks in Type IV quarters in R.K. Puram and state :

(a) whether the 10 years life for replacement of a sink is to be reckoned from the date of its initial installation or from the date an allottee occupies a Quarter :

(b) whether the CPWD authorities in Sector XII R. K. Puram are placing a different interpretation and want 10 years to be reckoned from the date an allottee occupies a Quarter even though the sink would have been installed there many years before; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken to set right this anomaly and issue definite instructions to replace the sinks in all cases where they are more than 10 years old?

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

(a) From the date the quarter is occupied by the first allottee.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Development of Irrigation

2356. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has agreed to give financial assistance for the development of irrigation net work in our country;

(b) if so, whether Government have detailed schemes ready to avail of this facility; and

(c) if so, how much of the World Bank money will be made available to the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The irrigation net work have been receiving World Bank assistance since Fifth Plan period.

(b) Yes, the Department of Economic Affairs has a list of irrigation projects which are proposed by various State Governments and technically appraised by the Ministry of Irrigation.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra is currently availing of US \$ 334.70 million credit from World Bank under 3 on-going projects.

**World Bank Assistance for Badanallah
Medium Irrigation Project of Orissa**

2357. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide assistance for Badanallah Medium Irrigation project in Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the agreed assistance along with the amount released so far by the Bank; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government of Orissa and his Ministry to execute the project on priority basis as this project falls under tribal sub-plan area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Badanallah Medium Irrigation Project has been included in the medium line of credit by the World Bank under the on-going 2nd Orissa Medium Irrigation Project Agreement (Credit 740-IN) for credit of US \$ 150 million. The Badanallah Project is estimated to cost Rs. 208.44 million. The World Bank agrees to reimburse the expenditure to the extent of about 70 per cent. The Project has been approved by the Appraisal Committee.

Acquisition of Land in Village Bhulsawa

2358. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10808 on 9 May, 1983 regarding acquisition of land by DDA at Village Bhulsawa, Jahangirpuri, Delhi and State;

(a) whether the information has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (c) The requisite information has not so far been received from the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Development Authority. The matter is being vigorously pursued with them.

**संसद सदस्यों के आवास में सर्वेट क्वार्टरों
में पानी के नल लगाना**

2359. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार संसद सदस्यों के नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा साउथ एवेन्यू के निवास स्थान के साथ बने हुए सर्वेट क्वार्टरों में पानी के नल लगाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह नल कब तक लगाए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस कार्य के पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

**Reintroduction of Rehabilitation Programme
for Co-operative Banks**

2360. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to reintroduce the rehabilitation programme for the co-operative banking structure, mainly for districts central co-operative banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programmes of this scheme and the time by when it is likely to come under operation ?

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

(b) The details of the scheme are under consideration of Government of India.

Implementation of Recommendations of N. C. A.

2361. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in Clarity dated 17 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that the grim prospects on agriculture front leading to imports rice despite false hopes created by break through and highest production claims and if so, the facts thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the detailed reports of National Commission on Agriculture are collecting dust and these have not even been considered by Government; and

(c) whether it is a fact that bulk of over 2000 recommendations are lying unimplemented or no suitable implementation agency of professionals has been set up as promised by Government earlier and if so, whether Government will fix responsibility in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) Government do not agree with some of the observations and information given in the relevant news item in Clarity dated 17th July, 1983. The prospects on the agricultural front are not grim. Due to one of the worst droughts experienced by the country in 1982 there was a decline in rice production of about 7.7 million tonnes as compared to the previous year's production of 53.6 million tonnes. In fact, in 1981-82 rice situation was so good that the country could export rice worth of Rs. 343 crores in that year and worth Rs. 114 crores in the early part of 1982-83. Compared to this, India has arranged imports of only a small quantity of 1.2 lakh tonnes of rice valued at about Rs. 25 crores FOB to add to the buffer stock from which increased allocation

of 4 to 6 lakh tonnes per month are being made to the State Governments. The claims regarding highest production in foodgrains have been made by Government in relation to rabi foodgrains, particularly wheat. In the last three years wheat production has consecutively moved from one record level to another. The total rabi foodgrains production of 1982-83 at 58.3 million tonnes surpasses the last year's rabi production by 4.4 million tonnes. Within this total, the contribution of wheat production is a record 41.6 million tonnes which is 10 per cent higher than the last year's record production of 37.8 million tonnes.

(b) & (c) Government attach considerable importance to the recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture and in order to ensure their implementation Government had set up an Implementation Cell immediately after the Commission submitted its Report in 1976. The Commission had made 2361 recommendations which had even conveyed to various Departments and Ministries for examination and implementation. As on 31 July 1983, over 2000 recommendations have been acted upon/commended to the States. Twenty-five recommendations have not been accepted by Government. The remaining recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture are receiving consideration. Thus, it is not correct to say that the recommendations of the Commission have not been considered or a suitable implementation agency had not been created.

Acquisition of Land in Village Dashghara, New Delhi

2362. SHRI SWAMI INDRAVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No.7755 on 18 April, 1983 regarding acquisition of land in village Dashghara, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether Government had acquired all this land in village Dashghara, New Delhi-12 and paid compensation to the owners and if so, when and how much of it was paid.

(b) whether any land was allotted to people of this village in lieu of land acquired

and if so, the place where it was allotted.

(c) whether these people are in illegal possession of Government's land which was lying out of the Lal-Dora, and if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove illegal occupants of Government's land in this village ?

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

(a) to (d) : The present question is identical to the Unstarred Question No.7755 dated 18th April, 1983 for which an assurance has already been given. The information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies and Preference to such Societies of SC & ST

2363. **SHRI T. NAGARATNAM :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has opened registration for fresh Group Housing Societies to be registered with the Registrar, Co-operative Societies;

(b) whether all such existing Societies, have been allotted lands, if not, the number of societies which are yet to be allotted land;

(c) whether there is any society consisting of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only and if so, whether the DDA has given any preference/reservation in the allotment of land to such a society;

(d) whether DDA has plans in future to give preference/reservation to such societies to be registered under the new registration scheme, if not, reasons thereof; and

(e) upto what time the DDA is hopeful to complete the allotment of land to the existing and fresh group Housing Societies ?

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

(a) The registration of cooperative group housing societies has been opened by the Delhi Administration in the office of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi for a period of one month i.e. 18.7.1983 to 17-8-83.

(b) Out of a total 453 cooperative group housing societies registered with the D.D.A. for allotment of land, land has been allotted to 409 eligible societies in two batches. Remaining 44 societies could not be allotted land as they had failed to make payment of cost of land by the target date i.e. 15.1.1983. Societies which have now made full payment and have also fulfilled other requirements are being considered for allotment in the next batch.

(c) There are 3 registered cooperative group housing societies in which most of the members belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (their bye-laws do not restrict the membership to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only). D. D. A. have reported that these societies were accorded priority with regard to the choice of locality for allotment of land. One of these societies namely, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Government Employees Cooperative Group Housing Society Ltd; was included in the first batch for allotment of land even though it had not made full payment within the prescribed period.

(d) Under the existing guidelines the D.D.A. may consider on merits the cooperative Housing Societies with membership of women or economically weaker sections for allotment of land near the places of their work keeping in view the embargo placed by the Government on allotment of land to any society in South Delhi and also other decisions relevant to such allotment. There is no provision for any other preference.

(e) D. D. A. have reported that they are likely to complete the process of allotment including handing over of physical possession of land to the existing societies registered with them, by 31-12-83. Full details of the new cooperative group housing

societies currently being registered will only be available after the registration closes. Only thereafter it would be feasible to assess the time to be taken for allotment of land to these new societies.

**Completion of Rajghat Dam between
M.P. and U.P.**

2364. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimates regarding the completion time and total cost of Rajghat Dam being built under the supervision of Betwa River Board between Madhya Pradesh and U.P.;

(b) whether the project is behind schedule and if so, the reasons thereof; and whether there has been cost escalation also; and

(c) this being a centrally sponsored project, whether Central Government are trying to see that it is completed in time for which, necessary, Central Government are prepared to render financial help because it is said that the Madhya Pradesh Government are not paying their due share for execution of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) Rajghat Dam Project is an inter-State Project of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The funds for the construction of the project are to be provided by both the participating States in equal shares. The Betwa River Board has been set up by the Ministry of Irrigation to oversee the efficient and smooth execution of the Dam and appurtenant works. The Project is at present estimated to cost Rs. 123.22 crores and the original schedule for completion of the project was June, 1986. However the construction work as the project is behind the contemplated work schedule, on the participating States are not able to provide, requisite funds to match with the construction programme. The delay in the construction schedule is likely to escalate the estimated cost of the project.

The Project is not a Centrally sponsored project. However, with a view to ensure timely completion of the project the Central Government is trying its best to persuading both the State Govts. to provide adequate funds for the project. Due to financial constraints of Central Govt. it may not be possible for Central Govt. to render financial help to the project.

**Demolition Orders Re : Vishwas Nagar
(Bhikham Singh Colony)**

2365. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of demolition orders issued by Delhi Development Authority during last six months in Delhi in general and Vishwas Nagar (Bhikham Singh Colony) in particular and number out of them which have been executed.

(b) whether Government are aware that Delhi Development Authority demolition officials have not executed many orders; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has reported that, during the last six months demolition orders have been passed in 3144 cases, one of which related to Bhikham Singh Colony. These also include 60 unauthorised structures which were demolished between 1-1-83 to 30-6-1983 after completing proceedings under Section 30 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(b) and (c) The DDA has reported that most of the unauthorised constructions are in the colonies which have since been regularised and that, in certain other cases, stay orders have been obtained by the persons concerned.

रोजगार अवसरों के लिए गुजरात को दी गई राशि

2366. श्री मोती माई आर० चौधरी : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोजगार के अवसरों को पैदा करने के लिए गुजरात सरकार को दी गई कुल राशि कितनी है, सरकार, द्वारा उस राशि में से उपयोग में लाई गई राशि कितनी है और बनाये गए रोजगार अवसरों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपयोग में न लाई गई शेष राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस शेष राशि को वापस ले लिया है अथवा उस शेष राशि को उनको दोबारा वापस दे दिया गया है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) 1980-81 से लेकर 1982-83 के वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गुजरात को उपलब्ध किए गए संसाधनों, उनके

उपयोग, प्रत्येक वर्ष के अन्त में उपयोग में न लाये गये शेष संसाधनों तथा सृजित रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गुजरात को बंटित की गई कोई धनराशि वापिस नहीं ली गई है । तथापि, 1982-83 के दौरान दी गई अग्रिम सहायता के एक भाग को 1983-84 के दौरान संस्वीकृत की गई प्रथम किस्त में समा-योजित किया गया है । उपयोग में न लाई गई राशि को जमा होने से रोकने के लिए इस वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की शेष बची निधियों पर 25 प्रतिशत की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की गई है । गुजरात इस श्रेणी में नहीं आता है क्योंकि वर्ष 1982-83 के उपयोग में न लाई गई शेष धनराशि 25 प्रतिशत से कम है ।

यदि चालू वर्ष के दौरान किसी राज्य का कार्य निष्पादन अच्छा रहा है तो अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता दिए जाने पर विचार किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि निधियां उपलब्ध हों और राज्य द्वारा बराबर के अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई हो । उन राज्यों जहां अधिक शेष बची निधियों के परिणामस्वरूप आबंटन में कटौती हुई है, के लिए भी अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध होगी यदि इन राज्यों में वर्ष के दौरान कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार हुआ है ।

विवरण

1980-81 से लेकर 1982-83 के वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गुजरात को उपलब्ध किए गए संसाधनों, उनके उपयोग, प्रत्येक वर्ष के अन्त में उपयोग में न लाई गई शेष धनराशि तथा सृजित रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

वर्ष	पिछले वर्ष की शेष बची निधियों सहित राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध कुल निधियां (लाख रुपये में)	उपयोग में लाई गई निधियां (लाख रु० में)	उपयोग में न लाई गई शेष निधियां (लाख रु० में)	सृजित रोजगार (त्रम दिनों में)
1980-81	761.88	652.88	109.00	9,75
1981-82	1229.00	652.14	575.86	56,55
1982-83	2056.86*	1688.68	368.18	216,53

*इसमें अग्रिम केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दिये गए 3 करोड़ रुपये भी शामिल हैं।

Candidature of Chairman ASRB as Emeritus Scientists

2367. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9494 on 2 May, 1983 regarding appointment of Chairman ASRB and state :

(a) whether present Chairman, ASRB was applicant under scheme for Emeritus Scientists's appointment to be considered by ICAR's Screening Committee on 10 March, 1983;

(b) did ICAR Screening Committee consider his application for Emeritus Scientists appointment on 10 March, 1983 and

(c) if not, the reason and date when Government were apprised of this position?

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

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Standing Committee did not consider the application of Dr. J.S.P. Yadav, the present Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board in the meeting held on 10th March, 1983 as he had taken over as Chairman, ASRB before that i.e. on 18th February, 1983.

Deterimental Effect of Increasing Soyabean Cultivation

2368. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the rapid increase in soyabean production is not in national interest (Times of India—15 February, 1983) and if so, reasons for Government, pushing its cultivation ;

(b) whether Government are aware that soyabean production is being increased due to interests of CLUSA with the help of

Dairy Board in order to serve overseas interests; and

(c) whether Government are aware that Dairy Board is also helping a 5 other countries to develop facilities for import and recombination of surplus EEC milk products and help their exports for dairy equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir, The increase in soyabean production is in national interest because soyabean not only contains oil but it is also a rich source of protein. It has, therefore, an added advantage as large percentage of population, particularly the weaker sections in the country, is found deficient in protein. Moreover, it has good potential for cultivation in Kharif fallows in certain States like Madhya Pradesh where no other crop was being grown. It has, therefore, helped in ameliorating the economic condition of the farmers specially in Madhya Pradesh where substantial area has been brought under its cultivation.

(b) Soyabean cultivation on commercial scale has been taken up in the country from 1971-72 under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. i.e. much before the launching of National Dairy Development Board's vegetable oil project, financed through commodity assistance, received from CLUSA in 1979-80.

(c) Government of India is aware that Dairy Board has helped in preparing plans for dairy development in Phillipines, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. After preparation of such plans, it is for these countries to decide whether implementation of projects in accordance with the plans prepared by NDDB would be beneficial to them.

Development of Live Stocks and Poultry

2369. SHRI RAM KINKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1981-82 and 1982-83 any major research thrust has been

made by ICAR on development of various categories of livestock and poultry ;

(b) if not, reasons therefor and if so, species and Institute-wise expenditure incurred during these years, corresponding quantity of produce and revenue receipt accrued, year-wise ;

(c) have Central Government farms adopted these research findings and extended to farmers ;

(d) if so, farm and area-wise details and if not, reasons thereof ;

(e) whether it is a fact that livestock research programmes have not yielded satisfactory results ; and

(f) if so, measures Government contemplate in Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (f) The information asked for is very voluminous and shall have to be collected from different sources. Action to procure the information has already been initiated and the replies are awaited. As such the answer to the questions shall be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Taking over of Sugar Mills by Government

2370. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Bihar, Maharashtra and Punjab Sugar Mills which were run through financial assistance, through financial institutions had turned sick and were taken over by Government for their management ;

(b) if so, names of mills taken over by Government during last three years, State-wise along with the reasons for their take over ;

(c) whether there are cases where a sick unit after being nursed by Government was returned back to the owners and if so, the numbers of such mills, State-wise, and justification for the action ; and

(d) in how many of the mills that have been handed back to the owners are defaulters of income tax and non-payment of sugarcane dues to farmers and if so, action contemplated by Government against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) During the last three years, the management of M/s. Motipur Sugar Factory Ltd. Motipur, District Muzaffarpur in Bihar was taken over on 3.11.80, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, as the Central Government was satisfied that the persons incharge of the undertaking had, by diversion of funds, brought about a situation which was likely to affect production of sugar in that undertaking. The management of no other sugar mill was taken over by the Central Government in the three States mentioned.

(c) and (d) No "sick" sugar mill has been returned to the owners by the Central Government after being "nursed" during the last three years.

सरकारी एजेंसियों के कब्जे में वक्फ बोर्ड की सम्पत्ति

2371. श्री जेनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनी समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के अनुसार विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों के कब्जे में पड़ी वक्फ बोर्ड की सम्पत्ति को वापस दिलाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक एजेंसी द्वारा वापस की गई सम्पत्ति का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन एजेंसियों के कब्जे में अभी तक जो सम्पत्ति है उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण/भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय के नियंत्रणाधीन विवादास्पद वक्फ सम्पत्तियों पर बनी समिति की सिफारिशों विस्तृत रूप से सरकार के जांचाधीन हैं ।

Price of F. C. I. Fertilizers

2372. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether over and above the 7.5 per cent reduction in the price of fertilizers, the FCI has given further cut to consumers ;

(b) if so, at what price the FCI fertilizers, could be sold ; and

(c) whether it is an ad-hoc reduction or a permanent feature ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The price of Urea and Di-ammonium Phosphate lying with the Food Corporation of India older than 2 years on the date of sale has been reduced by 10 per cent for the farmers, over and above 7.5 percent recent general reduction in consumer prices of fertilizers already ordered. The sale of this material will be made through major manufactures having well established sales network, through Indian Potash Limited, through Food Corporation of India's network and if necessary through other Pool Handling and Institutional Agencies. Thus Urea would be available at Rs. 1935/- per tonne and Di-ammonium Phosphate at Rs. 3015/- per tonne to the farmers. This reduction has been ordered only as a one time measure and is not a permanent feature.

Seminar on Town Planning for Generation of Employment

2373. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a four-day seminar on town planning was held in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by seminar and resolutions adopted ; if any;

(c) whether the seminar recommended development of appropriate technology devised to generate employment and certain other minimum facilities in rural areas to narrow down the gap between cities and villages ; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made by Government in this direction.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes. The Institute of Town Planners, a body of professional Planners registered under the Companies Act, Organised the seminar from 11th to 14th May, 1983.

(b) The Seminar made recommendations on the following topics:—

- (i) Physical Planning inputs for 20 point Programme
- (ii) Planning education and training.
- (iii) Preservation of Cultural heritage and environmental improvement in slums and rural settlements.
- (iv) Aerial Photography and remote sensing techniques in Planning.

(c) Yes. The Seminar has recommended 'In view of the fact that there exists a technological gap between the cities and the rural areas, it is necessary to generate jobs and to provide infrastructural facilities and shelter.'

(d) Suitable Policies and Programmes on the subjects considered by the seminar are already provided for in the Sixth Five Years Plan.

Allotment of Fertilizer to States

2374. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

state the basis of allotment of fertilizers to different States ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Allotment of fertilizers is made twice a year, for Kharif and Rabi seasons, to different States based on their requirements. The requirements are assessed in consultation with the States after taking into account the past consumption trends, areas under irrigation/high yielding varieties and the optimum doses of application for the crops proposed to be sown. An effort is made, while making allotments, to ensure that criss-cross and long distance movements of fertilizers is avoided as far as possible.

Achievement in Social Forestry

2375. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the achievement in social forestry as a means of preserving the ecology ;

(b) how many States have implemented it ;

(c) what is the annual rate of denudation of forest in the country and the percentage of afforestation ; and

(d) whether Government have any crash plan in respect of afforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA) : (a) Monitoring of the plantation programme is carried out both by the State and Central Governments. Social Forestry objectives also cover preservation of the ecology.

(b) this programme is being implemented by all the States and Union Territories.

(c) Average annual rate of deforestation between the period 1951-52 to 1979-80 was 1.5 lakh hectares. From 25.10.1980, to 30.6.1983, the pace of deforestation is reduced to just 3700 ha. per year. The current rate of afforestation is nearly 4.5 lakh, ha. per year.

(d) Under the New 20 Point Programme vigorous afforestation programme has been taken up through various schemes.

Setting up of a Body to Check Prices, Adulteration and Blackmarketing

2376. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced to set up a body to study schemes to check price rise, adulteration, black-marketing and other related problems ;

(b) if so, whether the counsel has already been set up ;

(c) whether Government have appointed representatives of all the States ;

(d) if so, when the same is likely to be announced ; and

(e) to what extent it will help to reduce the price rise and check malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER THE IN DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, sir.

(b) to (e) : Does not arise.

उर्वरकों की खपत ।

2377. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में उर्वरक की प्रति हैक्टेयर खपत अन्य देशों की तुलना में कहीं कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) कम खपत के क्या कारण हैं और खपत में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या

प्रयास किए गए हैं ; और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :

(क) भारत में प्रति हैक्टेयर उर्वरकों (एन + पी₂ ओ₅ + कै₂ ओ) की खपत आमतौर पर विकसित देशों तथा कुछ विकासशील देशों से कम है। तथापि, कुछ ऐसे भी विकासशील देश हैं जहां प्रति हैक्टेयर उर्वरकों की खपत भारत से भी कम है।

(ख) विकसित विकासशील कुछ देशों के प्रति हैक्टेयर खपत के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) विभिन्न कारणों से उर्वरकों की खपत कम होती है जैसे सिंचाई का सुनिश्चित न होना ऋण सुविधाओं का अभाव आदि। सरकार द्वारा उर्वरकों की खपत बढ़ाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ उठाए गए कदम नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

- 1) सिंचाई वाले क्षेत्र में वृद्धि धीरे-धीरे की जा रही है।
- (2) घरेलु उत्पादन और आयात के जरिए उर्वरकों की पर्याप्त मात्रा में समय पर उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित की गई है।
- (3) 29-6-1983 से उर्वरकों की कीमतों में 7½ प्रतिशत की कमी करके तथा फसलों का समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाकर उर्वरकों के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में अनुकूल लागत-लाभ अनुपात सुनिश्चित किया गया है।
- (4) सरकारी खर्च पर खण्ड मुख्यालयों तक उर्वरक पहुंचाने की योजना

आरम्भ की गई है। (कुल 5,000 खण्डों जहां रेल की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, में से 2900 खण्डों में सरकारी खर्च पर उर्वरकों का वितरण किया जा रहा है)।

(5) 15-8-1981 से वितरण सीमा में 22 प्रतिशत की तदर्थ वृद्धि की गई है तथा 20-5-83 से करीब 10 प्रतिशत की और वृद्धि की अनुमति दी गई है।

(6) अभिज्ञात किए गए ऐसे 104 जिलों में जहां सिंचाई की अधिक क्षमता है। सुनिश्चित रूप से वर्षा होती है किन्तु उर्वरकों की खपत कम है, वहां गहन उर्वरक संवर्धन अभियान चलाया गया है। प्रत्येक जिले के लिए प्रमुख विनिर्माता की खोज की गई है।

(7) उर्वरकों के विक्री केन्द्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि की गई। 30-11-1981 को इनकी संख्या 1,11,028 थी तथा 31-3-1983 को इनकी संख्या बढ़ाकर 1,32,676 कर दी गई।

(8) राज्यों को वृद्धित अल्पावधि ऋणों की सहायता दी गई है। 1982-

83 में कुल 250 करोड़ रुपए निर्मुक्त किए गए हैं जबकि 1978-79 में 125 करोड़ रुपए, 1979-80 में 136 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 में क्रमशः 200-200 करोड़ रुपए निर्मुक्त किए गए थे।

(9) फास्फेट युक्त तथा पोटाशीय उर्वरकों से सम्बन्धित समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को निम्न दर पर राज-सहायता भी उपलब्ध है :—

छोटे किसान — 25 प्रतिशत

सीमान्त किसान — 33-1/3 प्रतिशत

आदिवासी किसान — 50 प्रतिशत

(10) हाल ही में छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को सहायता देने के लिए 250 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत से एक योजना आरम्भ की गई है जिसमें छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों की उर्वरकों तथा बीजों के मिनी-किट निःशुल्क देने की व्यवस्था है।

विवरण

देशवार प्रति हैकटर उर्वरकों (एन+पी₂ओ₅+के₂ओ) की
खपत को दर्शाने वाला तुलनात्मक विवरण (1980-81)

क्रम सं०	देश का नाम	खपत किलोग्राम हैकटर
1.	ऑस्ट्रिया	249.1
2.	बुल्गारिया	198.4
3.	डेनमार्क	236.4
4.	फ्रांस	300.8
5.	नीदरलैंड	788.8
6.	स्वीडन	162.4
7.	यू० के०	293.6
8.	यू० एस० एस० आर	80.9
9.	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	111.6
10.	कनाडा	43.2
11.	चीन	154.6
12.	भारत	30.9
13.	इराक	16.9
14.	जोर्डन	10.4
15.	नेपाल	9.7
16.	थाईलैंड	16.2
17.	कीनिया	26.2
18.	चिली	21.0
19.	वर्मा	10.0
20.	अफ़गानिस्तान	6.3

Number of Fishing Boats Sunk into the Sea on 15.6.1983

2378. **SHRI CHITTA BASU** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of fishing boats were sunk in the sea on 15 June, 1983 which sailed into the sea from Sastikulangara of Quilon District of Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of ships sunk, number of persons who died and number of persons missing;

(c) other casualties and losses;

(d) whether any precautionary measures were taken by way of weather forecasts and warnings etc;

(e) compensation given;

(f) whether any inquiry was held;

(g) if so, the result thereof;

(h) whether all the fishing boats are not registered with the Port authorities as per the rules and the workers employed in the boats are not properly registered; and

(i) safety measures generally taken for the boats and their crew?

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

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

Guidelines to States for Utilisation of Draught/Flood Funds

2379. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines for the utilisation of funds

released on account of drought/floods to the State Governments under NREP or any other programme during the last 3 years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the exact guidelines issued in this regard including the specific items on which the funds would be spent;

(c) whether any agency for authorising the expenditure at the District level/Block level has also been specified and if so, the nature thereof;

(d) whether any sample survey or monitoring has also been conducted for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the nature and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) No funds are released on account of drought/flood relief under NREP or any other programme. However ceilings of Central Assistance are sanctioned to the affected States to meet the situation arising out of drought/floods as part of the policy of the Central Government on disaster relief since independence. The manner in which these funds are to be utilised are specified in each case separately based on the recommendations of the Central Team and its approval by the High Level Committee on Relief.

(c) After issue of ceilings of Central Assistance, States are free to determine the agency for use of the Central Assistance.

(d) and (e) A small Inter-Ministerial Team or the subsequent Central Team look into the progress of relief assistance. Most of the States have been reported to have used the Central Assistance for the purposes for which it was given.

Strengthening of Panchayati Structure

2380. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN** : Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to strengthen the Panchayati structure in the country; and

(b) the name of the States where this system is continuously prevailing and the names of these States where this system has been abandoned and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Panchayati Raj comes within the purview of the State list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Panchayati Raj institutions are designed by the laws enacted by State Legislatures so as to suit local conditions. However, the Government of India have been examining the recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee and various suggestions for strengthening the structure of the Panchayati Raj Institutions so as to make them an effective instrument of local self-Government and rural development.

(b) Panchayati Raj system is in existence in all the States except Meghalaya and Nagaland where Autonomous District Councils and Village Councils respectively perform the functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Fishing Development in Assam

2381. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam State Government have submitted to the Union Government a project report for fishery development in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the World Bank has agreed to provide assistance for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the main features of the Project in which the World Bank will provide assistance and other details?

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

(b) Project envisages development of 28000 hectares of Beel Water area for culture and capture fisheries in Assam under World Food Programme.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Andhra Pradesh Projects cleared by Centre in 1983

2382. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major irrigation projects cleared this year concerning Andhra Pradesh by the Central Government; and

(b) the number of medium irrigation projects cleared by Central Government this year concerning Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No major or medium irrigation scheme of Andhra Pradesh has been cleared by the Planning Commission during the last twelve months.

Request from Jammu & Kashmir for Subsidized Sprays

2383. **PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether his Ministry was approached by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to sanction two additional subsidized sprays this year to save orchards from scab and other diseases; and

(b) if so, what action was taken on the request from the Jammu and Kashmir Government?

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

(b) The State Government have been informed that under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance including Weed Control in Endemic Areas, already four sprays are allowed throughout the apple-growing season for which Central subsidy is admissible at the prescribed rates. During the year 1983-84, administrative approval for Rs. 44.60 lakhs as Central Share of subsidy had already been issued in favour of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and funds for the first two quarters of the year 1983-84 amounting to Rs. 22 lakhs have also been released.

**Projects Held up due to Inter-State
River Water Disputes**

2384. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) which of the major irrigation projects have been held up on account of inter-State dispute on river waters;

(b) which of the disputes are under adjudication stage with the competent tribunals; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce any new mode of adjudication for speedy disposal of the disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The main pending inter-State river water disputes relate to the further use and development of waters of Cauvery and Yamuna basins, due to which 18 major irrigation schemes are pending clearance. A list of these schemes is enclosed.

(b) None of the pending disputes is under adjudication with the Tribunals at present.

(c) There is at present no proposal to introduce any new mode of adjudication for speedy disposal of the inter-State river water disputes.

Statement

List of Major Irrigation Projects Pending due to River Water Dispute

S. No.	State concerned	Name of Project
I Cauvery River Basin		
1.	Karnataka	Hemavathi
2.	-do-	Kabini
3.	-do-	Hosptana Lift
4.	-do-	Harangi
5.	-do-	Yagachi
6.	-do-	K. R. Sagar Right Bank Canal Stage-I
7.	Kerala	Kerala-Bhavani
8.	-do-	Kuttiadi Augmentation
9.	Tamilnadu	Modernisation of Cauvery Delta system.

S. No.	State concerned	Name of Project
II Yamuna River Basin		
1.	Haryana	Increasing capacity of Bibipur lake.
2.	-do-	Sewani Lift Irrigation (Stage-II & III)
3.	-do-	Loharu Lift Scheme Stage-II.
4.	-do-	Construction of Manak Canal Link Channels and Hansi Branch, Gohana Distributary and Delhi Parallel Branch.
5.	-do-	Remodelling and Lining of Hansi Branch RD 60000.
6.	-do-	Remodelling and Lining Sunder sub-Branch RD 16137 tail and Sunder Distributary head to tail.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Kishau Dam
8.	-do-	Modernisation of Eastern Yamuna Canal
9.	-do-	Modernisation of Agra Canal.

Request made by Gujarat Government for Extra Quota of Essential Items.

2385. **SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have requested the Centre to send immediately extra quota of pamolin, sugar, Kerosene, and cement keeping in view of a heavy damage to life and property of the people for the distribution to affected people due to havoc of recent floods, cyclones and natural calamities in various parts of Saurashtra region and other part of Gujarat;

(b) if so, how much extra and total quotas of each item have been asked for;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) how much sanctioned and physically sent; how much is likely to be given in the near future; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Centre for its proper distribution so that actual needy and affected persons can get the same items immediately and in their own hands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) A statement giving the required information is given in the attached statements.

(d) and (e) Once the release of items is sanctioned, it is the responsibility of the State Government concerned to lift the commodities. Management of Relief is in the hands of the States and they take suitable measures to ensure that the assistance reaches the needy.

Statement

Sl. No.	Commodities	Asked for	Released
1.	Pamolin	4,000 MTs	2,500 MTs
2.	Levy Sugar	4,000 MTs	4,000 MTs
3.	Kerosene	5,000 KL	3,000 KL
4.	Cement	1.00 lakh MTs.	40,000 tonnes

Conference on Cooperative Credit

2386. SHRI K. RAMA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations made by the two-day Conference of Cooperative Credit organised by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and the action taken thereon;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for streamlining the functioning of co-operatives from primary to State level as has been emphasised by him at the Conference on May 30, 1983; and

(c) the step proposed to be taken for collecting the heavy overdue of co-operative credit instructions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : (a) A statement is given in the attached statement.

(b) Cooperatives are governed by State Co-operative Societies Act and are under the administrative and supervisory control of the concerned State Governments. The Government of India has been advising the State Governments regarding streamlining the functioning of co-operative Institutions from time to time and has taken up schemes like re-organisation of primary credit societies, cadre fund scheme, rehabilitation and strengthening of Co-operative Banks, marketing societies, primary agriculture credit societies etc. either directly or through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

and National Co-operative development Corporation etc.

(c) The performance relating to recovery of loans by Co-operatives has been under constant review by the Government of India and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development through meetings of representatives of the State Governments, Registrars of Co-operative Societies, Chief Executives of State Co-operative Banks and Central Land Development Banks. The matter has been taken up by Minister for Agriculture in his letter dated 31st January, 1983 with the Chief Minister of States with the request to take appropriate steps for tackling the problem of overdue on a priority basis and create a proper climate for recovery.

Statement

Principal recommendations made be the two-day conference of Cooperative Credit Institutions organised by NABARD

(1) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) should be developed to function as single window, providing all types of services under one roof. The first step in this direction is functional co-ordination i.e. PACS should act as agents of Land Development Banks.

(2) PACS should be developed into strong and viable multipurpose units. Each State Co-operative Bank (SCB) State Land Development Bank (LDB) should draw up a time-bound programme and make a selective approach.

(3) The Government of India should revive the Central Sector Rehabilitation Scheme in a modified form, for assisting the weak central banks.

(4) Professionalisation of management should be expedited.

(5) A high level review of the existing training arrangements for co-operative right from primary level to National Level may be organised.

(6) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development should examine issues like opening up of line of credit for non-defaulter and new members and for default by small farmers, upto 10%.

(7) The Credit Institutions should take up financing of artisans on a schematic basis which will ensure adequate supply of raw materials and marketing of finished products.

(8) Land Development Banks should draw up schemes to match the Government's scheme of massive assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production.

Booking of Sports Stadia during Current Year

2387. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Stadia constructed for the Asian Games such as Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Indraprastha Indoor Stadium, Talkatora Indoor Stadium, are being given on rent for purposes other than sports and games events; and

(b) if so, the details of the bookings made for the current year giving full details of the name of the party, rent and other terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) and (b) The stadia constructed for the IX Asian Games are being used for various sports activities. As and when these stadia are not required for any sports activity, they are allowed to be used on demand for non-sports activities, such as cultural and recreational programmes and activities of youth welfare, etc, on payment. This is done to recover some money for meeting the expenditure to that extent on the maintenance of the stadia. A statement showing the names of the parties to whom the stadia have been rented out for non-sports activities as on 3.8.1983 and the rent and other charges received so far is attached.

Statement

Letting out of Asiad Stadia for Non-Sports Purposes

S. No.	Name of the Stadium	Name of the Party to whom let out	Period for which let out	Event/ functions held	Rent and other charges re-covered	Rent and other charges yet to be recovered	Other charges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	M/s. Roza Pictures C/o Maharani Film Distributors, Delhi.	17.2.83	Shooting of Film 'JANI DOST'	Rs. 25,000/-	—	—	—
2.	I.P. Indoor Stadium	Posts & Telegraph Department	26.12.82 to 7.1.83	Exhibition IMPEX-82	Rs. 4,88,800/-	—	—	—
		M/s. Peerless Genl. Finance & Investment Co. Ltd.	13.2.83	Prize distribution function	Rs. 1,28,000/-	Rs. 600/- as damages	—	—
		M/s. Saraswati Music College	20.2.83	Musical Programme	Rs. 1,28,000/-	Rs. 4800/- as damages	—	—
		Kalka Mandir Charitable Society	19.3.83 (Half)	Musical Programme	Rs. 64,000/-	Rs. 6000/- for addl. seats. Rs. 1500/- as damages.	—	—

M/s. Lions Club	20.3.83 (half)	Film Award	Rs. 38,000/-	Rs. 1200/- for addl. seats Rs. 6000/- as damages.	—	—
I.P. Indoor Stadium						
M/s. Rajendra Charitable Trust	17.7.83 (half)	Musical Programme	Rs. 50,000/-	—	—	—
Secy. General, XV International Congress of Genetics, IARI, Pusa, New Delhi	12.12.83 (half)	Inaugural function & Plenary Session of XV Inter-National Congress of Genetics.	Rs. 38,000/-	Rs. 7600/- as security	—	=
Institute of Engineers India	17th to 18th September 1983 (Half)	For holding 12th World Energy Conference	Rs. 64,250/-	Rs. 12,850/- as security	—	—
Chairman Forum of Youth for Social Welfare, Delhi	13.8.83 (full)	Star Nite	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 2,000/- for extra seats and Rs. 20,000/- as security	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Talkatora Swimming Pool	M/s. Roza Pictures, C/o Maharani Film Distributors, Delhi.	18.2.83	Film shooting of 'JANI DOST'	Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 100/- for addl. security	Rs. 100/- for addl. security	— —	— —
		The Regional Advertising Executive Phillips India (Northern Regional Office), New Delhi.	22.4.83	Function in open lawn near VIP's car parking	Rs. 2,000/-	—	—	—

Assistance Sought from Friendly Countries to Combat Flood

2388. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought any help from the friendly countries such as Soviet Union and other countries including China who had successfully combat against floods in their country to tide over the difficulties arising out of recurrence of floods in every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Except for some assistance under United Nations Development programme and also under Danish Aid programme for modernising and improving the flood forecasting systems, no assistance from foreign countries to tide over the difficulties arising out of recurrence of floods every year in the country has been obtained for combating floods.

(c) Adequate know-how of taking various flood control measures is available in the country.

State-wise Irrigable Land and Pumpsets

2389. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) amount of irrigated area State-wise;

(b) number of pumpsets, State-wise;

(c) whether power is available to work those pumpsets; and

(d) in which States, power is not available for working all the pumpsets?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Irrigation potential of 63.32 million ha. is likely to have been created by March, 1983 from all major medium and minor irrigation projects. The State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(b) the number of pumpsets energised upto the end of March 1983 is 49.79 lakhs. The State-wise breakup is shown in Annexure II.

(c) and (d) The State Governments and their Electricity Boards draw up the Schedule of supply of power to Agriculture sector. The availability of power for agriculture sector in various States is given in Annexure III. They have been requested to ensure minimum 10 hours supply per day to agriculture sector during Kharif season.

Statement I

Statement showing the area Irrigated from Major, Medium & Minor Irrigation Schemes upto March. 1983

(Unit '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Major & Medium	Minor	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3169	2139	5308
2.	Assam	134	333	467
3.	Bihar	2704	2818	5522
4.	Gujarat	1113	1523	2636

Sl, No.	Name of the State	Major & Medium	Minor	Total
5.	Haryana	1849	1362	3211
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	112	118
7.	J & K	134	326	460
8.	Karnataka	1182	1103	2285
9.	Kerala	501	354	855
10.	M.P.	1686	1767	3453
11.	Maharashtra	1532	1786	3318
12.	Manipur	26	34	60
13.	Meghalaya	—	31	31
14.	Nagaland	—	50	50
15.	Orissa	1521	856	2377
16.	Punjab	2433	3021	5454
17.	Rajasthan	1651	1919	3670
18.	Sikkim	—	12	12
19.	Tamil Nadu	1210	1975	3185
20.	Tripura	—	42	42
21.	U.P.	6695	10971	17666
22.	West Bengal	1545	1567	3112
Total States		29091	34101	63192
Total U.Ts.		19	112	131
ALL INDIA TOTAL :		29110	34213	63323

Statement II

Statement showing the Pumps energised up to 1982-83.

Unit (Nos.)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Irrigation pumpsets energised upto 1982-83.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546845
2.	Assam	1934
3.	Bihar	182189
4.	Gujarat	261761
5.	Haryana	251989
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2080
7.	J & K	1173
8.	Karnataka	358113
9.	Kerala	111148
10.	M.P.	393123
11.	Maharashtra	790645
12.	Manipur	12
13.	Meghalaya	53
14.	Nagaland	Nil
15.	Orissa	22900
16.	Punjab	333272
17.	Rajasthan	241975
18.	Sikkim	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	965017
20.	Tripura	858
21.	U.P.	460794
22.	West Bengal	27490
	Total States	4953371
	Total U.Ts.	25636
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	4979007 or 49.79 lakhs

Statement-III

Statement showing the Power supply to Agriculture Sector.

1.	Andhra Pradesh	No restriction
2.	Assam	No restriction
3.	Bihar	Minimum 4 hrs./day Supply of additional depending on availability.
4.	Gujarat	12 hrs./day
5.	Haryana	12 hrs./day
6.	Karnataka	15 hrs./day
7.	Kerala	No restriction
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15 hrs./day
9.	Maharashtra	13-17 hrs./day
10.	Orissa	No restriction
11.	Punjab	8-10 hrs./day
12.	Rajasthan	6 hrs./day
13.	Tamil Nadu	6 hrs./day
14.	Uttar Pradesh	9 hrs./day upto 27-7-83. 10 hrs./day from 28.7.83.
15.	West Bengal	Only Peak hour/restrictions are in force.

Construction of Small Dams by Madhya Pradesh Depriving Rajasthan of their Share of Waters.

2390. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of small dams have been constructed or are under construction on the land under Gandhi Sagar Dam, depriving Rajasthan Government of their share of water from Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have been ineffective to persuade the Madhya Pradesh Government to give up construction of irregular dams ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Madhya Pradesh Government have reported that a few medium and Minor Irrigation projects have been constructed/are being planned by the Madhya Pradesh Government in the Chambal basin upstream of the Gandhi Sagar Reservoir to

provide irrigation benefits in the seven Districts of the State.

The Government of Rajasthan have been representing to the centre since March, 1980 that with the construction of a number of minor and medium irrigation projects in the upper reaches of the Chambal basin by Madhya Pradesh, inflows into the Gandhi Sagar Reservoir is likely to be reduced. From the information furnished by the Madhya Pradesh Government, it is seen that the abstraction from all projects so far constructed is 0.125 M. A. F., against the 75% dependable flow of Chambal River at Gandhi Sagar of 3.964 M. A. F., whereas the utilisation envisages in the Joint Chambal project is 3.20 M. A. F.

The problem will have to be resolved by the States in a spirit of co-operation and keeping in view the needs of the areas in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. In this connection the Centre convened an official level meeting of the two States. They have agreed for the examination of the hydrology of the Chambal River by C. W. C. with their co-operation and consultation and also to mutually exchange data on the abstractions from the Chambal River system by both the States, other than what was envisaged in the Joint project and to reconcile the data to arrive at an agreed picture of the situation. They have also agreed that till a mutually acceptable decision is arrived at, Madhya Pradesh may not enhance the problem by proceeding with new works upstream of Gandhi Sagar Reservoir.

**Central Assistance for Construction an
Indoor Stadium in Bhubaneswar,
Orissa**

2391. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for financial assistance to construct an Indoor Stadium at Bhubaneswar, Orissa;

(b) if so, how much amount has been released so far;

(c) whether State Government have fulfilled the conditions and requirements as desired by Government of India; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Under the Central Scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils, being implemented by this Department, a request was received from the Government of Orissa for financial assistance for construction of a composite stadium in Bhubaneswar. The proposed project included, *inter-alia* construction of an Indoor gymnasium.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs has been already released.

(c) and (d) The State Government have fulfilled the conditions regarding sanction of the grant which has been released, e.g. making available adequate land for the project, Plan (blueprints) and estimates duly approved by the competent authority, etc.

Credit Facilities to Farmers

2392. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether monsoon has got off to a good start in all parts of the country and if not, which are the States which lag behind; and

(b) whether Government have taken steps to provide credit facilities to cultivators before and after the peak sowing season?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There was an initial delay of about 10-20 days in the onset of monsoon over most parts of the country. However, the monsoon advanced rapidly in the earlier part of July and covered the entire country by mid July almost normal in time. Rainfall is deficient in Bihar. West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh as on 3 August, 1983.

(b) Institutional agencies, namely, cooperatives, Commercial Banks are providing short-term loans to farmers for production under a crop loan system both in kind and cash for each season. Zonal meetings on Kharif campaign were held recently with representatives of various State Govts., National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Cooperative Banks and Commercial Banks to discuss and sort out the problems regarding availability of inputs, such as, credit, fertilisers, seeds etc. for kharif production.

Reduction of Farm Loan Interest Rates

2393. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the interest rate charged from

farmers for short and long term loans for agricultural and allied occupations and simplify the procedure for the release of subsidies of various funds; and

(b) if so, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has reduced the rate of interest to be charged from the farmers for short term and long term loans for agricultural and allied occupations with effect from 1.4.83. A statement showing the details of the interest rates is given in Annexure I & II.

In order to simplify the procedure for releasing the subsidy, a revised procedure has been introduced according to which a savings bank account is opened and the bank is authorised to debit this account at the time of the disbursement of the subsidy.

Statement-I

Interest rate charged by the Cooperative Societies w.e.f. 1.4.83

Category	Existing Rate %	Revised Rates %
SHORT-TERM AGRICULTURAL LOANS.		
A. Small farmers (loans upto Rs. 5.000/-)	Not exceeding 12.50	Not exceeding 11.50
B. Others	Not exceeding 15.00 (not exceeding 12.50 in those States where the present rate to other than small farmers is 11.85 as per earlier instructions).	Not exceeding 14.00 (in all States and Union Territories).
MEDIUM-TERMS AGRICULTURAL LOANS		
A. Minor irrigation and land development purposes (all types of borrowers).	10.50	10.25

Category	Existing Rate%	Revised Rates%
B. Other Purposes		
i) Small farmers (loans upto Rs. 5,000/-)	11.50	10.25
ii) Others	11.50/12.50	12.50
LONG TERM LOANS		
A. Minor irrigation scheme for small farmers.	10.25	10.00
B. Diversified Purposes		
Other farmers.	12.50	12.50

Statement-II

Interest Rate of Commercial Banks for Agriculture

Category	w.e.f.2.3.81	w.e.f.1.4.83
1. SHORT TERMS LOANS		
(i) Loans to small farmers (Short, Medium and long term.)	Not exceeding 12.50% (upto Rs. 5000/-)	11.50%
	Not exceeding 15% (over Rs 5000/- and upto Rs. 25,000/-)	14.00%
	Not exceeding 17.50% (above Rs. 25,000/-).	16.50%
(ii) Others	—do—	
2. Terms loans with a maturity or not less than 3 years.		
(a) For Minor Irrigation and Land Development	10.25%	10.00%
(b) For diversified purposes defined by ARDC		
(i) Small farmers.	10.25%	10.00%
(ii) Other farmers.	12.50%	12.50%

Pilot Research Project for Controlling Plague in Cattle

2394. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gulf Co-ordination Council Secretariat warned to its Member-State of a reported plague affecting Indian cattle in last April, which may lead to suffer the export of Indian meat to the Gulf-countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Veterinary Scientists have recommended a Pilot Research Project for effecting control of diseases in cattle at the 3-day workshop conducted during the last week of April, 1983 by All India Co-ordinated Research Project on epidemiology at New Delhi; and

(c) if so, Government's reactions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to Ministry of External Affairs, they have no official information about Gulf Co-ordination Council secretariat warning its member state of a reported plague affecting Indian Cattle.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Veterinary Scientists have recommended a Pilot Research Project for control of Foot and Mouth Disease during the deliberations of the All India Co-ordinated Research Project for Epidemiological Studies on Foot and Mouth Disease held at New Delhi in April, 1983.

(c) The Scientific Panel on Animal Health of the Indian Council of Agricultural research, takes decision on such proposals.

Soyabean Project for M.P. and West Bangal

2395. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the projected out-lay by Central Government for intensive soyabean project

in Madhya Pradesh for the Sixth Plan period, how much of it has been spent so far, giving year-wise break up;

(b) the details of the schemes and what has been the tangible benefit of the project so far;

(c) what other such projects, if any, have been taken up in other States, giving State-wise break up of out-lay for the Sixth Plan period, amounts spent so far and the results obtained;

(d) efforts, if any, being made through centrally sponsored scheme to promote soyabean cultivation in the eastern region particularly in West Bengal; and

(e) if no, effort is being made or effort is negligible, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) projected outlay by Central Government for the Five Year Soyabean Project in Madhya Pradesh for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.10.75 crores. The year-wise break up of the amount spent so far on the project is given below :-

Year	Amount spent (Rs. crores)
1981-82	1.13
1982-83	1.12
1983-84	
(Amount sanctioned)	3.60

(b) The Five Year Soyabean Project in Madhya Pradesh aims at expanding the area under soyabean to 18 lakh hectares in 1985-86 from 4.50 lakh hectares in 1980-81 by :—

- (i) distribution of quality seeds;
- (ii) carrying out large scale demonstrations;
- (iii) free distribution of seed minikits;

- (iv) production and distribution of rhizobium culture;
- (v) adoption of adequate and timely plant protection measures; and
- (vi) training of different level functionaries and farmers.

With the implementation of the project the area under soyabean in Madhya Pradesh increased to 5.84 lakh hectares in 1982-83 from 4.14 lakh hectares in 1979-80.

(c) Project for Intensive Production of Groundnut has been taken up in Gujarat. The total cost of the project in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 35 crores. So far, an outlay of Rs. 23.19 crores has been spent on the project during the first three years of its implementation, i.e., 1980-81 to 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 11.58 crores has been sanctioned for the year 1983-84. With the implementation of the project, the production of groundnut in Gujarat increased to 21.46 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 from 16.45 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. The final estimates of production for 1982-83 have not so far become available.

(d) and (c) Soyabean crop is not cultivated in the eastern region excepting in Bihar and Sikkim. To promote the cultivation of this crop in Bihar and Sikkim, a centrally sponsored scheme for soyabeah development is being implemented in these States. However, for promoting the cultivation of soyabean in West Bengal, a programme for the free distribution of minikits has been sanctioned under the centrally sponsored scheme for small and marginal farmers.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

2396. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in some of the States no Panchayati Raj Institutions whatsoever are functioning at present after its dissolutions by the State Governments on some pretext or the other;

(b) if so, the name of the States, if any and the specific reasons thereof, the date and year of their dissolution;

(c) whether it is mandatory under NREP to involve the Panchayati Raj institutions for its successful execution at the gross root level;

(d) if so, the machinery involved by such States for its successful implementation as envisages in the Sixth Plan documents; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The Panchayati Raj institutions exist in one form or the other in all the States except Meghalaya & Nagaland where Autonomous District Councils and Village Councils respectively perform the functions of the Panchayati Raj institutions.

(c) to (e) The NREP guidelines envisage active involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions in implementation of the programme where they exist. Shelves of projects are to be prepared on the basis of the felt needs of the local people to be ascertained in meetings of the Gram Sabhas. Projects and annual action plans are prepared by the DRDAS on this basis. The guidelines also emphasis that execution of works under the programme should be, as far as possible, through the Panchayati Raj institutions as they have the capability of executing the works and fulfilling the needs of people, given the proper technical and administrative support.

Seminar on Social Forestry

2397. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient points raised in the recent Seminar on Social Forestry held in New Delhi;

(b) whether it has been found during the implementation of Forest Act 1981 that the tribals are becoming aliens in their

own habitats just because they cut wood for their daily needs; and

(c) whether Government are encouraging monoculture trees rather than multiculture trees which is against the Forest Policy of 1952 and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Seminar on Social Foresboy was organized by this Ministry in New Delhi recently but a Workshop on Agro-forestry was held at Karnal in Haryana on 21-23 of July, 1983.

(b) No Forest Act has been enacted in 1981.

(c) Government is not encouraging monoculture of trees. Choice of species depends upon locality factors and socio-economic needs.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित और आवंटित मकान

2398. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

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

(क) दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 1983 तक दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा श्रेणीवार, कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया और क्या ये सभी मकान लोगों को आवंटित कर दिए गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आवंटित मकानों का श्रेणीवार ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान दिल्ली-विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा श्रेणीवार कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया जाएगा; तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से

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

Procurement of wheat and its Supply Through Public Distribution System

2399. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total procurement of wheat in India during the recent harvesting season; and

(b) whether keeping in view the fact that procurement has been above target, Government propose to increase the supply of wheat through public distribution system particularly in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) 82.16 lakh tonnes as on the 30th July, 1983.

(b) The allotments of foodgrains to various States/Union Territories, including Delhi, are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocations are increased/decreased wherever necessary.

Self-Financing Scheme of DDA for Retiring Government Employees

2400. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to again introduce Self-Financing Scheme for those Government employees posted in Delhi for D.D.A. flats who are retiring during the next 2-3 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (b) The DDA has reported that no such proposal is under consideration, the last registration scheme for retired/retiring public servants having been closed on 22/07/1983.

Visit of Study Team in Bihar to Review the Progress of NREP

2401. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in June, 1983 a team of officers from his Ministry had visited, among other places, the tribal subplan area in Bihar to study/review the progress of NREP;

(b) if so, the gist of report, if any submitted to his Ministry after such a study/review;

(c) is the Ministry satisfied with the functioning and progress thus far of NREP, both in physical and financial terms, particularly in tribal sub-plan area of Bihar; and

(d) if not, the proposals, if any, to make amends in this respect and details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A central team visited Ranchi, Singhbhum, Saran and Patna districts in Bihar to study implementation of rural development programmes in the State. A statement containing some of the important observations of the team is enclosed.

Statement

Important observations/suggestion of the Central Team to districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Saran and Patna in Bihar for study of the Implementation of National Rural Employment Programme

1. During the year 1981-82, the total utilisation under NREP in Bihar amounted to Rs. 2566.69 lakhs. This went up to Rs 5137.65 lakhs in the year 1982-83. Similarly, the employment generated under the programme in the State during the year 1981-82 was 318.70 lakh mandays which went upto 450.64 lakh mandays during the year 1982-83. This indicates stepped up utilisation of resources under the programme during 1982-83 as well as greater employment generation during the year.
2. Works for execution have to be selected after ascertaining the felt needs of the people by holding meetings in the villages and these have to be executed through Panchayati Raj institutions. This procedure is not being strictly followed.
3. No detailed Annual Action Plans have been prepared in districts visited by the team.
4. The allocation of resources to the districts is sometimes at variance from criteria laid down for the purpose.
5. Arrangements for distribution of foodgrains to workers need to be expanded and improved.
6. Some of the deepening of tanks etc. which should have been taken up much before the on-set of monsoon were taken up only a little before the rainy season. In case of such works, it is necessary that these should be taken up atleast three months before the rains so that these are completed before the rains start.
7. The monitoring of mandays should be done in a systematic manner and on the basis of muster rolls.
8. The monitoring of material and wage components needs improvement.
9. NREP funds are also being utilised for a State scheme under which

MP/MLA can indicate works of certain value to be taken up in the respective constituency. The manner in which this is being done is not in accordance with National guidelines.

Rehabilitation of Increasing Urban Slum Dwellers

2402. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the population living in slums in urban areas throughout the country is steadily increasing; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to rehabilitate the slum-dwellers and to resettle them in more human and adequate environment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) Definite information regarding the increase of population living in slums is not available. However, some States are reported to have taken action to survey and identify the slum population in different urban areas. Major schemes for the environmental improvement of urban slums are taken up by the State Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme. Under this scheme basic amenities like water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving the existing lanes and street lighting are provided in the identified slum areas.

Survey to Promote Deep Sea Fishing

2403. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted or aided any survey of the prospects and problems of deep sea fishing along the West Coast of India in the last 20 years;

(b) if so, when were these surveys conducted;

(c) what are the main conclusions of the survey; and

(d) the action Government have taken on the basis of these surveys to promote deep sea fishing?

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

(b) (i) The Exploratory Fisheries Project, Bombay(EFP), has been conducting exploratory fisheries surveys to assess marine fisheries potential in the entire West Coast of India since 1946.

(ii) The Integrated Fisheries Project (IFP), has also conducted exploratory and experimental fishing with large vessels in the South West Coast of India from 1962 onwards from Cochin.

(iii) The Pelagic Fisheries Project(PFP), a joint venture of the Govt. of India, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) was established at Cochin in 1971 as a time bound Project and conducted pelagic fisheries resources survey in the South West Coast of India upto 1979.

(iv) Government of India chartered a large vessel (68 M) from Poland in 1976 to assess the industrial fisheries potential off the North West Coast of India. This survey was conducted for one year (1977) in the depth range 30-200 fathoms.

(c) On the basis of survey of demersal (bottom) fisheries, it was observed that the North West Coast of India has an estimated potential of 4.4 tonnes per sq. km. The Potential of South West Coast was estimated to be 3.8 tonnes per sq. km. Rich prawn grounds off Kerala were located. Surveys in the deeper waters upto 200 fathoms off South West Coast of India led to location of resources of deep sea lobster and deep sea prawn besides deep sea fishes. Quality fish like Perches, Cat fish and squids were also located along the continental shelf and the slope of South West coast of India.

It was found that purse-seining is ideally suited for mackerel, sardine, white bait and

tuna. The Indo-Polish Industrial Fisheries survey conducted in the North West Coast of India showed that the depth zone 51-70 fathoms is comparatively more productive than other zones.

(d) In order to promote deep sea fishing, Government have taken measures for (i) dissemination of survey data to the fishing industry (ii) charter of foreign fishing vessels, (iii) import and indigenous construction of fishing vessels and (iv) fishing by joint ventures (v) sanction of integrated Marine Fisheries Project in Gujarat with the assistance of the World Bank and (vi) construction of harbours on the Western Coast, such as Cochin, Vizingham, Veraval and Malpe.

Expenditure of I.C.A.R. Govt. and Sheep Institutes

2404. SHRI MULTAN SINGH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) sub-head-wise actual plan expenditure in first quarter of 1983-84 at ICAR Goat and Sheep Institutes, Institute-wise, along with corresponding amounts sanctioned for full year 1983-84, sub-head-wise;

(b) the actual plan expenditure during June 1983 at ICAR Goat and Sheep Institute, sub-head-wise;

(c) how ICAR monitors such expenditure at its Institutes in relation to its sanctions and action taken to ensure purposeful and efficient fund utilisation at these Goat and Sheep Institutes in 1983-84; if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether similar trend of excess expenditure than plan sanctions occurred under equipments and contingencies in earlier years of Sixth Plan; and

(e) if so, details thereof for non-plan corresponding for sub-head-wise and institute-wise expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The Directors of the ICAR Institutes are responsible for efficient and purposeful utilisation of funds according to sanctions. The progress of expenditure in the ICAR system as a whole is reviewed at the level of senior officers periodically.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

Target Set for Tree Plantation

2405. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for planting trees in the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether grow more trees programmes have been launched in State; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far and the target get set for the above plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Sixth Plan target set for planting trees is 21.48 lakh ha. equivalent to 322.10 crore seedlings.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Progress made so far during the above plan period is as follows :

(No. of seedlings in crores)	
Target	Achievement upto 31.7.1983
322.18	474.90

लेवी की चीनी का मूल्य

2406. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह बर्मा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय लेवी चीनी का मूल्य क्या है और क्या सरकार का विचार 1983-84 के अगले महीने से इसके मूल्य में परिवर्तन करने का है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा गुड़ का क्या समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है और क्या सरकार किसानों के हित में इस मूल्य को उपयुक्त समझती है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) चीनी वर्ष 1982-83 में लेवी चीनी का खुदरा मूल्य 3.75 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम निर्धारित किया गया है। आगामी चीनी वर्ष केवल 1.10.1983 को शुरू होगा और इसलिए क्या सरकार चीनी वर्ष 1983-84 में लेवी चीनी के मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार रखती है अथवा नहीं, यह प्रश्न कुछ असामयिक होगा।

(ख) गुड़ असंगठित क्षेत्र में आता है और इसे एक कुटीर उद्योग समझा जाता है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार गुड़ का कोई समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं करती है।

Non-Demolition of Unauthorised Constructions in Dr. Mukherji Nagar

2407. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some unauthorised construction have been demolished by the D. D. A. recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reasons for excluding from operation the unauthorised constructions in Dr. Mukherji Nagar ?

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

(b) The DDA has reported that during the period from 1.1.83 and 30.6.83 7152 unauthorised constructions/encroachments were removed including 60 unauthorised constructions which were demolished after completing proceedings under section 30 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(c) The DDA has reported that only those areas are being taken up for clearance on priority where schemes of DDA are held up.

Ban on Amonium Sulphate

2408. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Amonium Sulphate has been banned all over the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that fertilizer companies in private sector are still producing it;

(d) if so, why a total ban is not imposed on the companies; and

(e) what steps are being taken to educate the farmers to discontinue the use of this fertilizer ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise, in view of answer to part (a) above.

Suspended Employees of Food Corporation of India

2409. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees suspended due to under-weightment in FCI in different Offices, godowns of the country during the last three years;

(b) how many of them have been reinstated and the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any review proceedings have been undertaken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) According to the information received from the various Zones and regions of the Food Corporation of India, 74 employees were placed under suspension on this account during the last three years.

(b) Out of the 74 employees, 27 have been reinstated after completion of investigation and review of suspension cases, keeping in view the gravity of the charges etc.

(c) The suspension cases are reviewed periodically as required under the instructions of the Corporation.

Irregularities in N.B.C.C.

2410. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 11, July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that National Building Construction Corporation is at the mercy of unscrupulous operators ;

(b) whether there has been a large scale theft and irregularities in the NBCC ; and

(c) whether Government have since enquired into the working of NBCC and if so, what action Government have taken to improve its working ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Allegations made in the press report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 11-7-1983 are false and misleading. Correct facts have been stated by NBCC in their version which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 18-7-1983.

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

Reintroduction of Tokens by D.M.S.

2411. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the token system has been reintroduced by Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) in selected milk booths on experimental basis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is widespread discontent among the consumers as a large number of consumers were not given token by D.M.S. ;

(d) if so, on what basis the tokens were issued ; and

(e) whether Government propose to continue and extend the token system to new areas ?

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

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme has reintroduced token system on experimental

basis in the areas of Old Rajinder Nagar, New Rajinder Nagar, Western Extension Area, Karol Bagh, Dev Nagar, New Rohtak Road, Jama Masjid, Darya Ganj, Sita Ram Bazar, Lal Kuan, Hauz Qazi, Hauz Khas and Rani Bagh.

(c) No, Sir. Delhi Milk Scheme has issued tokens to most of the applicants from their respective milk depots. Those who could not collect their tokens from the depots have been intimated by post to collect them from Delhi Milk Scheme. About 2500 applications kept in the waiting list are being processed.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The re-introduction of tokens by the DMS in the remaining areas would be taken up in a phased manner after evaluating the performance of the experimental Token System introduced in the areas mentioned above.

Problem of Housing Finance

2412. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the gaps and weakness in the existing system of housing finance thereby creating difficulty in and checking the growth of the housing sector in the country ;

(b) whether Government would make a study to indentify the problem and examine the working of financial institutions ; and

(c) special efforts under consideration for making available funds for house building and its details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):
(a) to (c) The Government recognises the necessity of institutional finance for

Housing. With this end in view a study on Housing, Finance has been entrusted to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

The Plan outlay for Housing has been stepped up from Rs. 600.92 crores in Fifth Plan to Rs. 1490.87 crores in the VIth Plan. The investment level of HUDCO has also raised from Rs. 360.72 crores to Rs. 600 crores and the quantum of Bank loans raised from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 150 crores.

संगीत की सहायता से गाय के दूध में वृद्धि

2413. श्री रामजी भाई मावणि : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 मई, 1983 के दैनिक "हिन्दू" "इन्क्रीज्ड मिल्क ईल्ड रियालाईज्ड फ्राम काओज इन दि काओरोड आफ तिरुपति देवस्थानम बाई प्लेइंग म्यूजिक बिफोर दैम" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार तथा भारत गोसेवक समाज द्वारा दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाली मासिक पत्रिका 'गोधन' के जून, 1983 के अंक में 'इन्क्रीज्ड काऊ मिल्क ईल्ड थ्रू म्यूजिक' शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन तथ्यों की जांच की है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अपने मंत्रालय के विशेषज्ञों से विचार-विमर्श करके इस संबंध में कोई नीति या निर्देश तैयार करना चाहती है ताकि गाय के दूध के अधिक उत्पादन के लिए पूरे देश में यह प्रयोग लागू किया जा सके ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्रसिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

इसी तरह की कुछ छुट-पुट रिपोर्टें पहले भी मिली हैं, लेकिन वास्तविक परीक्षणों के आधार पर दुग्ध उत्पादन में कोई महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर नहीं देखे गये ।

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) को मददेनजर रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राज्यों के खाद्यान्नों के कोटे में वृद्धि

2414. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री भीमसिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र से मिलने वाले खाद्यान्न के कोटे में वृद्धि करने का अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितने अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न की मांग की है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनकी मांग को नामंजूर कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) राज्यों की खाद्यान्न की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये उन्हें कौन से वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध करने का सुझाव दिया गया है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । एक विवरण (उपाबंध) संलग्न है जिसमें विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की अगस्त, 1983 मास की खाद्यान्नों की मांग और उनके आवंटन के बारे में बताया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय पूल से विभिन्न राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन, केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टॉक की कुल उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं, बाजार उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रख कर मासिक आधार पर किये जाते हैं । मासिक समीक्षा के फलस्वरूप, जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक होता है, आवंटन में वृद्धि/कमी कर दी जाती है । केन्द्रीय पूल से किए जाने वाले आवंटन केवल अनुपूरक स्वरूप के हैं और जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताओं को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अलावा खुले बाजार तंत्र के माध्यम से पूरा करना होता है ।

विवरण

अगस्त, 1983 के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों की केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नों की मांग और आवंटन को बताने वाला विवरण।

हजार मीटरी टन में

राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	मांग			आवंटन		
	चावल	गेहूं सा० वि० प्र०	गेहूं रो० फ्० मि०	चावल	गेहूं सा० वि० प्र०	गेहूं रो० फ्० मि०
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	186.0	21.0	20.0	100.0	21.0	8.5
असम	50.0	19.5	21.0	20.0	19.0	6.5
बिहार	50.0	100.0	33.0	20.0	60.0	15.77
गुजरात	25.0	20.0	20.41	7.5	17.5	8.8
हरियाणा	3.1	4.0	24.0	2.2	10.0	7.3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4.65	5.0	6.0	2.5	2.5	2.25
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	25.0	17.0	23.85	12.0	7.0	6.62
कर्नाटक	40.0	10.0	40.0	20.0	15.0	22.0
केरल	145.0	10.0	10.0	110.0	35.0	4.0
मध्य प्रदेश	80.0	60.0	12.0	20.0	25.0	5.0
महाराष्ट्र	75.0	70.0	50.0	25.0	60.0	30.3
मणिपुर	6.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	—
मेघालय	9.2	1.1	1.5	6.5	2.1	0.5
नागालैण्ड	5.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	2.0
उड़ीसा	75.0	25.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	7.6
पंजाब	12	5.0	35.0	0.5	8.0	17.0

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	मांग			आवंटन		
	चावल	गेहूं (सा० वि० प्र०)	गेहूं (रो० फ० मि०)	चावल	गेहूं (सा० वि० प्र०)	गेहूं (रो० फ० मि०)
राजस्थान	2.0	60.0	15.0	1.0	28.0	2.0
सिक्किम	4.0	0.25	0.4	3.5	0.25	0.38
तमिलनाडु	100.0	40.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	30.0
त्रिपुरा	10.0	0.5	2.3	7.5	2.5	1.0
उत्तर प्रदेश	100.0	100.0	50.0	25.0	45.0	30.0
पश्चिमी बंगाल	200.0	145.0	55.0	110.0	105.0	35.0
अ० तथा नि० द्वीप समूह	3.0	0.5	—	3.0	0.5	—
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3.5	0.4	—	3.0	1.4	—
चण्डीगढ़	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.0
दादर तथा नगर हवेली	0.1	0.03	—	0.1	0.02	—
दिल्ली	25.0	60.0	36.1	15.0	41.0	23.0
गोआ, दमन तथा दीव	3.8	2.3	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.2
पांडिचेरी	3.0	0.24	0.5	2.0	0.17	0.1
मिज़ोरम	10.0	0.3	0.45	5.0	1.05	0.45
लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—	—	—	—
जोड़	1244.85	781.62	532.41	576.50	558.79	268.27

सा० वि० प्र०—सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली

रो० फ० मि०—रोलर फ्लोर मिल

उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई

2415. श्री राम अवध : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति सन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 1982 में सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए की गई खाद्यान्नों की मांग का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राज्य को वास्तव में कितना खाद्यान्न भेजा गया है;

(ग) क्या राज्य को सामान्यतः निर्धारित कोटे से अलग कोई अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न भेजा गया; और

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

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री पम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण (उपाबंध) संलग्न है जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में सितम्बर, 1982 से अगस्त, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान खाद्यान्नों की मांग, उनके आवंटन और उठान का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन केन्द्रीय भण्डार में स्टॉक की समूची उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं, बाजार-उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक मास के आधार पर किए जाते हैं। मासिक समीक्षा करने के फलस्वरूप आवंटनों यथावश्यक वृद्धि/कमी कर दी जाती है।

विवरण

सितम्बर, 1982 से अगस्त, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिये केन्द्रीय पूल से चावल/गेहूं की मांग आवंटन और उठान को बताने वाला विवरण

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

मास	मांग		आवंटन		उठान	
	चावल	गेहूं	चावल	गेहूं	चावल	गेहूं
1982						
सितम्बर	75	75	35	25 10@	35.0	29.1
अक्तूबर	75	75	35	30	20.7	26.2
नवम्बर	75	75	30	40	20.8	26.3
दिसम्बर	75	75	30	40	29.9	40.3

मास	मांग		आवंटन		उठान	
	चावल	गेहूं	चावल	गेहूं	चावल	गेहूं
1983						
जनवरी	75	100	30	50*	39.8	80.2
फरवरी	75	100	25	70	35.6	93.9
मार्च	75	200	25	100**	27.0	85.0
अप्रैल	100	50	25	45	19.2	24.2
मई	100	50	25	45	37.6	17.9
जून	100	50	25	45	37.6£	17.9
जुलाई	100	50	25	45	उ०नNA	उ०नNA
अगस्त	100	100	25	45	उ०नNA	उ०नNA

नोट : उपर्युक्त मात्रा के अलावा, वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन राज्य सरकार को 46,720 मीटरी टन (10,720 मीटरी टन चावल और 36,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं) की मात्रा भी आवंटित की गई थी।

उ०न० = उपलब्ध नहीं

@ बाढ़ सहायता के लिए

* इसमें 10.0 हजार मीटरी टन का अतिरिक्त विशेष आवंटन भी शामिल है।

** इसमें 30.0 हजार मीटरी टन का अतिरिक्त तदर्थ आवंटित कोटा शामिल है।

£ अनन्तिम—इसमें संशोधन हो सकता है।

रा०ग्रा०रो० का —राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

Arrears of Rent Re : Government Accommodation in Possession of Ex-Ministers and Ex-M.Ps.

2416. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) details of arrears of rent due on Government bungalows and flats in possession of ex-Ministers and ex-M.Ps; and

(b) whether any action has been taken to recover the arrears and to evict them?

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

(a) An amount of Rs. 2,96,470.62 is outstanding against Ex-Ministers and Ex-M.Ps. as arrears of licence fee for the General Pool accommodation in their occupation.

(b) Eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, have been completed in most of the cases of unauthorised occupation of general pool accommodation. Requests for retention of accommodation in some cases are being considered by the Government.

All possible steps for recovering the due from the Ex-Ministers and Ex-MPs are being taken. In some cases action has been initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, for recovering the dues.

Cold Desert Development Programme

2417. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cold Desert Development Programmes which had been started in Ladakh some years back is not functioning properly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the funds which are supposed to be shared equally by Centre and the State Governments on 50:50 basis are not being released and

utilised properly by the State Government machineries, and

(c) whether a statement showing total amount earmarked, amount spent and progress achieved during the financial years 1981-82 and 1982-83 separately be placed on the Table of the House ?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. There was some delay in the implementation of the programme in the early stages. Funds were released to the State Govt. towards the end of 1977-78 ; and work was actually started from 1979-80. From that year the cost is being shared equally by the State Government and the Central Government. Earlier the scheme used to be financed solely by Central funds and Rs. 56.62 lakhs had been released for this purpose. Rs. 147.58 lakhs were released for the programme to the State as Central share during 1979-80 to 1982-83. An equal contribution was to be made by the State Government. Total funds available for the programme right from its inception thus amounted to Rs. 351.78 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 336.26 lakhs was incurred till 1982-83.

(c) A statement is given below :

Year	Allocation for the programme including matching share of the State Govt.	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	118.32	103.81
1982-83	120.00	100.54

The main components of the programme are development of agriculture, irrigation, horticulture, animal husbandry forestry and pastures.

**Introduction of harmful Agro-Chemicals
by Foreign Countries**

2418. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any knowledge of attempted harm to our agricultural production through introduction of harmful agro-chemicals by certain foreign countries through deliberate marketing procedures in the same manner as was done to African Coffee production recently;

(b) if so, details of the safety measures taken by Government in this matter ; and

(c) whether the matter was taken up with the respective foreign Government as a Protest action, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. An Agro-chemical having insecticidal properties is brought on to the Schedule to the Insecticides Act, 1968, by a notification by the Government of India on the advice of the Central Insecticides Board. After inclusion in the Schedule to the Insecticides Act, that agro-chemical is recognised as an insecticide in India. Any person desiring to import or manufacture such an insecticide has to apply to the Registration Committee constructed under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act and get a certificate of registration under Section 9 of the Act. The Registration Committee registers the insecticide and issues a certificate of registration only after satisfying itself as regards the efficacy of the insecticide in question and its safety to human-beings and animals. Since no registration is granted in respect of an insecticide which is considered harmful by the Registration Committee, it is not a fact that such an insecticide can be introduced in this country. Further, even for the import of small quantities for research and trial purposes, the permission of the Registration Committee is required to be obtained. Small quantities of even those agro-chemicals which are not included in the Schedule to the Insecticides Act can be

brought to the country for research and trial purposes only with the permission of the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India as laid down in the Import-Export Policy.

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

**Non-Realisation of Commercialisation charges
by L. & D.O. for Multi-storeyed Building in
Connaught Place Extension.**

2419. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether quite a few multi-storeyed buildings have come up in New Delhi in the Connaught Place Extn. area e.g. Kasturba Gandhi Marg and Bara Khamba Road etc. ;

(b) whether these places were earlier used as residential houses and have now been built as high buildings duly permitted by the concerned authorities ;

(c) whether there was a stipulation in the Master Plan to convert this complex into commercial house by 1981 ; and

(d) what further action is proposed to be taken to implement the above said stipulation and whether the L. & D.O. has not been responding to the requests of these builders for realising the commercialisation charges although the buildings have been constructed 10 years back ?

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

(b) Certain plots on Kasturba Gandhi Marg and Barakhamba Road were originally leased for residential purposes. As per provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plan the land use of these plots was shown as commercial. In some of these plots, multi-storeyed buildings had been constructed after getting the plans sanctioned from the New Delhi Municipal Committee but without the permission of the lessor and without payment of conversion

charges, as per Government guidelines and provisions of the lease deed.

(c) The Master Plan/Zonal Development Plan prescribes the land use of these plots as commercial but there is no requirement that the commercial complex should be constructed before 1981.

(d) In view of answer to (c) above the question of implementation of the stipulation of the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plan by 1981 does not arise. As regards realisation of conversion charges, in two cases of plots falling on Kasturba Gandhi Marg conversion charges were paid. In cases where multistoreyed buildings were constructed without the lessor's permission, the premises were re-entered/show-cause notice for re-entry were issued and the ex-lessees/lessees filed writ petitions in the Delhi High Court challenging the lessor's action. The matter is sub judice.

Godowns of F.C.I.

2420. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of godowns which Food Corporation of India has got in the country for storing foodgrains ;

(b) their storage capacity ;

(c) the percentage of foodgrains damaged during last year due to pests, rats, etc ;

(d) for how many years can wheat and paddy be kept in the godowns ; and

(e) after how many years stored foodgrains are declared unfit for consumption ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India has 1,952 godowns (owned and hired taken together) with a capacity of 16.65 million tonnes for storing foodgrains.

(c) No separate estimates of foodgrains damaged due to pests, rats, etc. are available.

(d) With scientific storage practices and in good climatic conditions, wheat can be stored generally for a period upto 5 years and paddy upto 2 years.

(e) Length of storage is not the criterion for declaring foodgrains unfit for human consumption. Foodgrains not conforming to the standards laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 are considered unfit for human consumption.

Foreign Loans for Housing Projects in Bombay

2421. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have obtained foreign loans for certain projects of Housing in Bombay if so, how much and for which projects ;

(b) whether the minimum demand is of 60,000 housing units a year and whether the grants by the Government of India and foreign loans will solve the housing problem of Bombay ; and

(c) the reasons for difficult situation of water, hygiene, housing and sanitation etc. in the city ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAH ARIF) : (a) and (b) No foreign loans have been obtained by the Central Government for housing in Bombay. However, the Govt. of Maharashtra have approached the Govt. of India for World Bank assistance in Bombay which will include sites and services for about 85,000 plots and slum upgradation scheme benefitting about 1 lakh families.

(c) Rapid population growth and increased congestion have resulted in higher

demand for civic services like water supply, housing, sanitation, etc.

ICAR studies on Mango

2422. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what studies ICAR has conducted to identify the reasons for "off season" bearing in mango in Kanyakumari District of Tamilnadu and certain parts of Kerala so that people could get mangoes all round the year in an assured manner ; and

(b) considering the difficulties of fruit growers why does not ICAR start a research complex in Kerala to intensify research on Jack fruit, nondran, banana, pineapple and mangoes, especially suited to high rainfall areas ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has funded an ad-hoc scheme entitled "Improve and stabilise off-season bearing of mango" at Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) which operated from April 1960 to March 1969. The reasons identified for off-season bearing are genetical and physiological. Further investigations are envisaged to be taken up at the Zonal Research Station to be established at Kanyakumari under the National Agricultural Research Station to be established at Kanyakumari under the National Agricultural Research Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) The research work on Nendran banana and pineapple is in progress at the Banana Research Station, Kannar (Trichur) and at the Pineapple Research Station, Vellanikkara respectively in the State of Kerala under the All India Coordinated Fruit Improvement Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. An ad-hoc research scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research entitled "Survey, collection and evaluation of germplasm of Jackfruit" has operated for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 1st July, 1978 at Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, Trichur, Kerala State.

The results of the proposed research work on mango to be conducted at Kanyakumari by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University under the National Agricultural Research Project will be utilised for similar conditions in Kerala State.

In view of the above, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is not contemplating to start a research complex in Kerala for the present,

Proposal to increase Levy Sugar Price in U.P.

2423. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have considered the price of levy sugar for the U.P. zone as unduly low and have requested Central Government to review and refix price suitably ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No request has been received from the U.P. Government to review and refix the ex-factory levy sugar prices of the zones in U.P.

(b) Does not arise.

Achieving 20-Point Programmes through Asian Games

2424. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the New 20 Point Programme has been achieved by conducting the Asian Games 1982; and

(b) what is the permanent employment potential created as a result of Asian Games 1982 and temporary employment potential created till conduct of the Asian Games 1982 ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :**

(a) No specific point of the New 20-Point Programme was sought to be achieved by holding the IX Asian Games, 1982. The Games were held to fulfil an international commitment made by the Indian Olympic Association with the approval of Government in 1976 and reiterated in December, 1978. The Games have generated sports consciousness on a wide scale and have improved the country's image in the sports world.

(b) The Asian Games 1982 did not create any permanent employment potential. The Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games had 3583 temporary employees at the time of the Games.

Setting up of River Basin Commissions in States

2425. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGA-
TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to ensure optimum use of water resources;

(b) whether river basin commissions are proposed to be set up to prepare master plans for each river basin in the country for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the plans and the programmes of Government in Sixth Plan in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the set up and functions of the proposed river basin commissions are being worked out.

Target of Kharif Crop for 1983-84

2426. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of Kharif crop in the 1983-84 financial year; and

(b) whether any steps have been contemplated to ensure the achievement of the target?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) Targets of crop production are fixed for the agricultural year i.e. July-June and not for the financial year. The Plan targets set for the production of kharif crops in the agricultural year 1983-84 are given below :

Crop	Unit	Target for 1983-84
Kharif Foodgrains	Million tonnes	83.6
Kharif oilseeds	Million tonnes	7.3
Sugarcane	Million tonnes	180.00-185.00
Cotton (Lint)	Lakh bales	82.00-85.00
Jute & Mosta	Lakh bales	82.00-85.00

(b) Following measures have been taken to ensure achievement of the targets of kharif crops for 1983-84 :

- i) A massive Kharif Production Campaign has been mounted in the Various States. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Govts. in this regard. The thrust during the Campaign is on increasing the production and productivity of paddy in the Eastern and Central States where the present yields are low and potentials are considerable. For this purpose, State Governments have been asked to concentrate efforts on non-monetary inputs like timely sowing, optimum plant population,

weeding and line sowing. Guidelines for this purpose have been issued to the State Govts.

- ii) As part of the Kharif Production Campaign, a National Agricultural Inputs Fortnight was observed successfully throughout the country from 1st to 15th June, 1983. The thrust during the Fortnight was on making available seven crucial agricultural inputs (technology, irrigation, improved seeds, fertilisers, plant protection, implements and credit) to the farmers easily, timely and adequately.
- iii) A massive programme for distribution of seed minikits to farmers has been taken up. During the year 1983-84 (both kharif and rabi) it is proposed to distribute about 25 lakh minikits of cereals, pulses and oilseeds as compared to only 4.5 lakh minikits distributed in 1981-82.
- iv) Inter-Ministerial Meetings have been held and State Govts. have been requested to make all possible efforts to ensure adequate and timely availability of electricity, diesel and life-saving canal irrigation to farmers for kharif operations.
- v) Government have reduced the prices of fertilisers by 7.5 per cent. Besides, more than one million tonnes of fertilisers lying with the Food Corporation of India would be sold to farmers at a further discount of 10%.
- vi) The procurement/minimum support prices of kharif crops have, for the first time in the past several years, been announced before the commencement of the sowing season. As an incentive to the farmers, the procurement/support prices for 1983-84 are substantially higher than these announced during the previous year.

Sale of daily use items by Super Bazar on no profit no loss basis

2427. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Ship" brand safety matches produced by machines and sold through Super Bazar over the safety matches produced in cottage industries in South India is available in the market at Rs. 2.20 per box and the Colgate Tooth Brush (Regular) sold by the Super Bazar at 1.90 paise each is available in the market at about Rs. 1.75 paise each;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for taking credit to sell items of daily need at no profit no loss basis under the 20 Point Programme and giving wide publicity of the same; and

(c) is there any proposal to go in price structure of Super Bazar as the same does not pass on the extra benefits taken by it from the distributors/suppliers/manufacturers to the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

(a) It has been reported by the Super Bazar, Delhi that 'Ship' brand safety match box is being sold in the market at 25 paise each and Rs. 2.20 and above per dozen while the Super Bazar is selling @ Rs. 2.20 per dozen. The market rate of Colgate Tooth Brush (Regular) is Rs. 2.00 and above per piece in the market as against Rs. 1.90 in Super Bazar.

(b) With a view to providing items of daily need to the consumers at reasonable rates, Super Bazar has been selling some items on 'No profit no loss, basis under the New 20-Points Programme. The mark up on these items is small and, by and large covers only administrative overheads.

(c) A Monitoring Cell is functioning in Super Bazar to monitor Super Bazar's prices and those operating in the important markets of Delhi. In case of any complaint about the Super Bazar's prices being not competitive, immediate remedial action is taken. As such, Government have no proposal to go into the price structure of Super Bazar.

भूमि सुधार हेतु भू-सेना ।

2428. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में लाखों एकड़ बंजर, उबड़-खाबड़ और बेकार पड़ी भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने अथवा उस पर वन रोपण करने के लिए कोई भू-सेना बनाने की योजना कभी बनाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे अब तक कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस मार्ग में जो कठिनाइयां हैं उन्हें दूर करके इस भू-सेना को खड़ी करने की योजना को कब तक कार्यरूप दे दिया जायेगा जिससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या को भी कुछ सीमा तक हल किया जा सके ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने "भू-सेना" बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं बनायी है। तथापि, पारिस्थितिकी विकास और पारिस्थितिकी सन्तुलन की पुनः स्थापना में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने के लिये पर्यावरण विभाग में राष्ट्रीय पारिस्थितिकी विकास बोर्ड के समग्र नियंत्रण में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पारिस्थितिकी कृतक दल गठित किया जा रहा है। उत्तर-प्रदेश के शिवालिकों के लिये ऐसे एक पारिस्थितिकी कृतक दल का गठन किया गया है और राजस्थान में वनरोपण और चरागाह भूमि विकास के लिये एक अन्य पारिस्थितिकी कृतक दल का गठन किया जा रहा है।

Drainage Pipes in Clive Square, Diz Area

2429. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drainage pipes of the 2nd floor of balconies, K-Pocket, Clive Square, DIZ area are proposed to be laid underground, if so, why the pipes have not been laid so far;

(b) whether the rain and waste water flowing from these pipes enters into the doors of the ground floor quarters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The pipes are not proposed to be laid underground.

(b) The spouts in balconies are meant for disposal of rain water. The balconies are not intended to be used for purposes like washing, cooking etc. In normal circumstances, the rain water flowing from the drainage pipes does not enter into the doors of the ground floor quarters.

(c) Does not arise.

विसलपुर राजस्थान के लिए मंजूर की गई सिचाई परियोजनाएं

2430. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या सिचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में बिसलपुर (टोंक) मुखली (सिरोही) एवं बान्डी (जालौर) में मध्यम सिचाई परियोजना को मंजूरी दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं पर कुल कितने रुपयों का चालू वर्ष में प्रावधान रखा गया है; और

(ग) वे कब तक पूरी होंगी और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) राजस्थान

सरकार से बिसलपुर बृहद सिंचाई परियोजना तथा सुखली और बान्डीसेन्द्र मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की रिपोर्टें तकनीकी स्वीकृति तथा योजना आयोग का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनमें से, सुखली मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना को योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा कुछ प्रश्नों के अधीन, दिसम्बर, 1981 में स्वीकृत किया गया था, जिस पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है। अन्य दो परियोजनाओं, अर्थात् बिसलपुर तथा बान्डीसेन्द्र की राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इन स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए 1983-84 के दौरान किसी निधि की व्यवस्था नहीं की है।

(ग) परियोजना रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, इन परियोजनाओं पर कार्य आरम्भ होने के पश्चात् बिसलपुर सिंचाई परियोजना के पूर्ण होने की अवधि 5 वर्ष और सुखली तथा बान्डीसेन्द्र परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने की अवधि 4 वर्ष है।

नये चीनी कारखानों की स्थापना

2431. श्री छोटू भाई गामित :
श्री नवीन रावणी :

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

(क) देश में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने नये चीनी कारखाने खोलने का लक्ष्य है और इस बारे में अब तक कितने आशय पत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं;

(ख) नये चीनी मिल खोलने के लिए 30 जून, 1983 तक कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य को राज्य-वार कितने आशय पत्र जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में लम्बित मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है, राज्य-वार प्रत्येक राज्य को कितने आशय पत्र जारी किए जाने की सम्भावना है और कब तक ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में नई चीनी मिलें खोलने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है। तथापि, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सैक्टर में लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में नई चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए अब तक 41 आशय पत्र/लाइसेंस जारी किए गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) 30 जून, 1983 तक, देश में नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित करने के लिए 113 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। एक विवरण (उपाबन्ध) सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें इन आवेदन पत्रों के राज्यवार ब्यौरे, प्रत्येक राज्य को जारी किए गये आशय-पत्रों की संख्या और विचारार्थ लम्बित पड़े हुए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान चीनी उद्योग में अतिरिक्त क्षमता हेतु लाइसेंस देने के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों और अन्तर राज्यीय/अंतः राज्यीय/पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार इन आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार किया जाएगा। अनेक तथ्यों के कारण इन लम्बित मामलों को निपटाने की समय-सीमा बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

विवरण

30 जून, 1983 को नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित करने के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या, जारी किए गए आशय पत्रों की संख्या और विचारार्थ लम्बित आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या बताने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य	प्राप्त आवेदन- पत्रों की संख्या	जारी किये गए आशय अत्रों/ लाइसेंसों की संख्या	अस्वीकृत/वापस लिए गए आवेदन- पत्रों की संख्या	लम्बित आवेदन- पत्रों की संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	14	9	5	—
2.	महाराष्ट्र	56	13	—	43
3.	पंजाब	10	5	3	2
4.	हरियाणा	3	3	—	—
5.	तमिलनाडु	8	3	1	4
6.	असम	1	—	1	—
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	3	2	1	—
8.	मणिपुर	1	1	—	—
9.	कर्नाटक	6	1	—	5
10.	गुजरात	6	1	—	5
11.	उड़ीसा	2	2	—	—
12.	दादर तथा नगर हवेली	1	1	—	—
13.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2	—	—	2
जोड़ अखिल भारत		113	41	11	61

Amount Allocated to States under P.A.D.I. Scheme

2432. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated and spent by different States under People's Action for Development India, Scheme, State-wise and amount spent over each scheme ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of proper cooperation of the State Government, no expected progress is possible under the scheme although people have organised themselves and made efforts to take advantage of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) PADI (People's Action for Development (India) is a registered Society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Society gets funds mainly from international donor agencies. These agencies provide funds to the Society only after the project proposals submitted by the Society are approved by them. The Society, in its turn, receives project proposals from registered voluntary organisations, public trusts, cooperative societies, etc. for providing financial assistance. Only the approved projects are posed to international donor agencies for funding. Therefore, the question of allocation of funds to different States under People's Action for Development (India) scheme and their utilisation does not arise.

The officials of several State Governments are represented on the General Body and Governing Council of PADI Society so as to ensure their cooperation in the implementation of the projects. So far no instance of non-cooperation from the States has come to the notice of the Society. Therefore, it is not correct to say that non-cooperation from the State Governments is effecting the progress of implementation of the projects.

Assistance given to Punjab under the NREP

2433. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance rendered by Central Government during the current year to Punjab Government for National Rural Employment Programme ;

(b) the criteria of allocation by Central Government ; and

(c) the areas to be covered by this programme viz., works relating to afforestation, social forestry, fodder and fuel plantation the benefit of S.C. & S.T, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A total amount of Rs. 275.00 lakhs has been provisionally allocated to Punjab for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 137.50 lakhs out of it has been released for implementation of the programme during the first two quarters of the year.

(b) In allocating funds to the States under National Rural Employment Programme, 75% weightage is given to the number of Agricultural workers/marginal farmers and 25% weightage is given to the incidence of poverty.

(c) All types of works which result in creation of community assets in rural areas are permitted to be taken up under National Rural Employment Programme. An exception has been made in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for whom even the individual beneficiary works like development of land for house sites etc. can be taken up.

Violation of Spirituous Preparation Control Act, 1955

2434. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have received any complaint regarding violation of Spirituous Preparation (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control, Act, 1955 ; and

(b) if so, nature of such complaints and action taken by Government on it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) No complaint regarding violation of Spirituous Preparation (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 appears to have been received in the Department in the recent years. Under the Act, the power to investigate the offences including search, seizure, arrest without warrant etc. is vested in the State Govts., which are competent to take action on complaints received, if any, on the subject.

बिहार में सूखा

2435. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 में जुन तक के दौरान बिहार में भयंकर सूखे और अकाल की स्थिति रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी जनसंख्या, श्रम और उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ;

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने इस स्थिति से निपटने और राहत कार्य चलाने हेतु केन्द्र

सरकार से कितना खाद्यान्न और आर्थिक सहायता मांगी थी और केन्द्र सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने बिहार को सहायता देने के मामले में अत्यधिक उदासीनता बरती; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो बिहार को पर्याप्त सहायता देने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने नहरों द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर राज्य के सभी जिलों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया था। सूखे का प्रभाव चालू वर्ष के दौरान भी महसूस किया जाता रहा।

(ख) और (ग) विवरण अनुबन्ध-1 में दिया गया है।

(घ) ज्ञापन प्राप्त होने पर और केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट और राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर राज्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की पर्याप्त अधिकतम सीमा स्वीकृत की गई थी।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

अनुबन्ध-1

1982-83 के दौरान

1983-84 के दौरान जून, 1983 तक

प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	प्रभावित सस्यगत क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर)	केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी स्वीकृत गई की गई (लाख रुपए में)		केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी गई स्वीकृत की गई	
190.65	44.17	23400.00	2500.63	7456.85	897.50

1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान जून, 1983 तक सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत खाद्यान्नों की मांग, आबंटन और खरीद को दर्शाने वाला विवरण
(हजार मीटरी टन)

वर्ष	मांग	आबंटित	खरीद
1982-83	2071.00	887.47	796.8
1983-84 (जून, 83 तक)	549.00	277.31	130.50

रोजगार सृजन के लिए सूखा राहत कार्यक्रमों के तहत आबंटित खाद्यान्नों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

वर्ष	आबंटित	उठाया गया/उपयोग किया गया
1982-83	8460 मी० टन	4355 मी० टन
1983-84 (जून, 1983 तक)	9230 मी० टन	1315 मी० टन

चन्दन की लकड़ी की तस्करी

2436. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में चन्दन की लकड़ी की तस्करी के मामले प्रकाश में आए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और इस बारे में कितने आदमी गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं; और

(ग) तस्करों से अब तक कितने मूल्य की चन्दन की लकड़ी पकड़ी गई है तत्सम्बन्धी क्षयौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र भकवाना) : (क) कुछ राज्यों ने उनके संबंधित क्षेत्रों से बाहर अवैध रूप से चन्दन की लकड़ी के ले जाने की रिपोर्ट दी है।

(ख) और (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

राज्य	अवधि	मामलों की संख्या	पकड़े गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	पकड़ी गई चन्दन की लकड़ी का मूल्य
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1979-80 से 1981-82	83	उ०न०	20.28
कर्नाटक	1980-81 से 1982-83	929	412	121.10
केरल	1980-81 से 1982-83	48	76	1.55
तमिलनाडु	1978-79 से 1980-81	1269	उ०न०	79.11

उ०न० उपलब्ध नहीं।

हरिनगर, पश्चिम दिल्ली में डी०डी०ए०

प्लेटों के लिए "बाऊंडरी वाल"

2437. श्री बर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम दिल्ली में हरिनगर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के डिपो के सामने ए.बी. पाकेट में डी.डी.ए. द्वारा आबंटित 112 प्लेटों के बिल्डिंग प्लान में बाऊंडरी वाल का उपबंध है,

(ख) क्या "बाऊंडरी वाल" बना दी गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) इसे कब तक बना दिया जाएगा;

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) सामूहिक आवास पाकितों के साथ-साथ बहारदीवारी नहीं बनाई जाती है क्योंकि ये पाकितें एकीकृत विकास योजना का अंग हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की बकाया राशि

2438. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान 15 जुलाई 1983 तक के पिराई के मौसम में महीना-वार पिराई किये गये गन्ने का मिल-वार मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) इस गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान कब और कैसे किया गया था, तत्संबंधी मिल-वार और महीना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) 15 जुलाई तक प्रति चीनी मिल के नाम कितनी बकाया राशि है;

(घ) क्या पहले के ऋतुओं से संबंधित कोई बकाया राशि है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मिल-वार और महीना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) पिछले वर्ष और चालू वर्ष की बकाया राशि में से किसानों को 14 दिन के बाद कितनी धनराशि दी गई जिसके लिये किसान ब्याज पाने के हकदार हैं; उनका मिल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास तुरन्त सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों द्वारा 1982-83 मौसम के दौरान 30 जून, 1983 तक खरीदे गए गन्ने के मूल्य के बारे में मासवार सूचना संलग्न वितरण-1 में दी गई है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-6831/83).

(ख) और (ग) गन्ना उत्पादकों को किए गए अभुगतान और 30 जून, 1983 तक गन्ने के बकायों का मिलवार और मासवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-II में दिया जाता है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-6831/83).

(घ) 1981-82 और पिछले मौसमों के मिलवार और वर्षवार बकायों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-III में दिया गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-6831/183).

(ङ) गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों और पैसे बनायों पर देय ब्याज का भुगतान करवाने की जिम्मेदारी सीधी राज्य सरकार की होती है और ऐसे भुगतानों के मिलवार विवरण राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होने चाहिये।

Import of Rice for the Central Buffer Stock

2439. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

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

- (a) whether Government propose to import rice for the central buffer stock;
- (b) if so, what is the yearly average of demand and supply of rice and the existing position with regard to the buffer stock;
- (c) what is the quantity of rice proposed to be imported and the value involved; and
- (d) what is annual average production of rice as against the target, if any and the reasons for the shortfall in the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (c) Recently, a quantity of 70,000 tonnes of rice from Thailand at an estimated FOB cost of US \$ 15.55 million and 50,000 tonnes rice from Burma at FOB cost of US \$ 9.625 million have been contracted for import for deliveries during July and August, 1983. The Government keeps its options open for imports as and when considered necessary and feasible.

(b) Demand and off-take of rice for public distribution system during the year 1982 was 113.73 lakh tonnes and 74.29 lakh tonnes respectively. Total stock of food-grains with public agencies as on 1.7.83 was 164.92 lakh tonnes inclusive of 38.70 lakh tonnes of rice.

(d) Rice production during 1982-83 is provisionally estimated at 45.77 million tonnes as against the annual plan target fixed at 56.5 to 58.0 million tonnes. The fall in production during 1982-83 has as a result of number of States having been affected by drought occurred floods.

Drinking water facilities to the problem Villages

2440. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI B.D. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of know the progress made and the target achieved by the various State Governments with regard to providing drinking water facilities to the problem villages in the States ;

(b) if so, what are the details there of stating the reasons for the low progress and shortfall, if any, in achieving the target ;

(c) to what extent the Central assistance for the purpose has been actually utilised by the State Government stating the reasons for not fully utilising the funds allocated by the Centre ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to ensure that the Sixth Plan target in this respect is achieved ?

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

(b) Since 1972-73, as a result of the larger investments made in the rural water supply sector, about 95,000 problem villages were provided with safe drinking water facilities by March, 1980. Further as a result of the high priority accorded to the supply of drinking water to all problem villages by its inclusion in the New 20-Point Programme as also the higher outlays in the Sixth Plan for the programme, more than one lakh problem villages have been provided with drinking water facilities during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, according to the information so far received from the State Governments. The overall progress has, therefore, been substantial and satisfactory. State-wise achievements are given in Annex. I.

(c) Information about the extent of Central assistance utilised by State Governments is given in Annex. II.

(d) The outlay for the programme has been stopped up for the year 1983-84 during which the target is to cover 48,846 problem villages. As this rate of progress, the Sixth Plan target is expected to be achieved by the end of the Plan (1984-85).

Statement-I

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME-PROBLEM VILLAGES

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Problem villages with-out Water Supply at the beginning of Sixth Plan.	No. of Problem villages provided with Water Supply during 1980-83.	No. of Problem Villages which remained to be provided with water Supply as on 1.4.1983.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	5160(a)	3046
2.	Assam	15743	3839	11904
3.	Bihar	15194	8375(a)	6819
4.	Gujarat	5318	1756(a)	3562
5.	Haryana	3440	885	2555
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	3417	4398
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4098	1032	3666
8.	Karnataka	15456	10469(a)	4987
9.	Kerala	1158	274(a)	884
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	17963(a)	6981
11.	Maharashtra	12935	8943(a)	3992
12.	Manipur	1212	447(a)	765
13.	Meghalaya	2927	315	2612
14.	Nagaland	649	229	420
15.	Orissa	23616	6368	17248
16.	Punjab	1767	207	1560
17.	Rajasthan	19803	9811(a)	9992
18.	Sikkim	296	102(a)	194
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	4410(a)	2239
20.	Tripura	2800	1354	1446
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28305	7401(a)	21104
22.	West Bengal	25243	6166	19077
23.	A&N Islands	173	61(a)	112

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	790	950
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99	89	10
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	38	28
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	38	28
29.	Lakeshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mozoram	214	44	170
31.	Pondicherry	118	78	40
Total		2,30,784	1,00,023*	1,30,761

@ Includes partial coverage achieved/anticipated.

@ Tentative figure. Includes figures for 1982-83 based on information received by States/UTS during April-May 1983 which are to be finalised on detailed progress reports.

Statement-II

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2440 for 8-8-1983.

ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME— DETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED AND UTILISED

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Funds released			Funds utilised		
	Works	M.I.Unit	Total.	Works	H.I.Units	Total
1977-78	37.65	0.55	38.20	39.17	0.19	39.36
1978-79	59.01	0.97	59.98	58.95	0.56	59.51
1979-80	58.20	0.78	58.98	58.58	0.67	59.25
1980-81	83.91	0.33	84.24	86.41	0.78	87.19
1981-82	109.03	0.91	109.94	120.38	1.32	121.70
1982-83	150.79	0.66	151.45	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

N.R. Certificates of utilisation yet to be received.

M.I.Unit : Monitoring and investigation units.

मध्य प्रदेश को खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति

2441. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि 1983-84 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को कितना खाद्यान्न आवंटित किया गया और कितने खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति की गई ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजोबी राव) : विभिन्न राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन प्रत्येक मास के आधार पर किए जाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में अप्रैल, 1983 से अगस्त, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन और उठान का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(मीटरी टन में)

मास	आवंटन	उठान
1983		
अप्रैल	50,000	37,200
मई	55,000	25,800
जून	50,000	25,800 (अ०)
जुलाई	50,000	उ० न०
अगस्त	50,000	उ० न०

(अ०)-अनन्तिम

(उ० न०)-उपलब्ध नहीं

Subletting of Quarters in DIZ Area

2442. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some allottees of type I quarters in D.I.Z. Area in New Delhi have sub-let their full quarters and garages; and

(b) if so, how far government have been able to detect such cases and what action Government are contemplating to take against caring officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) a few complaints have been received regarding unauthorised sub-letting of quarters' garages by some allottees of Type-I quarters in D.I.Z. Area in New Delhi.

(b) In cases where unauthorised sub-letting of quarters/garages has been established action against the allottees have been taken under the Allotment Rules either by cancelling the allotment or debarring the allottee from sharing of accommodation. Colony-wise Random Survey is also undertaken to detect cases of sub-letting.

Medium Irrigation Projects Completed with Non-Plan Funds

2423. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States are authorised to implement medium irrigation projects with investment of hundreds of crores under non-Plan head through which the authority of the Central Planning Commission is by-passed; and

(b) if so, the names of States and the names of medium irrigation projects on inter-State rivers that have been completed by them, without the approval of the Central Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Central Government does not have authority over the State Govts. in respect of Non-plan expenditure. The State Govts. are expected to get all major and medium Irrigation Projects cleared by the Planning Commission.

(b) Information regarding non-plan projects executed by the State Govts. is not available with the Central Ministry of Irrigation.

Enhanced Fertilizer Consumption due to Reduction in Price

2444. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reduction in the prices of fertilizers announced by Government will result in an enhanced rate of growth in fertilizer consumption in the country and consequent rise in agricultural production;

(b) if so, to what extent the reduction in prices of fertilizers has helped the farmers; and

(c) by what time the results of the same will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, an increase in fertilizer consumption is expected as a result of the price reduction. This should also result in increased agricultural production provided wheather conditions remain favourable.

(b) It has helped the farmer by improving the cost-benefit ratio. Whereas prior to the price reduction on 29.6.83, 4.19 kg. of Paddy were needed to buy one kg. of Nitrogen nutrient, only 3.54 kg. will be needed as a result of the reduction in price of Fertilisers and enhancement of the support price of Paddy.

(c) The impact of price reduction would be felt during the coming months, since the price reduction was ordered only on 29.6.1983.

Conference of Chairmen/Commissioners of State Housing Boards held in Bhopal

2445. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

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

(a) whether the All India Conference of Chairmen and Commissioners and State Housing Boards held in Bhopal recently

criticised the credit policy of the Reserve Bank and pleaded for greater credit facilities for housing schemes, particularly those meant for the poor.

(b) the names of the States participated;

(c) what other suggestions were made; and

(d) the action taken by Government to settle problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The Conference had been organised by Madhya Pradesh Griha Nirman Mandal, an undertaking of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. This Ministry has no information about the items discussed in the conference. The proceedings of the conference have also not been received by this Ministry.

Import of edible oil

2446. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quantity of edible oil likely to be imported during the year 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : The quantum of edible oils to be imported each year is decided by the Government taking into consideration the demand for and production of indigenous oils in the country, foreign exchange availability and international prices etc. The quantum of import of edible oils during 1983-84 oil year commencing from November, 1983 will be taken at the appropriate time.

Cost Structure on the Production of Wheat

2447. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the cost structure

on the production of wheat per quintal keeping in view the cost incurred on inputs, etc. necessary for its production; and

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

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

(b) Cost structure on the production of wheat is being assessed under a Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation/production of Principal Crops. The Scheme envisages collection of data on various inputs and outputs of Principal Crops including wheat on a continuing basis. A statement giving details of cost structure in production of wheat in major growing States viz. Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, for the year 1980-81 is annexed.

Statement

Statement showing the details of the inputwise break-up of the Cost of Cultivation/ Production of wheat in the States of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh for 1980-81

Cost Items (per hectare)	Year 1980-81 (in Rs.)			
	Uttar Pradesh		Punjab	
1. Human Labour	485.05	(16.28)	478.11	(13.90)
2. Bullock Labour	647.53	(21.73)	142.81	(4.15)
3. Machine Labour	170.59	(5.72)	458.46	(13.32)
4. Seed	205.40	(6.89)	163.56	(4.75)
5. Fertiliser	359.40	(12.06)	781.11	(22.71)
6. Manure	9.14	(0.30)	3.67	(0.10)
7. Insecticides	—	—	14.16	(0.41)
8. Irrigation charges	152.20	(5.10)	70.86	(2.06)
9. Interest on working capital	55.05	(1.84)	51.48	(1.78)
10. Miscellaneous	—	—	5.46	(0.15)
11. Operational Costs	2084.36	(69.98)	2179.68	(63.38)
12. Fixed Costs	894.48	(30.02)	1259.79	(36.62)
13. Total cost of cultivation	2978.84	(100.00)	3439.47	(100.00)
14. Cost of production (Rs. per qtl.)				
(a) Cost A ₂	72.56		77.52	
(b) Cost C	121.52		124.70	

Note : Figures in percentage show percentage to total cost of cultivation.

Cost A₂ pertains to the paid out costs or expenses incurred in cash or kind on material inputs, hired human labour, bullock and machine labour (both hired & owned) and rent paid for leased in land. With addition to Cost A₂, the imputed value of owned land, interest on owned fixed capital and the imputed value of family labour, Cost C is obtained.

**West German Aid to Rajasthan for
Irrigation Works**

2448. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL :**
SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
be pleased to state :

(a) the details of medium and minor
irrigation schemes carried out or completed
during the last two years in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of irrigation capacity
generated therefrom; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan had
entered into an agreement with West
Germany for assistance for minor irrigation
schemes and if so, the details of assistance
and schemes identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b)
106 Nos. Minor Irrigation Schemes creating
an additional Irrigation Potential of 15135
hectares were completed during the last two
years. The details of the Schemes are
shown in Annexure-I. No Medium Irrigation
Schemes were completed during the last
two years and the list of schemes under
examination is shown in Annexure-II.

(c) No. Sir.

Statement

Statement of Minor Irrigation Schemes Completed in 1981-82 and 1982-83 with
Details of Irrigation Potential Created from them

S.No.	Name of Scheme	District	Irrigation Potential created in Hectares
1	2	3	4

(A) YEAR 1981-82

Minor Irrigation Sector

1.	Khndeeep	Sawai Madhopur	186
2.	Khera	-do-	80
3.	Sangarli Khera	Sirohi	140
4.	Ojara	Bhilwara	129
5.	Junakheri	Jhalawar	41
6.	Amin Kheri	-do-	73
7.	Sarola	-do-	365
8.	Roon Ka Khal	Bundi	190
9.	Moti Pura	-do-	397
10.	Ratai Dam	Kota	1120
11.	Hatwari	-do-	85
12.	Rampura	-do-	100

1	2	3	4
SCHEMES COMPLETED DURING YEAR 1981-82 AND 1982-83 D.P.A.P. (1981-82)			
13.	Bala Bund	Jodhpur	154
14.	Ghantalia	-do-	122
15.	Bhijwaria Bund	-do-	27
16.	Manchitia	-do-	29
17.	Dhokalia Bund	Nagour	152
18.	Nesar Canal	Jalore	1681
19.	Vandhar Bund	-do-	671
20.	Loona Khurd-I Kn.	Jaisalmer	45
21.	Loona Khurd.II Kn.	-do-	83
22.	Chandan Kn.I	-do-	63
23.	Chandan Kn.II	-do-	34
24.	Kucheri Kn.	-do-	44
25.	Lakha Kn.	-do-	59
26.	Meghwalonwala Kn.	-do-	42
27.	Kanoi Kn. III	-do-	92
28.	Khilia Kn.	-do-	38
29.	Chetalia Kn.	-do-	97
30.	Kharetra Kn.	-do-	65
31.	Brahamsar Kn. (Dara)	-do-	39
32.	Seli Kn.	-do-	34
33.	Dungri Kn.	-do-	52
34.	Bankana Kn.	-do-	41
35.	Sankara Kn.I	-do-	36
36.	Kamlia Ka Naka	Dungarpur	39
37.	Khanan Bund	-do-	65
38.	Devi Sagar	Udaipur	37
39.	Thana Bund	-do-	66

SCHEMES COMPLETED DURING YEAR 1981-82 & 1982-83 (D.D.P.)
YEAR 1981-82 (DDP)

40.	Lavera Klan	Jodhpur	159
41.	Society Kn. II	Jaisalmer	83

1	2	3	4
42.	Sawa Kn.	Jaisalmer	34
43.	Moderli Kn. II	-do-	30
44.	Moderli Kn. I	-do-	49
45.	Birmi Ki Kn.	-do-	46
46.	Kamoti	Pali	33
47.	Kholkra Bund	-do-	118
48.	Reperwas	-do-	100
49.	Phulad	-do-	58
50.	Chikala	Jalore	45
51.	Bhetala	-do-	28
52.	Kola Ki Nangal	Sikar	41
53.	Heeronwali Dhani	Sikar	41
54.	Paban	-do-	59
55.	Hardass Ka Bas	-do-	58
56.	Bhuj Kn.	Jaisalmer	132
57.	Sagar Kn.	-do-	75
58.	Hada Lower Kn.	-do-	46
59.	Hada Upper Kn.	-do-	52
(B) 1982-83 (Minor Irrigation Sector)			
60.	Pachkui	Kota	81
61.	Daulatpura	-do-	100
62.	Sor Khand Khurd	-do-	91
63.	Khendela Anicut	-do-	40
64.	Choma	-do-	69
65.	Khati Kheri	-do-	114
66.	Abhaya Pura	Bundi	1040
67.	Shambhu Sagar	-do-	218
68.	Soman Khera	Jhalawar	306
69.	Jolpa	-do-	100
70.	Deolia	Chittorgarh	250
71.	Sukar Ka Naka	Udaipur	286
72.	Pando	Jaipur	110
73.	Khidurpur	Alwar	40

1	2	3	4
74.	Rata Ki Khal	Dholpur	360
75.	Bhanwaria Ka Naka	Udaipur	88
76.	Khokhuria Ka Naka	-do-	97
77.	Kesar Sagar	-do-	261
78.	Morwania	Banswara	158
79.	Talaya	Chittorgarh	142
D.P.A.P.			
80.	Ghotad	Dungarpur	108
81.	Raising of Hariyala	-do-	78
82.	Saran Patel Ka Naka	Banswara	76
83.	Gorcha	-do-	107
84.	Kundli Stage-III	Udaipur	120
85.	Ruparail	-do-	20
86.	Bhudher	-do-	101
D.D.P.			
87.	Jeelo	Sikar	60
88.	Dokan	-do-	80
89.	Rajlota	Nagaur	165
90.	Bhuni Bund	-do-	247
91.	Bhanwa	-do-	408
92.	Mikala	-do-	154
93.	Dansariya	-do-	90
94.	Malion Ka Dhora	-do-	86
95.	Kanolao Ka Bala	-do-	73
96.	Sonawa Bund	Pali	118
97.	Mukand Sagar	-do-	308
98.	Babra	-do-	352
99.	Ghirpatia	-do-	—
100.	Deedwan	-do-	81
101.	Madra Ki Nal	-do-	67
102.	Bajerwala	-do-	40
103.	Amlia	-do-	248

1	2	3	4
104.	Raising of Silwason	Jalore	20
105.	Naneri Vagunda	Barmer	111
T.A.D. (S.C.A.)			
106.	Kuisagna	Sirohi	163
			15135

Statement-II

List of Medium Irrigation Schemes under Examination

1. Meja Feeder
2. Bhim Sagar
3. Harish Chandra Sagar
4. Som Kamla Amba
5. Som Kagdar
6. Panchana
7. Wagon Diversion
8. Bassi
9. Kothari
10. Gosunda
11. Bilas
12. Chhapi
13. Parwan Lift Scheme
14. Sewan Bhado

Funds For Narmada Dam Project

2449. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked by the Centre
for the execution of the multi-purpose
Narmada Dam Project;

(b) the amount allocated by Gujarat,
Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya
Pradesh for the completion of the above
Dam project; and

(c) the quantum of benefit that will
be made available to the above beneficiary
States on completion of the above multi
State dam project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) : No funds
for execution of Narmada Dam Project
also known as Sardar Sarovar have been
earmarked by the Centre.

(b) The total estimated cost of Sardar
Sarovar Project is Rs. 4240 crores and the
share cost of the beneficiary States for the
completion of the project is as under :—

State	Share Cost (Rs. in crores)
Gujarat	3476
Rajasthan	138
Madhya Pradesh	425
Maharashtra	201
Total	4240

(c) The project will provide irrigation benefits to an area of 17.92 lakh hectares annually in Gujarat and transfers 0.50 MAF to Rajasthan border for irrigation in that State. This will provide irrigation for a culturable command area of about 1.50 lakh hectares in Rajasthan. The Project cost at part (b) above does not include cost of irrigation system in Rajasthan, which will be borne by Rajasthan.

The Project provides for installed capacity of 1450 M. W. of hydel power and actual power generation will be shared in the ratio of 57% by Madhya Pradesh, 27% by Maharashtra and 16% by Gujarat.

Allocation of edible oil to the States

2450. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the monthly allocation of edible oil to the States for sale through public distribution system;

(b) if so, the month from which the enhanced allocation of edible oil is supplied to different States;

(c) the monthly allocation of edible oil made to each State in 1983-84 (so far) for sale through PDS; and

(d) the details thereof?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d) A statement showing the details of monthly allocation made to States/Union Territories from March, 1983 onward is attached. The increase in the monthly allocation was made during April, June and July, 1983.

Statement

Statement showing details of Monthly Allocation made to States/Union Territories from March, 1983 to August, 1983.

Name of State	March, 83	April, 83	May, 83	June, 83	July, 83	August, 83
Andhra Pradesh	3450	4000	4000	4500	4500+2000	6500
Assam	455	630	630	800	800+50	850
Bihar	210	350	350	445	455+300	755
Gujarat	3260	3600	3600	4500	4500+500+2000	7000
Haryana	175	200	200	260	260	260
Himachal Pradesh	455	625	625	790	790	790
Jamu & Kashmir	65	120	120	170	170+100	270
Karnataka	896	1235	1235	1700+200	1700+200	3700

Name of State	Masch, 83	April, 83	May, 83	June, 83	July, 83	August, 83
Kerala	1560	1950	1950	2325	2325+1000	3325
Madhya Pradesh	1015	1030	1030	1050	1050+1000	2050
Maharashtra	3860	4850	4850	5845	5845+2000	7845
Manipur	265	265	265	265	265+45	310
Meghalaya	175	230	230	290	290+150	440
Nagaland	55	60	60	65	65+35	100
Orissa	510	770	770	1030	1030+1000	2030
Punjab	610	1130	1130	1645	1645+1000	2645
Rajasthan	190	350	350	510	510+500	1010
Sikkim	130	155	155	180	180+20	200
Tamil Nadu	2930	3530	3530	4500+300	4500×2000	6500
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	1695	2345	2345	2990	2990	2990
West Bengal	4780	5950	5950	7045	7045+1500	8545
Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	25	30	30+20	50
Chandigarh	10	15	15	15	15	15
D. & Nagar Haveli	15	15	15	20	20	20
Delhi	1040	1430	1430	1820	1820+380	2200
Goa, Daman & Diu	240	295	295	350	350	350
Lakshadweep	Lumpsum allocatlon was made in November 82 and January 83.					
Mizoram	50	50	50	50	50+50	100
Pondicherry	85	130	130	170	170	170
All States/UTs Total	28,200	35,355	35,355	43,890	61,020	61,020

Guidelines to States for Introducing Crop Insurance Scheme

2451, PROF, MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central guidelines have been issued to the States for introducing the scheme of crop-insurance;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this scheme; and

(c) whether some Central assistance will be given to the States for the implementation of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The General Insurance Corporation of India (G. I. C.) formulated a Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme in consultation with the Government of India and the State Governments. It was recommended by the Government of India to all the State Government in 1979 for adoption.

(b) Salient features of the scheme are indicated in the enclosed statement. (Annexure).

(c) No. However, 25% of the premium payable by small and marginal farmers is subsidised by the Government of India.

Statement

The main features of the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme

(1) RISKS COVERED :

The Scheme provides multi-risk cover against all risks operating during the insured crop season except the following :-

(a) war and allied risks

(b) nuclear risks

(2) PROCEDURE OF THE SCHEME :

Under the Pilot Scheme, the crop insurance scheme is linked to short-term agricultural loans issued by the credit

institutions to facilitate collection of premium and indemnities. The crop insurance policy is issued by the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) to the institutions giving crop loans. The General Insurance Corporation does not deal with the farmers directly. The financial institution is responsible to pay premium to General Insurance Corporation and also to discharge the claims. A proportion of the loss i.e. non-indemnifiable limit, has to be borne by the farmer himself. The GIC has laid down a ceiling on the maximum sum insured per farmer per annum not exceeding Rs, 5000/- or 110% of crop loan whichever is less. However this limit may be relaxed by the GIC in case of any individual area depending upon the crop and scale of finance.

(3) SELECTION OF AREAS :

The areas for operating the scheme are selected by the GIC in consultation with the State Governments. The premium rate as well as indemnity for the selected crops is uniform for all insured farmers within each basic unit of area selected irrespective of actual yield per borrower. It is proposed to select for the Pilot Scheme only such areas, where the non-indemnifiable limit does not exceed 40% and premium does not exceed 7-1/2% (i.e. low and medium risk areas).

(4) BASIS OF PREMIUM AND INDEMNITY :

Premium and indemnity rates for each selected crop and season in each selected area are determined on the basis of crop cutting experiments for the last 10 years. The Scheme of Insurance does not provide 100 per cent compensation of the event of loss of crop and the farmers are required to bear a portion of the loss. Calculations made on the basis of crop cutting data in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala have shown that full indemnity in the case of crop losses is not feasible since premium rates for securing full indemnity would be anywhere upto 30% at which rate farmers can not afford to pay premium. Therefore, premium and indemnity tables have been worked out on the basis that farmers

will bear a portion of loss, which is called non-indemnifiable limit, which varies from 20% to 50%. On this basis there will be a number of areas where premium rates are well within 5%, and many other areas where, premium ranges from 5% to 10% of sum insured. Past experience in operating crop insurance scheme and the data of 10 years crop yield based on NSS National Sample Surveys indicated the percentage of 5-10% premium to be sufficient to cover the incidence of indemnity payable. Indemnity to any farmer becomes payable only if the assessed yield in the insured areas falls below the guaranteed yield.

(5) ROLE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT :

The State Governments are co-insurers with GIC and share the premium and indemnity to the extent of 25%. They are also responsible for arrangements for estimation of crop yields through crop cutting experiments. The State Governments are also required to link their agricultural extension programmes with crop insurance and undertake publicity of the scheme through their existing media.

(6) SUBSIDY TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS :

Premium payable by small and marginal farmers under the IRD Programme is subsidised upto 50%. The expenditure on this account is equally shared by the Government of India and the concerned State Governments.

(7) OVERALL LIMIT OF LIABILITY :

The overall liability under the pilot scheme is limited to Rs. 12 crores per annum. This liability is shared by the GIC and the State Governments as under:-

(a) GIC's maximum limit	Rs. 9 Crores
(b) Minimum aggregate liability of the State Governments	Rs. 3 crores
	<hr/> Rs.12 crores

If any State Government wants risks to be assumed in excess of the limits allotted by the GIC, such excess is to be borne entirely by the State Government.

Measures to check quality, quantity and prices of Essential commodities

2452. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2495 on 14 March, 1983 and state :

(a) whether rates of Super Bazar and other leading co-operatives in Delhi when compared to the one prevailing in the open market do not have much difference but the customers are exploited in majority of the cases having faith in the quality and prices charged by these organisations;

(b) whether Super Bazar and other leading co-operatives in Delhi are interested in keeping quality goods tested by them quality-wise but impose their own terms and conditions to the manufacturers of their authorised dealers in the event of which the items are not given to them;

(c) if so, reasons for imposition and steps taken to procure all quality goods; and

(d) has the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad completed the task assigned to it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

(a) Leading co-operatives like Super Bazar, Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society etc. are selling quality products. Their rates are generally competitive with those in the open market.

(b) and (c) Based on customers' preference and demand, Super Bazar and other leading co-operatives in Delhi deal in products which are of good quality and conform to standards laid down by ISI etc. In case of Super Bazar, wherever necessary, products

are tested by its own laboratory. There is no bargaining with the suppliers regarding their quality but other terms and conditions like mode of payment, mode of delivery etc. are negotiated.

(d) The study on the preparation of a national design on the supply Management Information System by the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad is in progress.

Central Assistance Sought by Karnataka for Forest Scheme

2453. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government have requested the Centre to help in implementing the forest scheme prepared by the State; and

(b) if so, to what extent Union Government have agreed to help the State Government of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) and (b) Forestry Schemes with General assistance like 'Social Forestry including Rural Fuel wood Plantations' is under implementation in fuelwood deficit districts of the State, namely :

1. Bangalore
2. Gulbarga
3. Kolar
4. Bellary
5. Mandya
6. Dharwad
7. Mysore
8. Chickmagalur

Central assistance of Rs. 157.38 lakhs has been released so far during the Sixth Plan period for implementation of the scheme.

Recommendations of Reservoirs Sedimentation Committee

2454. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the recommendations of the Reservoir Sedimentation Committee;

(b) the recommendations accepted by Government and the progress in implementation thereof;

(c) the recommendations not accepted by Government and the reasons thereof;

(d) the present and future course of the related action; and

(e) accumulated loss to the country as a whole as yet due to reservoir Sedimentation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Reservoir Sedimentation Committee is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LTC 6832/83).

(b) to (d) The recommendations are under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Environment.

(e) While higher rates of siltation observed in the reservoirs (than these assessed while designing them) may result in the life of such reservoirs getting reduced, no loss of irrigation potential has been reported.

Rains Damaged Wheat

2455. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimates of rains damaged wheat in each of the last three years and the current year ; and loss suffered by farmers;

(b) how was it disposed of ;

(c) how much crop insurance has been paid to the farmers ; and

(d) steps taken to meet the damage from untimely rains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Every year excessive rains at various stages of the crop cause some damage in different parts of the country. In April-May, 1982, rains damaged harvested crops lying in the fields or in the Mandies. This year again there were heavy rains in March and April which caused damage to the harvested and standing crop in parts of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. The damage takes place in various shapes. In the case of harvested crop it takes the shape of soaking in water in the lowest layers, sprouted grain, discoloration, etc. In the case of the standing crop heavy rain causes lodging and also discoloration. It is not possible to measure these losses precisely and, therefore, no estimate can be given. The rains this year were helpful in boosting the production of wheat which according to the latest estimates has been put at 41.6 million tonnes. This is higher than last year's production by 10% and has exceeded the target fixed by the Planning Commission for the current year.

A major proportion of the production is consumed in the rural areas. The produce which was brought by the farmers to the market and offered to the procurement agencies was purchased by these agencies. To facilitate this, the quality specifications were relaxed by the government.

(c) Crop insurance has been introduced as a pilot project in a limited number of State and Union Territories. Most of the important wheat growing States have not taken up crop insurance for wheat crop even on pilot project basis.

(d) Government are trying to improve the system of whether forecasting and early

warnings to farmers about untimely rains, cyclones, etc. Effort is also being made to increase the supply of electricity and diesel to facilitate threshing operations immediately after the harvest. Procurement activity is also stepped up to take care of the large quantities of produce by the farmers for sale immediately after the harvest.

Amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958

2456. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many representations for amending the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 have been received by Government to date along with particulars of such petitioners and brief summary of each representation and the action taken thereon ;

(b) the causes, if any, of the increasing number of disputes between their tenants and house-owners in Delhi and the rising number of cases and their slow disposal under Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 ; and

(c) what Government propose to do in alleviating the sufferings of economically weak tenants and single house owners who are exploited by big landlords and affluent tenants in Delhi and ensuring adequate returns on investment in housing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) A large number of representations have been received in the recent past from various individuals/organisations regarding amendment of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. The detailed statistics indicating the particulars of each petitioner/organisation and brief summaries of representations are not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) and (c) The disputes between landlords and tenants are caused due to various factors including shortage of accommodation in Delhi. The disposal of cases involves a certain amount of time because of procedural formalities. In order to remove the shortcomings, a comprehensive amendment of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 is under consideration of the Government.

Consumer Protection Council

2457. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to news report 'Consumer Protection Council Soon: PM's Times of India dated 28 June, 1983 and state :

(a) what are the objectives, functions, organisational set up and legal status of the proposed Consumer Protection Council ;

(b) whether this Council would have any organisational links and representation from voluntary consumer organisations already working in the country, if so, the nature thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to enact a law on codifying consumer rights

vis-a-vis big business corporations in the private and public sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The objective behind setting up of Consumer Protection Council is to provide effective protection to the consumer in the matter of quality, quantity and price. The constitution of the proposed Council is given in the Annex. and indicates organisational links and representation from voluntary consumer organisations already working in the country. The proposed Council would be of advisory nature,

(c) The proposed Consumer Protection Council would make recommendation to the Government on all such matters.

Statement

Constitution of the proposed Consumer Protection Council

1. Minister of Food & Civil Supplies	President
2. Secretary (Civil Supplies)	Member
3. 4 Members of Parliament	Member
4. 4 Members of Parliament	Member
5. 4 Members of Parliament	Member
6. 4 Members of Parliament	Member
7. Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers (Drugs - Price Control Order)	Member
8. Department of Food	Member
9. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Act)	Member
10. Ministry of Industry, Industries (D&R) Act	Member
11. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction (AGMARK)	Member
12. Chairman, Food Corporation of India	Member
13. Minister/Secretary incharge of Consumer	Member

14.	Minister/Secretary incharge of Consumer	Member
15.	Minister/Secretary incharge of Consumer	Member
16.	Minister/Secretary incharge of Consumer	Member
17.	Protection in 5 States (by rotation for one year)	Member
18.	Minister/Secretary incharge of cusumer	Member
19.	Protectlon in 2 Union Territories (by rotation for one year)	Member
20.	One Member representing SC & ST	Member
21.	Members, not exceeding four, to be nominated by the Central Government representing (a) Women's organisations and (b) Consumer Associations (by rotation for one year)	Member
22.	Members, not exceeding four, to be nominated by the Central Government representing (a) Women's organisations and (b) Consumer Associations (by rotation for one year)	Member
23.	Members, not exceeding four to be nominated by the Central Government representing (a) Women's organisations and (b) Consumer Associations (by rotation for one year)	Member
24.	Members, not exceeding four, to be nominated by the Central Government representing (a) Women's organisations and (b) Consumer Association (by rotation for one year)	Member
25.	Indian Standnrds Institution	Member
26.	National Co-operative Consumer Federation	Member
27.	Joint Secretary incharge of Consumer Production in the Department of Civil Supplies,	Member/Secretary

Consumer Movement in India

2458. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the replies to Unttarred Question No. 2541 on 14 March, 1983 and Unstarred Question No. 9510 on 2 May 1983 regarding Consumer in India and state :

(a) the names, designation, address, phone, specific responsibility and powers of each official who is empowered to attend to consumer grievances concerning consumer protection laws specified in part.

(b) of the above noted question,

(b) the names and addresses of each consumer organisation granted assistance in

terms of conditions of eligibility specified in statement to USQ No. 9510 along with its legal status (e.g. society, trust etc.), amount of assistance granted in each of last three years to each applicant; and

(c) the assistance given to each consumer organisation under each specific activity mentioned in part (c) of USQ No. 9510 along with details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

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

(b) and (c) The information is given in the attacted statement.

Statement

Statement showing names, addresses, status, activity and Financial Assistance given to organisations during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Name and address of the Organisation	Legal Status	Specific Activity with details	Amount
1980-81			
Consumers' Action Form, 5/1, Red Cross Place, Calcutta.	Society	Publication of magazine concerning consumer affairs. For 1979-80 Rs. 3,052/- For 1980-81 Rs. 5,980/- Running of Consumer Complaint Counters For 1979-80 Rs. 989/- For 1980-81 Rs. 12,230/-	Rs. 9,032/- Rs. 13,219/-
Mahila Dakshata Samiti, 2, Telegraph Lane, New Delhi.	Society	Consumer education through exhibition on Food Adulteration Setting up of a Laboratory for testing of consumer items	Rs. 1,290/- Rs. 23,155/- (1st instalment)
National Consumers' Front, B-12, Pandara Road, New Delhi.	Society	Creating infrastructure and for bringing out publicity materials concerning consumer affairs.	Rs. 40,000/-
Consumer Education and Research Centre, Thakorebhai Desai Smarak Bhavan, Ellisbridge, Near Law College, Ahmedabad.	Trust	Creating infrastructure for development of a Library for consumer education. Study on Edible Oils and consumer education thereof.	Rs. 29,860/- Rs. 18,425/-
1981-82			
Mahila Dakshata Samiti, 2, Telegraph Lane, New Delhi.	Society	Setting up Laboratory for testing of consumer items	Rs. 5,910/- (2nd instalment)
Consumers' Action Forum, 5/1, Red Cross Place, Calcutta.	Society	Running of Consumer Complaint Counters.	Rs. 14,800/-

Name and address of the Organisation	Legal Status	Specific Activity with details	Amount
Indian Federation of Consumer Organisation, 231, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.	Society	Office expenses, monthly magazine, seminars for consumer education (re-imbursements for 1980-81).	Rs. 23,090/-
Consumer Education & Research Centre, Thakorebhai Desai, Smarak Bhavan, Ellisbridge, Near Law College, Ahmedabad.	Trust	Study on Drugs and Consumer Education thereof	Rs. 18,000/-
1982-83			
Consumers' Action Forum, 5/1, Red Cross Place, Calcutta.	Society	Reimbursement for monthly magazine (1981-82) concerning consumer affairs.	Rs. 7,436/-
		Running of Consumer Complaint Counters.	Rs. 21,750/-
		Publication of monthly magazine concerning consumer affairs for 1982-83.	Rs. 10,200/-
Consumer Education & Research Centre, Thakorebhai Desai Smarak Bhavan, Ellisbridge, Near Law College, Ahmedabad.	Trust	Publication of monthly magazine (Re-imbursement for 1981-82) concerning consumer affairs.	Rs. 25,740/-
		Internship Programme for public workers and education of consumers.	Rs. 11,100/-

Allotment of Land in Delhi Without Production of Ration Card

2459. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether hereafter it will not be necessary to produce ration card for allotment of land by DDA; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the likely repercussions thereof in further congestion of the capital city of Delhi ?

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

Supply of Raw Oil to States

2460. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of certain States have asked Central Government that quota of raw oil instead of edible oil be supplied to the States;

(b) if so, the names of the States whose Chief Ministers have made such a demand;

(c) whether Government have accepted their demand; and

(d) the quantity of raw oil to be supplied to each State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

(a) to (d) During May, 1981, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had requested that imported raw oil may be supplied to Madhya Pradesh instead of refined oil. The proposal was not accepted.

बांधों में पानी रिसना

2461. श्री विहाल मिह : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवनिर्मित बांधों की सुरक्षा को, उनकी उचित देखभाल न होने और उनसे पानी रिसने के कारण, गंभीर खतरा पैदा हो गया है;

(ख) देश में उन नवनिर्मित बांधों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिनकी उचित देखभाल नहीं की जा रही है और क्या उनसे पानी भी रिसता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) बांधों का निर्माण प्रचालन तथा रख-रखाव करना राज्यों का कार्य है और बांधों के रख-रखाव की स्थिति तथा उनमें रिसन होने से संबंधित

आंकड़ों केन्द्र में नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों से किसी विशिष्ट अनुरोध के प्राप्त होने पर, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के बांध सुरक्षा यूनिट के अधिकारी संकट संबंधी समस्याओं का पता लगाने तथा उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए परियोजनाओं का दौरा करते हैं। अपेक्षित तथा सामयिक रख-रखाव को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों में भी बांध सुरक्षा यूनिट स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। तथापि, रिसन होने के कारण नव-निर्मित बांधों में से किसी भी बांध की सुरक्षा को अभी तक खतरा पैदा नहीं हुआ है।

बांधों के उचित रख-रखाव तथा रिसन संबंधी समस्याओं आदि पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और शक्ति मंडल के माध्यम से हाल ही में, जुलाई, 1983 में चिनाई और कंक्रीट बांधों में रिसन संबंधी समस्याओं पर एक विचार-गोष्ठी आयोजित की थी, जिसमें देशभर से व्यावसायिकों ने भाग लिया था। देश में निर्मित बांधों की मजबूती और दक्षता में सुधार लाने के लिए विभिन्न परियोजना कार्मिकों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने और उनमें तकनीकी सूचना का प्रचार करने के लिए इसी तरह की विचार-गोष्ठियों और सेमिनारों का समय-समय पर आयोजन किया जाता है।

केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अधीन मानीटरिंग यूनिट देश में चुनी हुई बृहद परियोजनाओं के निर्माण की मानीटरिंग करते समय, परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रियाओं और पद्धतियों का सर्वेक्षण भी करते हैं और परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को आवश्यक सलाह भी देते हैं।

Supply of Foodgrain to Bihar

2452. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) demand made by Bihar Government and the supply of foodgrain given per month since 1 January, 1983;

(b) whether he is aware that most of the fair price shops in the industrial areas of Bihar are having no supply of foodgrains resulting in abnormal rise in prices of foodgrains, if so, facts in details;

(c) whether he would examine the specific case of district of Dhanbad regarding its requirement of fair price shops and actual supply received in the last six months with month-wise break up; and

(d) whether he would increase the supply of foodgrain to the State Govern-

ment specially for the supply to the industrial belt ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of foodgrains to Bihar Government for the period from January, 1983, to August, 1983, is attached (Annexure).

(b) to (d) Allotments of foodgrains to various States/Union Territories gre made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocations are increased/decreased wherever necessary.

The distribution of foodgrains within the State is looked after by the State Government concerned.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of foodgrains in respect of Bihar for the period January, 1983 to August, 1983.

(In '000 tonnes)

1983			
Month	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
January	183.0	80.77	80.3
February	183.0	80.77	75.5
March	183.0	80.77	94.5
April	183.0	90.77	69.0
May	183.0	90.77	61.5
June	183.0	95.77	79.9
July	183.0	95.77	N.A.
August	183.0	95.77	N.A.

N.A.=Not available.

Rise in prices of Edible Oil and other Essential Commodities

2463. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that due to weak monsoon, the prices of edible oil and other essential commodities are rising and the traders are building stocks to reap dumper profits during the ensuing festival season;

(b) if so, what steps he has taken to build up buffer stocks of edible oils both imported and indigenous and other essential commodities like wheat, rice etc.; and

(c) the quantity of edible oil and wheat and rice allocated to the West Bengal Government for distribution through fair price shops as buffer stock for the next quarter ending October, 1983 by which time the festival season will be over ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) During the past few months, there has been some increase in the prices of some essential commodities. Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, orders have been issued to limit the stocks of commodities like foodgrains, pulses and edible oils. These orders are being enforced by the State Governments.

(b) Efforts are being made to build up stocks of foodgrains by maximising procurement and regulated releases of foodgrains from the Central Pool. Imports of foodgrains are also resorted to, as and when necessary, depending on various circumstances. A buffer stock of imported edible oils is being maintained. However, the Govt. does not have any proposal to build up a buffer stock of indigenous edible oils or to procure the same for issue through the public distribution system.

(c) The allotment of foodgrains and imported edible oils for distribution through the public distribution system is done on a

monthly basis. The allocation of rice, wheat and edible oils for the public distribution system to West Bengal for the month of August, 1983 is indicated below:

(In Tonnes)

Rice	Wheat	Edible Oils
1,10,000	1,05,000	8,545

Regularisation of L&do Misuse of Residential Buildings

2464. SHRI BABU RAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether L&DO allows continue misuse of residential buildings by levying misuse charges thereby perpetuating violation of DDA Act for non-conforming use, if so, the reasons therefor and why it is not possible for DDA to take action in each mis-use regularised by L&DO;

(b) whether under lease clause 2 (7) after lessee files eviction suit against misusing tenant thereafter he neither carries on nor permits to be carried on the said premises any trade or business whatsoever, if so, how is the lessee liable for misuse even after filing of eviction suit and why subsequent misuse should be regularised by recovery of misuse charges to help erring tenants continue misuse; and

(c) why a lessee who has filed a suit for eviction of misusing tenant is not extended help by L&DO in a court of Law to secure end of misuse?

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

(a) L&DO does not permit misuse of residential buildings. However, if the lessee is unable to remove the breaches for some reasons, the misuses/breaches are regularised ex-post-facto temporarily on year to year basis on payment of prescribed misuse charges and on specific request of the lessee. One of the conditions for such temporary regularisation is that it is without prejudice to the rights of D.D.A. under the D.D.A.

Act, 1957 or those of the local body to take action for the change of purpose, i.e., non-conforming, use.

(b) Under instructions of the Government, those lessees, whose tenants misuse the property without the knowledge or consent of the lessee and against whom lessee takes immediate action to file an eviction suit and succeeds in evicting him, are only charged a token amount of one per cent of the normal misuse charges. Regularisation is always done only on the application of the lessee and the question of helping the tenant does not arise,

(c) Eviction suits are litigation between private parties and the L&DO cannot take sides. However, where the court so summons the L&DO, records are allowed to be produced as evidence on factual matters regarding misuse.

Clearance to Polavaram Barrage Project of AP by CWC

2465. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Polavaram Carrage Project in Andhra Pradesh is held up due to the non-clearance by the Central Water Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in giving clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The modified project on Palavaram Project (Phase-I) was received in the Central Water Commission in April 1983 and is under examination. The project is a multi-purpose project estimated to cost Rs. 884.17 crores and it requires detailed examination on various aspects such as hydrology, designs, estimate etc., and also with special reference to the decisions of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal 1980. Besides its scrutiny in the specialised Directorates of the Central Water Commission, the project has to be examined by the Ministries of

Steel and Industry. Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Environment. Comments on certain aspects have been sent to the State Government in June and July 83, for clarification. There has, therefore, been no delay.

Assessment on Intake of Fertilizers

2466. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL
SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assesment as to whether the intake of fertilisers is good only upto a point for augmenting agricultural production and beyond that point is erodes the fertility of soil;

(b) whether at the point of sale of fertilisers any helpful guidelines can be issued in regional languages to the cultivators suggesting the optimum use of a particular variety of fertiliser and the need for irrigation within a particular area of land so as to get the best results; and

(c) if so, the present facility avaiable for educating the cultivators about the use of fertilisers and in what way Government propose to further improve it, so that majority of cultivators can be covered?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The assesment has revealed that the balanced application of fertilisers does not erode the fertility of soil.

(b) The fertiliser manufacturers and State Governments are already distributing technical literature in regional languages to the farmers suggesting optimum use of fertilisers and package of practices as a part of their fertiliser promotion programmes to get best results.

(c) In order to introduce majority of the farmers to fertiliser use, the manufacturers and the State Governments are

implementing various programmes to educate the farmers about the optimum use of fertilisers. These programmes include field demonstrations, farmers, meetings, crop seminar field days, exhibition and fairs and publication of posters, technical bulletions, radio advertisements, Thoardings, slides and cinema films. They also provide soil testing service to the farmers.

Fixation of Maximum Price of Fertilizers

2467. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed the maximum price for sale of different varieties of fertilizers and if so, what would be the price for each such variety;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to have one all India price for one variety of fertilizer so that some regions do not take undue advantage of their location; and

(c) if so, Government's proposal in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The variety-wise maximum selling price fixed by the Government are given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) The price fixed by the Government are uniform throughout the country. This does not, however, include local taxes.

Statement

(Rs. per MT)

S. No.	Product	Retail price effective from 29.6.83
1.	Urea	2150
2.	DAP	3350
3.	MOP	1200
4.	SOP	1950
5.	20:20:0 (APS)	2400
6.	20:20:0 (ANP)	2200
7.	24:24:0	2800
8.	15:15:15	1950
9.	19:19:19	2750
10.	14:28:14	2800
11.	10:26:26	2750
12.	12:32:16	3000

S. No.	Product	Retail price effective from 29.6.83
13.	TSP (Granular	2400
14.	TSP (Powder)	2200
15.	28:28:0	3350
16.	16:20:0	2150
17.	14:35:14	3150
18.	17:17:17	2400
19.	17:17:17 (Low Chloride)	2400
20.	SSP (16% P205 (Powder)	850
21.	SSP (16% P205) (Granular)	1000
22.	SSP (14% P205)	750

Formulation of Consumer Protection Council

2468. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up a Committee to study schemes to check price rise, adulteration, blackmarketing and other related problems ;

(b) if so, whether this council will consist of the various high officials and also the experts to deal with the situation ;

(c) by what time the consumer protection council is likely to be formulated ;

(d) what will be its aims and objects ; and

(e) to what extent it will help to reduce the price rise and blackmarketing ?

THE MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government are considering to set up a Consumer Protection Council with the object of providing effective protection to the consumer in the matter of quality, quantity and price.

(b) The constitution of the proposed Council is given in the attached statement.

(c) The Council will be constituted after the consent of all the Members of Parliament, nominated on the Council, is received.

(d) The main purpose of the proposed Council is to give a higher direction and purpose to the Consumer Protection Movement in the country and to suggest legislative, administrative and other measures by the concerned regulatory organisations in different Ministries.

(e) The Council, *inter alia*, would suggest measures to curb unhealthy practices in the trade. These are likely to reduce the price rise and blackmarketing to a great extent.

Statement

Constitution of the proposed Consumer Protection Council

1.	Minister of Food & Civil Supplies	President
2.	Secretary (Civil Supplies)	Member
3-6.	4 Members of Parliament	Member
7.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers (Drugs—Price Control Order)	Member
8.	Department of Food.	Member
9.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Act)	Member
10.	Ministry of Industry, Industries (D & R) Act	Member
11.	Ministry of Rural Reconstruction (AGMARK)	Member
12.	Chairman, Food Corporation of India	Member
13-17.	Minister Secretary incharge of Consumer Protection in 5 States (by rotation for one year)	Member
18-19.	Minister Secretary incharge of Consumer Protection in 2 Union Territories (by rotation for one year)	Member
20.	One Member representing SC & ST	Member
21-24.	Members, not exceeding four, to be nominated by the Central Government representing (a) Women's organisations and (b) Consumer Associations (by rotation for one year).	Member
25.	Indian Standards Institution	Member
26.	National Cooperative Consumer Federation	Member
27.	Joint Secretary incharge of Consumer Protection in the Department of Civil Supplies	Member-Secretary

उत्तरी राज्यों में भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारी

2469. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित उत्तरी भारत के राज्यों में इस समय कितने भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारी कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) क्या ये राज्य सरकारें विगत कई वर्षों से और भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारियों की मांग कर रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग के अनुसार वहां और कितने अधिकारी नियुक्त किए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें कब तक नियुक्त किया जाएगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) दिनांक 1-7-1983 को उत्तरी राज्यों के संवर्ग में भारतीय वन सेवा अधिकारियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रमांक	राज्य	अधिकारियों की संख्या
1.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	43
2.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	59
3.	पंजाब	22
4.	राजस्थान	56
5.	उत्तर प्रदेश	140
6.	बिहार	95

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से उनके संवर्ग में और अधिक भारतीय वन सेवा अधिकारियों का नामांकन करने के बारे में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ग) भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षा के आधार पर भर्ती किये गए भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारियों की संख्या का आवंटन हाल ही में प्रत्येक संवर्ग में रिक्त पड़े स्थानों के समानुपात में निम्नलिखित रूप से किया गया है और ये अधिकारी वन अनुसंधान संस्थान और महाविद्यालय देहरादून तथा लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी मंसूरी में चल रहे अपने प्रशिक्षण के पूरा होने के पश्चात अगस्त, 1983 में अपने-अपने संवर्ग में रिपोर्ट करेंगे :—

क्रमांक राज्य	तैनात किये गए अधिकारियों की संख्या
1. जम्मू और कश्मीर	1
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश	5
3. पंजाब	2
4. राजस्थान	4
5. उत्तर प्रदेश	5
6. बिहार	4

बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्र

2470. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सिचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष बाढ़ से और अधिक क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ है ?

सिचाई मन्त्रालय के मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : जी नहीं ।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य

2471. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अच्छी वर्षा होने

परिणाम स्वरूप आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में गिरावट आने की सम्भावना है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : आवश्यक वस्तुओं, जिनमें कृषि तथा विनिर्मित उत्पाद दोनों शामिल हैं, के मूल्य कई बातों से प्रभावित होते हैं। तथापि पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा समय से व्यापक वर्षा होने से आम तौर पर कृषिजन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर हितकर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

Progress in Cooperative Farming

2472. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cooperative farming was launched in the country for the progress of farmers having small holdings; and

(b) the progress made in the field since 1970 giving the details, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The objective of cooperative farming was to enable the farmers, particularly small land holders to group themselves voluntarily in order to make a better and more economic use of resources through joint management.

(b) A statement is given at the attached statement.

Statement

COOPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES

Year	No. of Societies	Membership (in thousand)	Area under cultivation (Gross Cropped Area) (in thousands Hectares)	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of Production (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Joint Cooperative Farming Societies					
1970-71	5077	122	200	1362	736
1973-74	4824	124	209	1459	797
1974-75	4620	119	188	1450	751
1975-76	4705	126	213	1456	811
1976-77	5241	157	224	1586	595
1977-78	4947	162	215	2249	727
1978-79	5395	199	233	2754	610
(ii) Collective Cooperative Farming Societies					
1970-71	4403	135	101	561	181
1973-74	4653	140	93	627	216
1974-75	4237	130	92	634	198
1975-76	4402	140	110	667	280
1976-77	4596	155	108	712	302
1977-78	4750	163	128	854	376
1978-79	4089	151	123	825	309

Abolition of Sales Tax on Seeds and Fertilisers

2473. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have advised all State Governments to abolish sales tax on seeds and fertilisers to enable the farmers to adopt modern farm techniques and encourage them to go in for increased consumption of improved seeds and fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the response of State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) In past Ministry of Agriculture requested the State Governments to exempt fertilisers and seeds from sales tax.

(b) Some of the State Governments like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, etc. have exempted fertilisers from sales tax. The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnatak, Rajasthan, U.P. and Gujarat did not agree to the request. Similarly, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar (only in certified seeds) have exempted seeds from sales tax. In Tamil Nadu the seeds sold by producers are exempted from sales tax. Other States are considering the request of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Plan for Construction of Houses in West Bengal by HUDCO

2474. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan of HUDCO for construction of houses for the middle and lower income groups in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, district-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the houses are to be built in the villages also there;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(f) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) HUDCO normally does not undertake construction of projects. It only sanctions loans for various housing and urban development projects as and when received from different agencies in States etc. as per its guidelines. HUDCO has so far sanctioned in West Bengal 44 Schemes, with a loan component of Rs.3291.86 lakhs which will help in construction of 13843 dwelling units of which 4331 and 3142 shall be for middle and lower income groups respectively. The schemes are spread over 7 cities i.e., Calcutta Urban Agglomeration (including Dankuni, Sarsuna and Kalyani), Asansol, Maithon, Chandrapur, Durgapur, Kolaghat and Bishnupur.

(c) to (f) West Bengal has not so far availed of HUDCO financial assistance for rural housing sector.

Defects found in Self Financing Flats in Janakpuri

2475. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what defects, if any, have been found by the high-power fact finding committee in the self-financing flats being constructed by DDA in Janakpuri Pocket 'B' ; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to rectify those defects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that the Self-Financing flats being constructed in Janakpuri Pocket 'B' have not been inspected by any high power fact finding committee. However, Chief Engineer

(Quality Control) in the DDA pointed out some defects in this construction which were got removed before the work was allowed to proceed.

World Bank Assistance to Irrigation Projects

2476. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount India has so far received as credit for irrigation projects from the World Bank ;

(b) the names of the irrigation project for which loan has been received;

(c) the amount utilized so far ; and

(d) by when the remaining amount will be disbursed to the irrigation projects so that the construction work may not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Till date, India has signed agreements with the World Bank for approximate US \$ 2500 Million.

(b) and (c) The names of the projects and the amounts utilised against each project are given in the Statement attached.

(d) The State Governments get disbursed on the actual expenditure and loan utilisation by the Project Authorities.

Statement

(IN US \$ Million)

Name of the State	Name of the Project Credit/Loan No.	Agency	Date of Signing	Amount of External Assistance	Total utilisation upto 31.5.83	Credit closing dates (On-going projects)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1. Pochampad Irrigation (268-IN)	IDA	23.8.71	39.000	39.900	(Closed)
	2. Godavari Barrage (532-IN)	IDA	7.3.75	45.000	45.000	(Closed)
	3. A.P. Irrigation & CAD (1251-IN)	IBRD	10.6.75	145.000	93.770	30.6.85
Bihar	1. Sone Irrigation (21-IN)	IDA	29.6.62	15.000	15.000	(Closed)
Gujarat	1. Shetrunji Irrigation (13-IN)	IDA	22.11.61	4.500	3.39*	(Closed)

* (Net of cancellations and de-obligations)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2. Kadana Irrigation (176-IN)	IDA	9.2.70	35.000	35.000	(Closed)
	3. Gujarat Irrigation (808-IN)	IDA	17.7.78	85.000	57.861	30.6.84
	4. 2nd Gujarat Irrigation (1011-IN)	IDA	12.5.80	175.000	47.579	30.4.86
Haryana	1. Haryana Irrigation (843-IN)	IDA	16.8.78	111.000	111.000	(Closed)
	2. Haryana Irrigation-II Project (1319-IN)	IDA	23.2.83	158.000	Nil	31.3.88
Karnataka	1. Karnataka Irrigation (788-IN)	IDA	12.5.78	117.640	60.648	31.3.84
	2. Karnataka Tank Irrigation (116-IN)	IDA	26.3.81	54.000	0.255	31.3.86
Maharashtra	1. Purna Irrigation (23-IN)	IDA	18.7.62	13.000	13.000	(Closed)
	2. Maharashtra Irrigation (736-IN)	IDA	11.10.77	70.000	64.961	31.3.84
	3. 2nd Maharashtra Irrigation (954-IN)	IDA	14.4.80	210.000	115.298	31.12.85
	4. Maharashtra Water Utilisation (Ln. 2308-IN/Cr. 1383-IN)	IDA	30.6.83	\$ 22.700 SDRs 29.600	Nil	31.8.85 (concurrent for loan to credit)
Orissa	1. Salandi Irrigation (14-IN)	IDA	22.11.61	8.000	7.50*	(Closed)

* (Net of cancellations and de-obligations).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2. Orissa Irrigation (740-IN)	IDA	11.10.77	58.000	58.00	31.10.83
	3. Mahanadi Barrages (1078-IN)	IDA	5.12.80	83.000	8.391	31.3.87
Punjab	1. Punjab Irrigation (899-IN)	IDA	30.3.79	129.000	60,077	30.6.85
Tamil Nadu	1. Periyar Vaigai Irrigation (720-IN)	IDA	30.6.77	23.000	12.971	31.3.84
Uttar Pradesh	1. U.P. Tubewells Irrigation (18-IN)	IDA	6.9.61	6.000	6.000	(Closed)
	2. U.P. Public Tubewells (1004-IN)	IDA	12.5.80	18.000	14.254 @	(Closed)
	3. 2nd Public Tubewell Project	IDA	31.3.83	101.000	Nil	31,3.83
Rajasthan	1. Chambal (Raj.) CAD (1011-IN)	IBRD	19.6.74	52.000	52.000	(Closed)
	2. Rajasthan Canal & CAD (502-IN)	IDA	31.7.74	83.000	69.334+ (on 30.6.83)	(Closed)
Madhya Pradesh	1. Chambal (MP) Irrigation (562-IN)	IDA	20.6.75	24.000	24.000	(Closed)

@ Bank has agreed to keep books informally open to facilitate disbursement against the remaining credit.

+ Bank has agreed to keep books open upto 31.12.83 to facilitate disbursement against remaining credit.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2. M.P. Medium Irrigation (1108-IN)	IDA	26.3.81	140.000	8.013	31.3.87
	3. M.P. Major Irrigation (1177-IN)	IDA	24.2.82	220.000	13.900	30.6.87
	4. Chambal (MP) Phase-II (1288-IN)	IDA	7.9.82	31.000	2.398	30.6.87
Kerala	1. Kallada Irrigation & Treecrop Development Project					
	(a) 1269-IN	IDA	6.7.82	60.000	11.819	31.3.87
	(b) 2186-IN	IBRD		20.300	0.300	
Multi-State	1. Subernarekha (Bihar & Orissa, Irrigation (1289-IN)	IDA	9.11.82	127.000	3.815	31.3.87

कोंकण क्षेत्र में बाढ़

2477. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 9 जुलाई, 1983 के "जनयुग" में कोंकण क्षेत्र (महाराष्ट्र) में बाढ़ एवं भूस्खलन से 85 लोग मरे शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने पीड़ित लोगों को क्या राहत प्रदान की ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शारिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने रत्नागिरि, सिन्धुदुर्ग तथा कोल्हापुर जिलों में बाढ़ आने के बारे में रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें 24 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई ।

(ख) प्रधान मन्त्री के राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष से इस राज्य को 5 लाख रुपए दिये गये हैं । प्राकृतिक आपदाओं पर किए जाने वाले आकस्मिक खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास 456 लाख रुपए की सीमान्त धनराशि है । राज्य सरकार से रत्नागिरि, सिन्धुदुर्ग तथा कोल्हापुर जिलों में बाढ़ों से उत्पन्न स्थिति से निपटने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अभी तक कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी है ।

राजस्थान के गांवों में हैंड पम्प लगाया जाना

विवरण

2478. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

31-3-1983 तक हैंड-पम्प प्रयोजनों के लिये खोदे गए नलकूपों के जिलेवार ब्यौरे

(क) राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले के गांवों में 15 जुलाई, 1983 तक कितने हैंड पम्प लगाए गए;

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले में कितने हैंड पम्प बेकार पड़े हैं;

(ग) दोषपूर्ण हैंड-पम्पों की मरम्मत कब तक की जाएगी; और

(घ) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) राजस्थान में 1980-81 से 31-3-1983 तक लगाये गए हैंड पम्पों की जिलेवार संख्या अनुलग्नक-1 में दी गई है। 1-4-1983 से 15-7-83 तक लगाए गए हैंड-पम्पों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना इस मन्त्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है और राज्य सरकारें योजनाएं बनाती हैं, उनका कार्यान्वयन करती हैं और अनुरक्षण करती हैं। इसलिए, दोषपूर्ण हैंड-पम्प आदि की संख्या के ब्यौरे राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होंगे।

क्रम सं०	जिला	हैंडपम्पों के बनाए गये नलकूपों की संख्या
1.	अजमेर	1971
2.	अलवर	1578
3.	बांसवाड़ा	1479
4.	भरतपुर	1846
5.	बाड़मेर	239
6.	भीलवाड़ा	2489
7.	बीकानेर	—
8.	बूंदी	634
9.	चित्तौड़गढ़	1345
10.	चूरू	160
11.	डूंगरपुर	1293
12.	गंगानगर	721
13.	जयपुर	2938
14.	जैसलमेर	31
15.	जालोर	187
16.	झालावाड़	665
17.	भुनभुन	109
18.	जोधपुर	479
19.	कोटा	1084
20.	नागौद	289
21.	पाली	481
22.	सवाई माधोपुर	1940
23.	सीकर	695
24.	सिरोही	539
25.	टाँक	762
26.	उदयपुर	3007
27.	धौलपुर	337
जोड़		26768

राजस्थान में विलासी और छापी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

2479. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जिला कोटा में विलासी सिंचाई परियोजना तथा भालावार में छापी सिंचाई परियोजना को पूरा करने की कोई सीमा अवधि निर्धारित की गई है; और यदि हां, तो इन दोनों सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए पूर्व निर्धारित समय के अनुसार पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध करा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विलास और छापी की दोनों मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों के सातवीं योजना में पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) और (ग) सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं की जानी होती है।

इन परियोजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत तथा व्यय आदि निम्न प्रकार है :

(करोड़ रुपये में)

परियोजना का नाम	अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत	3/83 तक हुआ व्यय	छठी योजना में परि व्यय
विलास	6.30	0.62	2.75
छापी	18.22	0.23	6.30

ये दोनों परियोजनाएं भी संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण ऋण सहायता के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित हैं।

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी की प्रगति को बढ़ाने के लिए पुरस्कार

2480. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंचाई मन्त्रालय ने इसी वर्ष मई मास में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में आयोजित एक समारोह में भारत सरकार के सिंचाई सचिव, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष तथा सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के अधीन अन्य निकायों के प्रधानों को राजभाषा हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने हेतु उनके द्वारा किये गए प्रयासों के लिए पुरस्कृत तथा सम्मानित किया गया था;

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों को पुरस्कृत करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ये वरिष्ठ अधिकारी अपना अधिकांश सरकारी कार्य केवल अंग्रेजी में करते हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा अन्य वृहद प्रकाशन केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) और (ख) सिचाई मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन होने के बाद, 11 मई, 1983 को उसकी पहली बैठक हुई थी। इस बैठक में, मंत्रालय के सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों/संगठनों, आदि में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए पुरस्कार वितरित किये गए थे। ये पुरस्कार गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा दिनांक 6-2-1979 के अपने का० ज्ञा० सं० II/12013/2/76-रा०भा०(क-2) के साथ परिचालित की गई उनकी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत संस्थापित किये गये हैं। ये पुरस्कार 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के वर्षों के लिए दिए गए थे। ये पुरस्कार प्रत्येक अधिकारी को उनकी व्यक्तिगत हैसियत में नहीं, बल्कि उस संगठन के प्रधान के रूप में, जिसका वे प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे, दिये गए हैं।

(ग) वरिष्ठ अधिकारी अपना कार्यालय का काम सामान्यतः अंग्रेजी में करते तथापि, आवश्यकतानुसार वे फाइलों पर नोट तथा आदेश हिन्दी में भी लिखते हैं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें और "भगीरथ" पत्रिकाएं हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी, दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं। तकनीकी मैनुअलों जैसे अन्य प्रकाशन अभी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित नहीं किये जाते हैं। तथापि, इन मैनुअलों को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने के लिए कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

ई०ई०सी० के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में वनीकरण तथा भूमि संरक्षण

2481. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ई०ई०सी० के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश के कौन-कौन से क्षेत्रों से जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों

को सघन वनीकरण और भूमि संरक्षण के लिए चुना गया है;

(ख) इस चयन का आधार क्या है;

(ग) क्या उनका मंत्रालय जिला अल्मोड़ा में कोसी, गंगास, गोमती, सरयू, कुजगढ़, बदनगढ़ आदि के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में हो रहे भयंकर भू-रक्षण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने व उसके लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय प्रावधान करने की दिशा में कोई कदम उठा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन क्षेत्रों में हो रहे भयंकर भू-क्षरण को रोकने के लिए क्या वैकल्पिक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश में सघन वनरोपण और भूमि संरक्षण संबंधी स्रव्य क्षेत्र टेहरी जिले में टेहरी से नीचे भागीरथी नदी घाटी में स्थित है। इसके अंतर्गत दक्षिण भागीरथी का स्रवण-क्षेत्र आयेगा।

(ख) इस स्रवण क्षेत्र के चयन में अपनायी गई प्रमुख कसौटी में प्रवर्तीय ढालानों की वनरहित स्थिति जिसमें वनरोपण की आवश्यकता है, उजड़े वनों को पुनः स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता, और भू-कटाव से बचने के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र की भूमि को आकार देना, गली और उबड़-खाबड़ भूमि के उपचार की आवश्यकता और चराई और छंटाई का विनियमन शामिल है। शुरू की गई परियोजना एक समेकित परियोजना है, जिसमें वानिकी, कृषि, मृदा संरक्षण और पशुपालन सम्मिलित हैं और उसका उद्देश्य लोगों के सहयोग से कार्य करना है।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्न-लिखित योजनाओं के माध्यम से नदियों के स्रवण क्षेत्रों में भारी भूमि कटाव को रोकने के लिये राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है :-

(1) नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के स्रवण क्षेत्रों में मृदा संरक्षण;

(2) गंगा के बेसिन में बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों के स्रवण क्षेत्रों में समेकित पनधारा प्रबन्ध; और

(3) हिमालय के क्षेत्र में मृदा और वृक्ष संरक्षण। अखिल भारतीय मृदा और भू उपयोग संगठन सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है, ताकि पनधाराओं की प्राथमिकता का पता लगाने और पनधारा प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को तैयार करने के लिये स्रवण क्षेत्र सम्बन्धी विशिष्टताओं को उपलब्ध कराया जा सके।

अल्मोड़ा शहर के विकास के लिए प्रदत्त सहायता का कमजोर वर्गों के लिए उपयोग

2482. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे व मझौले शहरों को विकसित किए जाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) नामक शहर को इस वर्ष कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह दी गई इस धनराशि में कुछ प्रतिशत हरिजनों तथा कमजोर वर्गों को आवासीय सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये खर्च करे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पिछले वर्ष अल्मोड़ा में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई धनराशि का

उपयोग हरिजनों और कमजोर वर्गों को आवासीय सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु किया गया; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के शहरों को एकीकृत विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता के रूप में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 में अल्मोड़ा शहर के लिए 8.00 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं।

(ख) इस योजना के मार्ग निर्देशनों के अनुसार रिहायशी विकास के अन्तर्गत 50 प्र०श० प्लॉट आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए तथा 20 प्र०श० प्लॉट निम्न आय वर्ग के लिए आरक्षित हैं। आशा है कि राज्य सरकार इस योजना को मार्गनिर्देशनों के अनुसार कार्यान्वित करेगी।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अनुमोदित दो रिहायशी योजनाओं पर अभी तक कोई राशि खर्च नहीं की गई है।

(घ) भू-अर्जन में समस्याएँ बताई गई हैं।

“ट्राइसेम” योजना के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित युवकों की संख्या

2483. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “ट्राइसेम” योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में अब तक कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या इन जिलों में इस योजना के तहत आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु पूर्णतः दक्ष

प्रशिक्षण तथा अपेक्षित साजसज्जा उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) अब तक इन प्रशिक्षित युवकों में से कितने प्रतिशत युवकों ने इन जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित किए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) "ट्राइसेम" आदि योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त युवकों की संख्या के बारे में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर जिला-वार सूचना नहीं रखी जा रही है। तथापि, सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बारे में प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, "ट्राइसेम" के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त तथा स्वनियोजित ग्रामीण युवकों की संख्या के बारे में वर्ष वार सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

वर्ष	प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त ग्रामीण युवकों की संख्या	स्वनियोजित युवकों की संख्या
1979-80	6096	1052
1980-81	29,619	10,274
1981-82	27,925	12,760
1982-83	16,713	11, 12
(अपूर्ण सूचना)		(अपूर्ण सूचना)

Shortfall in Food Production

2484. SHRI B.V.DESAI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU
MALLU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has assessed the short-fall of six million tonnes in the food production target of 154 million tonnes set for Sixth Plan in 1984-85;

(b) if so, whether only wheat production has been keeping pace with the plan targets;

(c) if so, what are the other items that are falling short of target; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission has suggested some means so that the target fixed for the Sixth Plan is achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) The terminal year (1984-85) target of foodgrains production under the Sixth Plan is 149-154 million tonnes. The Planning Commission has estimated a shortfall of 4-6 million tonnes in the achievement of this target.

(b) Wheat production has exceeded the annual plan targets fixed for 1980-81 and 1982-83 and during 1981-82 the annual plan target was almost fully achieved. In spite of the severest drought during 1982-83 and untimely rainfall during April and May 1983, wheat production has touched an all-time high of 41.6 million tonnes, registering an increase of 10 percent over the previous year. The annual growth rate of wheat production during the first three years (1980-83) of the Sixth Plan has been 5.33% as against the annual growth rate of 4.3% envisaged in the Sixth Plan. If this growth rate is maintained during 1983-84 and 1984-85, the Sixth Plan target of 44 million tonnes may be exceeded.

(c) Planning Commission expects a shortfall of 3-4 million tonnes in the rice target of 63 million tonnes envisaged under the Sixth Plan and a shortfall of 1-2 million tonnes in the target of 14.5 million tonnes of pulses production in 1984-85.

(d) The following strategy has been adopted by the Ministry of agriculture for achieving the Plan targets of foodgrain production :

(i) Ensuring optimum utilisation of irrigation potential through proper water management, increasing cropping intensity, use of fertilisers, high-yielding varieties of seeds, pest control and agricultural extension,

(ii) Propagation of dryland and rainfed technology through watershed management, use of seed-cum-fertiliser drills, use of fertilisers and manures and appropriate seed varieties, cultivation of oilseeds and pulses.

(iii) Ensuring supply of electricity and canal water during the critical stages of crop growth by village to village monitoring.

(iv) (a) Increasing productivity of rice, especially in the Eastern and Central States through special emphasis on non-monetary inputs like timely sowing, optimum plant population, line sowing, weeding, land development, contour bunding, etc.

(b) Special campaign to be mounted in the non-traditional wheat growing States for increasing productivity of wheat in the coming rabi, so as to improve upon the record level of 41.6 million tonnes still further.

(v) Massive programme of distribution of seed minikits raising the number from 4.5 lakhs in 1981-82 to 25 lakhs this year and distribution of quality seeds from 14 lakh quintals in 1979-80 to 51 lakh quintals this year.

(vi) Thrusts on timely, easy and adequate supply of critical agricultural inputs of credit, technology, irrigation, seeds, fertilisers, implements and plant protection chemicals. The target of fertiliser consumption has been fixed at 72 lakh tonnes this year as against a consumption of 64 lakh tonnes last year.

(vii) Emphasis on providing incentive support prices and declaring support prices before the sowing season and organisational support for purchase of commodities at support price.

खाद्य उत्पादन में कमी

2485 श्री बीजू पटनायक :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष अपर्याप्त मानसून के कारण खाद्य उत्पादन में कमी होने की आशंका है;

(ख) यदि हां; तो क्या इससे खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता कठिन हो जाने और परिणाम-स्वरूप उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) जून, के शुरू में मानसून के आने में 10 से 15 दिन का विलम्ब हुआ था परन्तु तत्पश्चात स्थिति में तेजी से सुधार हुआ और 6 जुलाई तक राजस्थान के दूरतम पश्चिमी भाग को छोड़कर देश के सभी भागों में वर्षा हो गई। 7 और 20 जुलाई के बीच कुछ कम वर्षा हुई। लेकिन उसके बाद काफी अच्छी वर्षा हुई है। पश्चिमी बंगाल के गंगा के इलाकों, दक्षिणी बिहार, उड़ीसा और तमिलनाडु, के कुछ भागों को छोड़कर देश में वर्षा की समग्र स्थिति काफी अनुकूल है। अगर शेष मौसम में वर्षा की स्थिति अनुकूल रही तो खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि होना सम्भव होगा।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

भूमिगत जल की खोज

2486. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यवार कुल कितने भूमिगत जल का पता लगा लिया गया है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने भूमिगत जल का पता लगाया जायेगा; और

(ख) अब तक इस संबंध में राज्यवार कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है और सरकार का विचार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्यवार कितनी राशि खर्च करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्घा) : (क) देश में सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए उपलब्ध कुल पुनः आपूर्ति योग्य भूमिगत जल संसाधन 41.62 मिलियन हैक्टेयर मीटर आंके गए हैं, जिनमें से 26

मिलियन हैक्टेयर मीटर को अस्थायी तौर पर सिंचाई के लिए उपयोज्य माना गया है। सिंचाई क्षमता के रूप में इसे 40 मिलियन हैक्टेयर आंका गया है। मार्च, 1980 तक 22 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की जा चुकी थी। छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान, भूमिगत जल संसाधन से 7 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त क्षमता सृजित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। राज्य-वार पृथक-पृथक विवरण उपाबन्ध-एक में दिया गया है।

(ख) भूमिगत जल रहित, लघु सिंचाई के विकास पर पहली योजना के आरम्भ से 1979-80 तक खर्च की गई कुल धनराशि 2502 करोड़ रुपये है। छठी योजना के दौरान खर्च की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित धनराशि 1811 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से भूमिगत जल के विकास पर 675 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि खर्च किए जाने का अनुमान है। राज्यवार व्यौरा उपाबन्ध-दो में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

भूमिगत जल क्षमता एवं उपयोग

(हजार हैक्टेयर में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	अन्ततः सृजनीय क्षमता	1979-80 तक उपलब्धियां	छठी योजना 1980-85 के लक्ष्य
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2200	1045	250
2.	असम	700	38	57
3.	बिहार	4000	1410	940
4.	गुजरात	1500	1319	155
5.	हरियाणा	1500	1229	140

1	2	3	4	5
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	50	6.5	4
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	150	5	5
8.	कर्णटक	1200	420	225
9.	केरल	300	20	50
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	3000	982	400
11.	महाराष्ट्र	2000	1095	160
12.	मणिपुर	5	0.1	3
13.	मेघालय	15	6.1	4
14.	नागालैंड	5	नगण्य	3
15.	उड़ीसा	1500	290	350
16.	पंजाब	3500	2880	835
17.	राजस्थान	2000	1490	125
18.	सिक्किम	2	नगण्य	—
19.	तमिलनाडु	1500	1090	150
20.	त्रिपुरा	15	4.5	4
21.	उत्तर प्रवेश	12000	8030	3320
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2500	485	400
	जोड़ राज्य	39642	21945.2	6980
	जोड़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	120	55.0	20
	अखिल भारत जोड़	39762	22000.2	7000

विवरण-II

वित्तीय परिव्यय एवं व्यय

(करोड़ रुपये)

1	2	3	छठी योजना के दौरान किया जाने वाला प्रस्तावित व्यय		5
			पहली योजना से लेकर मार्च, 1980 तक लघु सिंचाई कार्यों पर किया गया व्यय	लघु सिंचाई क्षेत्र	
				केवल भूमिगत जल विकास (अनुमानित)	
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	118.02	79.00	13.50	
2.	असम	63.39	74.50	32.45	
3.	बिहार	192.74	163.70	57.50	
4.	गुजरात	152.51	83.00	27.15	
5.	हरियाणा	9.56	23.71	15.71	
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	19.17	21.00	0.90	
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	38.48	44.50	4.50	
8.	कर्णाटक	183.24	100.00	6.70	
9.	केरल	50.00	40.00	5.05	
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	242.70	267.75	95.00	
11.	महाराष्ट्र	267.16	164.65	7.06	
12.	मणिपुर	4.75	8.50	0.45	
13.	मेघालय	3.18	6.00	0.70	
14.	नागालैण्ड	5.19	10.00	—	
15.	उड़ीसा	94.03	85.00	25.00	
16.	पंजाब	53.01	9.43	6.50	
17.	राजस्थान	61.93	34.00	4.00	
18.	सिक्किम	2.50	4.00	—	

1	2	3	4	5
19.	तमिलनाडु	132.28	39.40	20.14
20	त्रिपुरा	6.33	13.10	4.10
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	442.49	279.96	247.96
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	141.25	150.50	25.00
	जोड़ राज्य	2297.93	1711.70	599.40
23.	जोड़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	18.435	29.60	5.90
	अखिल भारत जोड़	2371.145	1741.30	605.30
	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	120.93	70.00	70.00
	कुल जोड़	2502.075	1811.30	675.30

छठी योजना के दौरान गन्दी बस्तियों का हटाया जाना

2487. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है और राज्यवार तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार उन गन्दी बस्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके पर्यावरण को सुधारने के लिए पूंजी लगाई गई है, और इसके मानदण्ड क्या है;

(ख) इससे राज्यवार कितनी गन्दी बस्तियों में लोगों को उसका लाभ मिलता है; और

(ग) गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए किए गए निवेश में प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने कितना योगदान दिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) : छठी योजना का लक्ष्य सीढ़ में मलिन बस्तियों का स्थल पुनः स्थान निर्धारण करने की बजाय शहरी मलिन बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार का है। छठी योजना में मार्च, 1985 तक एक करोड़ मलिन बस्ती जनसंख्या को लाभान्वित करने के लिए राज्य योजनाओं में 151.45 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय पर विचार किया गया है जिसमें जलपूर्ति, सीवर बरसाती नालियाँ, सामुदायिक स्नानगृहों तथा शौचालयों, सड़कों को चौड़ा करना और खड़जे बिछाना, तथा सड़कों पर प्रकाश की व्यवस्था करना जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएँ शामिल हैं। मलिन बस्ती सुधार राज्य का विषय है और इसे राज्य क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में चलाया जा रहा है। छठी योजना के प्रथम 3 वर्षों के दौरान अलग अलग राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किए गए खर्च का और

उपलब्धि का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।
(ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या
LT-6833 183)

Execution of Water Supply Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

2488. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the exact position regarding sanction
and execution of the following drinking
water supply schemes in Himachal Pradesh;

(i) Deot Sidha group of villages (District
Hamirpur) ;

(ii) Baumpal Navngih of villages (District
Hamirpur) ;

(b) the date from which the construction
work has been/would be undertaken and the
likely period of completion; and

(c) the total estimated cost of the schemes
and the source of finance as also the expen-
diture incurred to date on each of the sche-
mes separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (c) (i) The water supply scheme
for Deot Sidha group of villages at an
estimated cost of Rs. 124.23 lakhs has been
approved for execution with external assis-
tance from Govt. of Netherlands to the
extent of 3.0 million Dutch Guilders. In
the absence of progress report from the
State Govt., information regarding the
exact date from which construction work
has started on this scheme is not available
with this Ministry. However, in accordance
with the terms of the agreement with the
Govt. of Netherlands, the State has initi-
ated advance action on procurement of pipes
and an expenditure of Rs. 76.30 lakhs has
already been incurred on this upto Dec. '82.
On present indication, the completion date
of the scheme has been assessed as four
years from the start of work.

(ii) the water supply scheme for Bhaum-
pal Navngih group of villages was approved
by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh in Aug-
ust, 1981 for execution with State Plan
funds. The estimated cost of the scheme is
Rs. 21.73 lakhs and the target date of compl-
etion is 31.3.1985. Since the scheme is to
be executed in the State sector, the details
such as date of start of work on the scheme
expenditure incurred thereon would be avail-
able only with the State Govt.

Auction of DDA Plots

2489. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. auctions plots at a
price which is 10 times as high as in American
cities and other developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) and (b) The D.D.A. has reported that
information about prices of land in American
cities and other developing countries is not
available. It is, therefore, not possible for
them to make any comparisons.

Availability of Foodgrains to Consumers

2490. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre has asked the State
Governments to make food grains available
to the consumers in their respective jurisdic-
tions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
reaction of State Governments thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND
IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI
RAO): (a) and (b) Under the public distribu-
tion system the Central Govt. allots food-
grains to all the State Governments for issue
to the consumers in their respective

jurisdiction. The primary responsibility for implementation of and supervision over the public distribution system in their respective territories rest with the States/U. Ts. The State Govts./U.Ts. Administrations have been asked to ensure that the essential commodities, including foodgrains, supplied through public distribution system do reach the consumers at pre-determined prices. The State Governments have also been advised to effect a greater coordination in procurement, transportation, storage, and distribution of essential commodities, as also to tighten their supervision and enforcement machinery. The State Governments are already taking action in this regard.

Import of Soyabean Seeds

2491. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the soyabean processing industry has urged Government to import soyabean seeds instead of soyabean oil in view of idle capacity of the processing industry ;

(b) if so, the prevailing gap between soyabean production and the processing capacity ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government about importing oilseeds instead of oil ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) A proposal was received from M/s Lucky Industry for import of soyabean seed. It was not considered desirable to allow import of oilseeds, instead of oils, mainly for the following reasons :

(1) It would act as disincentive to farmers and there would be considerable set back to the development programme for increasing production of soyabean ;

(2) Bulk import of seeds will pose serious problems of quarantine ;

(3) The economics of importing oil-seeds *vis-a-vis* oil was not favourable.

The production of soyabean during 1982-83 has been estimated to be of the order of 4.5 lakh tonnes. The capacity for which Letters of Intents/Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up of soyabean processing plants so far, is around 6.5 lakh tonnes but these units are yet to go into production. However other solvent extraction plants can also process soyabean seeds for extraction of soyabean oil.

Public Distribution System in North-East Region

2492. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in most of the States in the North-East region there is an absence of effective public distribution system;

(b) if so, whether lack of adequate Central assistance is mainly responsible for this situation; and

(c) if so, whether adequate Central assistance will be given to these States by the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) ; (a) No, Sir, this is not a fact. The public distribution system in the North-Eastern Region, moreover, is being progressively strengthened.

The primary responsibility for implementation and supervision over the public distribution system in their respective territories rest with the States/U.Ts. They have been requested to undertake periodic reviews of the implementation of the scheme of public distribution and for strengthening and streamlining the system. The States/U.Ts. have also been impressed upon to ensure a greater degree of coordination in procurement,

transportation, storage and distribution of essential commodities as also for strengthening the field level administrative apparatus.

(b) and (c) : A scheme for providing assistance by the Central Govt. to States/U.Ts in the North-Eastern Region for the setting up of Civil Supplies Corporations and construction of godowns by such corporations, has been included in the 6th Five-Year Plan. No proposals have yet been received in this regard from the concerned State Governments of the Region. In the mean time, the Central agencies have undertaken to augment their own storage capacities in the North-Eastern Region for the stocking of essential commodities. Steps are also being taken to further smoothen the transportation of these commodities to the Region.

India's Position in the World in the Field of Dam Building

2493. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is a leading dam builder country in the world, if so, details of the achievements so far and its place amongst the countries in the world in dam building;

(b) whether it is a fact that instead of large dams submerging vast areas mini size dams are more suitable for this country, specially in the hilly areas without affecting the life of the tribals; and

(c) if so, whether a new policy guideline would be issued to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. About 1000 major and medium reservoirs have been taken up since independence and about 640 reservoirs have been completed, others are under various stages of construction. India occupies the fourth place in the world in dam building.

(b) Yes, Sir. Both large dams and mini size dams have their place in water resources development depending on site conditions and their choice is based on various factors.

(c) Does not arise.

Irrigation Capacity Created

2494. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state total capacity of irrigation created in the country by major, medium and minor irrigation schemes till 1 April, 1983 ; facts in details with break up in major, medium and minor irrigation schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The total irrigation potential created as upto June 1983 is as under :

Major & Medium	29.110 million ha.
Minor	34.213 million ha.
Total :	<u>63.323 million ha.</u>

Siphoning of NBCC Materials by Unscrupulous Operators

2495. SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the news report in Hindustan Times of 11 July, 1983 that a Mafia-style 'Killing' and attempts of assaults on workers trying to prevent the siphoning of materials has overtaken the public sector National Building Construction Corporation Ltd ;

(b) whether a Central Government controlled public sector organisation like NBCC if not violating, has evaded labour laws by denying basic facilities to non-construction labourers associated with office work who have been kept on the casual rolls for as long as ten years; and

(c) if so, would Government review the working of the N.B.C.C. which is at present at the mercy of unscrupulous operators ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Allegations made in the press report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 11.7.1983 are false and misleading. Correct facts have been stated by NBCC in their version which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 18.7.1983

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

Cutting of Forest Trees in Chandigarh

2496. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that about 11000 trees grown by the Forest Deptt. of the Chandigarh U.T. are being cut ; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. No trees have been cut so far.

Target of Food Production

2497. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will be able to achieve target of 154 million tonnes in the food production ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Planning Commission has estimated a shortfall of 4-6 million tonnes in the achievement of the Sixth Plan Target of 149-154 million tonnes of foodgrains set for 1984-85.

(b) The production of rice and pulses and consumption of fertilisers are lagging behind the Plan targets.

Land Ceiling Laws

2498. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many States have implemented the Centre's guidelines on land ceiling and the names of such States ;

(b) how many State land ceiling laws are pending for the approval of the President ; and

(c) how many State laws have been referred back to the States for amending according to the Centre's guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) All the States have been implementing land ceiling laws enacted according to the national guidelines. Land ceiling laws have not been enacted by Nagaland and Meghalaya where land is largely under community ownership. Much of the work of implementation has already been completed. Of the 14.4 lakh returns submitted by landowners, 14.15 lakh returns have already been scrutinised and disposed of. Only 25,000 returns are yet to be disposed of. As a result of this 43.3 lakh acres have been declared surplus ; 29.5 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 20.05 lakh acres have been distributed.

(b) One bill relating to amendment of provisions for land ceiling is awaiting the assent of the President.

(c) President's assent has been withheld from two bills dealing with amendments to land ceiling laws since 1976.

Construction of Field Channels in the States

2499. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the gap between the irrigation potential created in recent years and its utilisation has widened to 48 lakh hectares because of the failure of the State

Governments to construct field channels to take water to the fields ;

(b) the names of State Governments that have failed to do the above ; and

(c) the steps being taken to bridge the above gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Non availability of field channels beyond the Government outlets is the main reason for the lag in utilisation of created irrigation potential. These were expected to be constructed by the beneficiaries themselves by co-operative effort. With a view to speed up the utilisation, a centrally sponsored command area development programme covering 15 million ha. in 76 projects in 16 States and 1 Union Territory has been under implementation for about 8 years. Further, State Govts. have been advised to take up in a big way construction of water courses from the Government outlets presently serving blocks of about 40 hectares each to the outlets to be constructed to serve smaller blocks of 5-8 hectares in the projects not covered under the CAD Programme.

Lowering Down of Sub Soil Water Level in Madras and A.P.

2500. **SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sub soil water level has gone down terribly low in Madras and in parts of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether the local population is under the apprehension that there is a threat of sea water seeping in and in that event the land will turn saline ; and

(d) if so, whether Government agree with the views of the common man, and if not, what steps are being taken to check salinity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. In Madras City area, the water level has gone down by 6 to 10 metres. Water level has also locally gone down by a few metres in parts of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The reasons attributable to the decline of water level in Madras city include pumping of 18 million gallons per day for city water supply and successive years of drought situation since 1979. In Andhra Pradesh, the decline of water has been due to prolonged drought conditions.

(c) and (d) : In eastern part of Minjur in the Madras Metropolitan area, there is an increasing trend of salinity in ground water and consequently 8 tubewells of the Metro water supply have been abandoned. There appears to be no threat of sea water intrusion in land except in areas very close to the coast. The steps taken/proposed to be taken to combat the danger of salinity include regular ground water monitoring by the State and the Central agencies, stoppage of pumping of water for irrigation except for standing crops and meeting domestic supply. Besides, the UNDP team is also engaged in delineating the disposition of salt water wedge for taking preventive measures to arrest salt water encroachment. Possibilities of recharging the aquifer through artificial methods to prevent the decline of water levels are also being studied.

Sharing of Ganga Waters By States

2501. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total flow of water in the Ganga during lean period ;

(b) how much water is drawn from Ganga during the lean period in the upper reaches of the river for irrigation purposes ;

(c) since Ganga is an inter-State and now international river as well, would a total policy be worked out for sharing of water by different States keeping the need of Calcutta Port in view ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to actual observed flow of the Ganga at Farakka (1948-1973) the average annual flow was of the order of 317 million acre feet of which about 24 million acre feet flows in the lean period—January to May.

(b) The water of the Ganga and its tributaries are being used not only by the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal but also by Nepal. Precise data relating to the quantum of withdrawals for irrigation purposes are not available.

(c) and (d) : No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present. The needs of Calcutta port are always kept in view. It has been recognised that the flows at Farakka are inadequate to meet the overall requirements and augmentation of water is essential. India has proposed the Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal supplemented by storages on the Brahmaputra-Meghna system for this purpose. The Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding of October 1982 has directed the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission to complete their pre-feasibility studies of the Indian and Bangladesh proposals in this regard so as to decide upon the optimum solution within 18 months. The matter is under discussion in the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission.

Distress Sale by Middle and Marginal Peasants

2502. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether middle, marginal and poor peasants make distress sales;

(b) if so, is there any mechanism to ensure that they get the minimum price fixed by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The main objective of Government's agricultural price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to all categories of farmers. The Government announces minimum support/procurement prices for all important foodgrains and commercial crops and undertakes price support operations. The minimum support/procurement prices are in the nature of a long-term guarantee to producers so that in the event of a glut in the market consequent on increase in production or for any other reasons, prices are not allowed to fall below the minimum economic levels. In the case of foodgrains these operations are carried out by the Food Corporation of India, State Civil Supplies Corporations, State Cooperative organisations through a network of purchase centres. For similar market operations in the case of cotton, the Cotton Corporation of India, the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation etc; are the purchasing agencies. The Jute Corporation of India for raw jute and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation and in some cases the National Consumer Cooperative Federation, are the agencies for providing support operations for pulses and oilseeds. The purchase operations of these agencies are being expanded in a phased manner.

Government Accommodation for ITDC Staff

2503 **SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend the facilities of providing accommodation to the staff, particularly low paid staff (Class IV such as Room Attendants/Chamber-maid etc.) of the ITDC by treating them on the same pattern as the other Central Government Employees as they are also working in a Government Undertaking ;

(b) whether the Tourism Ministry has approached his Ministry in this regard ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government would consider the housing difficulties of the low paid ITDC Staff sympathetically and at least provide some quota in their favour ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The employees of the Public Sector Undertakings, as a rule do not fall in the eligible category for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool.

(d) No, Sir in view of the reply to part (c). Besides, there is acute shortage of accommodation in the General Pool.

Formulation of National Drought Policy

2504. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have formulated a National Drought Policy so far to prevent repetition of drought in various States every year ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to formulate the National Drought Policy for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) In order to mitigate the effects of drought, special Programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, increasing area under irriga-

tion, development of command areas and dryland farming programmes have been in operation. The drought affected States are also given assistance to render relief to the affected population.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Plantation/Preservation Schemes from States

2505. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the plantation and preservation of forest schemes received from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. ;

(b) funds asked for the purpose from Central Government during the last three years; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and the progress of the works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA) : (a) and (b) According to available information no plantation and preservation of forest schemes have been received for Central Assistance during last three years from Government of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. However, these States are covered under three Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely :—

- (i) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations;
- (ii) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects; and
- (iii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers of Gangetic Basin.

(c) State-wise/Scheme-wise details of amount released and progress of works during 1980-83 are as under :—

Name of the Scheme	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
1. SOCIAL FORESTRY INCLUDING RURAL FUELWOOD PLANTATIONS			
(i) Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	155.10	334.93	86.82
(ii) Advance Soil Work done (in hectares)	16,400	25,354	6,531
(iii) Plantations raised (in ha.)	7,900	13,254	4,428
(iv) Seedlings supplied (No. in lakhs)	120.00	783.66	Nil
2. SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE CATCHMENTS OF RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS			
(i) Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	202.86	796.22	237.82
(ii) Physical achievements area treated (in '000 ha.)	24.60	107.18	12.87
3. INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT IN THE CATCHMENTS OF FLOOD PRONE RIVERS OF GANGETIC BASIN			
(i) Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	106.47	69.00	292.30
(ii) Physical achievements area treated (in '000 ha.)	4.77	4.00	18.71

Plan to Cut Production of Rice in Punjab

2506. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, it is a fact that Punjab Government are planning of cut down rice production during the year; and

(b) if so, whether the new target has

been fixed in consultation with the Centre and Planning Commission, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बसरोपण के लिए एरियल फीडिंग कार्यक्रम

(ख) जी नहीं।

2507. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(क) क्या सरकार ने बन रोपण के लिए एक एरियल फीडिंग कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है;

(घ) अधिक ऊंचाई पर विमानन सम्बन्धी तकनीकी कारणों से यह कार्यक्रम शुरू नहीं किया जा सका। 1983-84 में 1000 हैक्टर क्षेत्र में यह काम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तर खंड क्षेत्र में भी यह कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है;

Afforestation/Deforestation in States

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने क्षेत्र में यह कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है; और

2508. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total area in Hectares in each State and Union Territory where deforestation was done and the area wherein reforestation was done in each year during 1980, 1981 and 1982?

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसा कार्यक्रम कब तक आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA) : The information is given in the Annexure. The average rate of afforestation is equivalent to 4.5 lakh hectares per year.

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां।

Statement

Deforestation: in Hectares.

Afforestation: No. of seedlings in lakhs

State/Union Territory	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Def. ha.	Aff. No. of seedling	Def. ha.	Aff. No. of seedling	Def. ha.	Aff. No. of seedling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	101.000	409.55	408.832	680.00	204.140	1243.00
2. Assam	—	22.50	2.207	313.00	388.084	306.00
3. Bihar	—	371.23	97.760	553.40	251.260	901.00
4. Gujarat	—	927.72	1.150	1494.00	471.751	2468.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Haryana	—	308.57	—	600.00	1.200	760.00
6. H.P.	—	283.91	—	277.00	45.826	468.00
7. J & K	—	125.00	—	80.00	—	205.00
8. Karnataka	84.000	559.43	—	1414.00	174.081	1768.00
9. Kerala	1282.580	142.00	112.358	162.00	1110.639	619.00
10. M.P.	—	1098.50	74.922	2456.00	293.137	2839.00
11. Maharashtra	—	625.77	907.831	874.00	361.040	2276.00
12. Manipur	—	68.80	0.340	63.29	—	69.00
13. Meghalaya	—	26.36	140.000	35.42	0.570	82.00
14. Nagaland	—	58.29	—	66.12	—	95.00
15. Orissa	—	517.07	—	607.41	449.147	1038.00
16. Punjab	—	175.09	—	373.00	0.314	547.00
17. Rajasthan	0.605	208.97	277.005	305.00	7.952	368.00
18. Sikkim	—	52.50	4.700	36.00	100.200	50.00
19. Tamil Nadu	1200.000	818.54	280.000	817.00	22.956	1024.00
20. Tripura	—	74.95	3.450	147.60	0.825	127.00
21. U.P.	—	1050.00	392.676	1052.00	627.652	2305.00
22. West Bengal	—	276.00	159.282	430.00	31.870	677.00
UNION TERRITORIES						
23. A. & N. Islands	—	2.96	—	80.40	—	84.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	94.35	—	58.00	104.478	108.00
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	4.00
26. Dadra & N. Haveli	—	2.77	—	9.51	—	27.00
27. Delhi	—	25.00	—	—	—	31.00
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	7.15	—	—	—	26.00
29. Mizoram	—	126.50	—	204.00	—	257.00
30. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	13.00
Total :	2668.185	8467.38	2862.513	13188.25	4647.122	20785.00

Licences For New Sugar Factories

2509. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for grant of industrial licences for establishment of new sugar factories and expansion in the existing units are pending with Central Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof with date of receipt of the applications ;

(c) whether only a few applications out of large number of pending applications for new sugar factories were considered by the Screening Committee on 27 May, 1983;

(d) if so, the number with details thereof and how many of these have been approved ; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in the disposal of the pending applications and when these are expected to be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) 62 applications for the establishment of new sugar factories and 24 applications for expansion in the existing units, from various States in the country are under consideration of the Central Government. Two statements giving the details of these applications are laid on the table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 6834/833).

(c) and (d) 12 applications for establishment of new sugar factories were considered by the Screening Committee at its meeting held on 27.5.83. Of these, 5 cases were approved for grant of letters of intent/licences. A statement giving details of these 12 applications is attached (Annexure III).

(e) The reasons for delay in the disposal of the pending applications can be summarised as follows :

- (1) Quite a few applications were not complete and did not have full data regarding cane availability and the basis of quantification of future potentialities. These details had to be obtained and re-examined which took time.
- (2) From a number of State there were requests for postponing consideration of the cases as some of these State Governments were either reviewing the cases or they wanted a postponement to suit their convenience.
- (3) The Central Government were also reviewing the progress of implementation of licences already granted in the first two years of the Sixth Plan with a view to examining whether the existing policy guidelines for licensing are working satisfactorily or whether they need further review/change. The pending applications are likely to be considered by the Screening Committee shortly and it is not possible to give an exact date by which time decisions on these applications would be finalised in view of a number of factors.

Sugar Cane Price Paid To Farmers

2510. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the minimum and actual cane price paid during 1981-82 and 1982-83, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

**THE RANGE OF MINIMUM SUGARCANE PRICES NOTIFIED AND
THE PRICES PAID BY FACTORIES IN DIFFERENT STATE
DURING 1981-82 AND 1982-83.**

(Figures in Rupees per quintal)

STATE	1981-82		1982-83	
	Minimum notified	Price paid	Minimum notified	Price paid
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh	13.00 to 16.52	20.50 to 21.50	13.00 to 16.67	20.50 to 21.50
Bihar	13.00 to 16.21	20.50	13.00 to 16.36	20.50
Punjab	13.00 to 14.53	23.00 to 26.00	14.07 to 17.28	20.00 to 23.00
Haryana	13.00 to 15.60	22.00	13.15 to 14.68	20.00 to 23.00
Assam	13.00	18.00 to 20.60	13.31 to 13.61	18.00 to 20.00
West Bengal	13.00	17.50 to 23.00	14.07 to 14.38	16.00 to 20.00
Orissa	14.07 to 14.22	14.50 to 20.70	13.00 to 14.38	14.38 to 23.00
Madhya Pradesh	13.00 to 14.68	20.00 to 21.00	13.00 to 14.68	20.00
Rajasthan	13.00 to 14.99	20.01 to 25.00	13.00 to 15.29	17.00 to 25.00
Maharashtra (£)	13.00 to 18.81	18.00**	14.53 to 19.12	** 14.00 to 17.00
Gujarat (£)	13.00 to 17.13	15.00 to 26.00	13.31 to 17.28	** 10.00 to 21.50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	13.00 to 16.21	14.22 to 23.67	13.00 to 15.91	13.00 22.55
Tamil Nadu	13.00 to 15.45	17.50 to 20.61	13.00 to 16.21	17.50 to 20.61
Karnataka	13.15 to 17.44	19.00 to 27.50	13.00 to 17.74	17.00 to 22.16
Kerala	13.00 to 13.92	17.00 to 20.00	13.00 to 13.46	17.00 to 20.00
Pondicherry	13.15	17.69	14.38	14.38
Nagaland	13.00	19.50	14.38	17.50
Goa	13.15	24.00	14-84	27.40

(£)—In Maharashtra and Gujarat the prices paid are generally ex-field.

**—Advance-Ex-field.

Indra Project Report Pending With C. W. C.

2511. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report of "INDRA" of Kalahandi, Orissa, which was under detailed examination by Central Water Commission has been given clearance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The reference is presumably to the Lower Indra Irrigation Project of Kalahandi district of Orissa. The Government of Orissa forwarded the report on Lower Indra Project estimated to cost Rs. 56.55 crores to the Central Water Commission in June, 1982 for technical examination. The project has been examined in Central Water Commission and comments of the Commission have been forwarded to the State Government during the period August,

1982 to June, 1983. On receipt of clarifications to the comments, the project can be considered for clearance if found technoeconomically viable. The State Government is being reminded from time to time.

Shortage of Food in States

2512. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to State :

(a) whether there has been food shortage in various States including Orissa during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether some State Governments have sought permission to import foodgrain from other States and foreign countries; and

(d) if so, steps Government have taken so far, to solve the problems ?

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

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Several State Governments including Orissa have been requesting for higher allocations from Central Pool during 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto August, 1983) for distribution through public distribution system. Allotments of foodgrains to the various States from the Central Pool, are, however, made on a month to month basis, keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability, and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocations to various State Governments

were increased/decreased, wherever considered necessary. The public distribution system, as it stands at present, cannot realistically be expected to meet the total consumption requirements of the States. The needs of the population are to be met by free market mechanism, supplemented by public distribution system.

(c) and (d) In response to requests received from some State Governments, they were permitted to purchase levy-free rice from the surplus States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. as indicated in the Statment attached

Statement

Statement showing permissions given to State Governments for purchase of levy-free open market rice from other States.

State	Quantity permitted (Tonnes)	State from which to be purchased	Permission given on
West Bengal	15,000	Punjab/Haryana	22.10.82
	40,000	Andhra Pradesh	1.6.83
Bihar	15,000	Punjab/Haryana	22.10.82
Orissa	10,000	Punjab/Haryana	22.10.82
	20,000	Andhra Pradesh	30.3.83
Maharashtra	40,000	Punjab/Haryana	11.2.83
Kerala	15,000	Punjab/Haryana	10.3.83
	30,000	Andhra Pradesh	30.3.83
Tamil Nadu	20,000	Punjab/Haryana	18.3.83
	50,000	Andhra Pradesh	30.3.83
Karnataka	30,000	Andhra Pradesh	4.6.83
Goa	3,000	Andhra Pradesh	14.7.83
TOTAL	2,88,000		

Irrigation Projects Of Orissa Pending With Centre

2513. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any irrigation projects submitted by the State Government of Orissa is now pending before the Central Government for clearance;

(b) which of the flood protection projects submitted by Government of Orissa are actively being considered by the Central Government ; and

(c) the details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Samakoi and subernarekha major irrigation projects and Deo medium irrigation project have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission with certain observations to be complied with by the Orissa State Government. Kanupur and Titilagarh irrigation projects for which replies to comments of Central Water Commission have been received recently are under examination.

On seven other irrigation/multipurpose projects State Government has to furnish replies to the comments of Central Water Commission.

(b) and (c) Five Flood Protection Projects were received in the Central Water Commission which after examination have been referred back by the Central Water Commission to the Government of Orissa for submission of revised project reports in the light of the suggestions made by the Commission. The names of these projects are as under :

1. Flood Control Scheme for Baitarni system.
2. Flood Control Scheme for Brahmani system.
3. Subernarekha double embankment system.

4. Batgaon Drainage cut to sea for improving the Subernarekha river.

5. Embankment Scheme on the river Badgenguti right.

Urban Community Development Projects

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government are considering to start Urban Community Development Projects in all major cities of the country ;

(b) if so, what are the criteria adopted for selecting the cities for development ;

(c) whether any study has been made in this respect if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what are the services and activities likely to be provided under the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Urban Community Development is a state subject and urban community development programmes are taken up by the local agencies and State Governments. However, on a limited scale UNICEF is also assisting urban community development projects in various parts of the country. UCD programmes with UNICEF assistance are in operation in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam, Kanpur and Madras.

(b) and (c) Cities are selected for starting UCD programmes with UNICEF assistance keeping in view the availability of basic services for women and children as also concentration of slum population, level of community participation etc.

(d) Urban Community Development Programmes with UNICEF assistance are an integrated package for providing basic services to the urban poor particularly women

and children living in slums. The emphasis of the programme is to take up various welfare activities like pre-school education, nutrition, community health programme, vocational training, low cost sanitation and immunisation programmes to complement investments by other local agencies.

Winter Sports in Kashmir

2515. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the steps being envisaged and help rendered to develop and further improve the winter sports in Kashmir especially at Gulmarg which besides encouraging youth to take part in winter sports can help the country to earn foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): In order to improve the existing facilities in Kashmir in respect of winter sports, the Government have imported snow clearance equipment and internally heated vehicles and have already placed these at the disposal of the State Government. The State Government themselves have also provided a practice ski lift. Besides, there is a proposal to set up a winter sports and mountaineering institute in Kashmir in collaboration with the State Government. These and other steps will naturally boost tourism and foreign exchange earnings.

Failure of Projects in Meeting Irrigation Requirements

2516. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are old irrigation projects and some constructed recently but the same are not able to meet the irrigation requirements; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remedy the defects therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have been requested to identify such irrigation systems and propose modernisation of such schemes. State Governments have so far formulated 38 modernisation schemes, of which 7 have been approved.

Low Yield of Rice in Eastern and Central India

2517. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that yield levels of rice in the Eastern and Central India are extremely low as compared to that of Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the agro-climatic conditions of that part of the country seem to be favourable for attaining much higher levels of yield; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to raise the yield level of rice in those regions in particular, and in the whole country in general ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The present yield level of rice in States of Eastern and Central India as compared to that of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. are given below :

States	Yield (Kg/ha) (Years 1981-82)
1. Assam	993
2. Bihar	781
3. Madhya Pradesh	793
4. Orissa	1091
5. West Bengal	1120
6. Punjab	2957
7. Haryana	2470
8. Uttar Pradesh	1079
9. All India	1317

(b) Yes, Sir. The agro-climatic conditions in the Eastern States including Chhatisgarh area of M.P. are favourable for rice cultivation.

(c) To raise the yield level of rice in these regions in particular and in the country as a whole in general, the Government is taking the following measures :—

- (i) selection of suitable locations specific varieties for different agro-climatic conditions;
- (ii) intensification of paddy Community Nurseries Programme and transplanting of rice in time;
- (iii) increase in the coverage of area under High Yielding Varieties Programme and adoption of recommended package of practices;
- (iv) timely release of canal water in irrigated areas;
- (v) adequate supply of electricity/diesel for running tubewells and pumpsets in irrigated areas;
- (vi) timely supply of inputs in adequate quantities;
- (vii) training of extension workers and farmers regarding latest production technology;
- (viii) increased and efficient use of fertilisers;
- (ix) weed control;
- (x) warabandi for efficient use of canal water;
- (xi) adoption of need-based plant protection measures;
- (xii) provision of adequate and timely credit; and
- (xiii) getting the farmers through extension workers as well as the media of radio and press to take suitable measures according to the prevailing weather conditions.

Setting up of Permanent Task force to Deal with Flood and Cyclone

2518. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider it necessary to set up a permanent task force to deal with floods and cyclones in the coastal areas of Saurashtra where such natural calamities are a regular occurrence ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to set up any Task Force to deal with the floods and cyclones in the coastal areas of Saurashtra. The engineering works necessary for tackling the problem of floods and cyclones in the coastal areas of Saurashtra in Gujarat are mainly to be formulated and executed by the Gujarat Government. If any technical assistance in this regard is required by the State Government, the same could be provided by the Government of India through Central Water Commission.

West Bengal Irrigation Projects Pending with Central Water Commission

2519. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of irrigation projects of West Bengal are held up by the Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, the names of the projects, cost, command area and date of submission of schemes and reason for not approving the same so far; and

(c) what is the annual escalation cost of irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A Statement giving details of Irrigation Projects of

West Bengal which are in various stages of technical examination in the Central Water Commission, including the projects for which replies to comments are to be received from the State is enclosed.

(c) The annual escalation in cost of

irrigation projects depends on various factors and varies from project to project and also depends on the fluctuations in the general economy. However, the escalation in cost of the projects varies from 7 to 10% per annum.

Statement

Details of West Bengal Irrigation Projects which are in various stages of technical examination.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estt. Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Benefits (1000'Ha.)	Date of receipt in C.W.C.	Present position
1	2	3	4	5	6
A-MAJOR SCHEMES					
1.	Dolong Reservoir Scheme (Midnapore)	1823.00	22.0	13.1.83	Under Examination.
2.	Subernarekha Barrage Project (Midnapore)	9750.00	106.20	6.6.81	State Govt's replies received in March and June '83 are under examination.
3.	Modernisation of Kangsabati Res. Scheme	23300.00	401.62	26.4.83	Under examination.
4.	Damodar valley Project, Barrage-Irrigation Modernisation Scheme, Phase I Selective Lining of canals (Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Bankura)	1578.00	82.77	20.7.79	Comments sent to State Govt. in December '79 and March '80. Replies not received from the State inspite of reminders.
5.	Behula Basin Irrigation Scheme (Bardwan and Hooghly)	1026.00	25.65	25.9.81	Comments sent to State Govt. in March '82 and Nov. '82 Replies awaited.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6.	Upper Kangsabati Res./ Project (Purulia and Bankura)	4384.00	59.115	24.2.76	Accepted by Technical Advi- sory Committee at the meeting on 7.6.80 subject to certain com- ments, for which clarifications are to be sent by the State.
7.	Bamangela Habibpur Irrigation Scheme (Malda)	2167.65	31.09	28.5.80	
8.	Tangon Valley Irrigation Scheme (West Dinaipur)	1360.00	43.455	4.6.80	
B-MEDIUM SCHEME					
1.	Gazol Lift Irrigation Scheme (Malda)	216.00	18.765	15.12.75	Replies to com- ments received in April '82 and are under exami- nation.
2.	Kush Karni	215.66	3.39	18.1.78	Comments sent in Sept. 78. Re- minders for up- dating the esti- mate issued in June, 81 and is to be submitted by the State.

Oilseed Development

2520. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the particulars of the State plan for oilseeds development, give State-wise outlay for Sixth Plan, amount spent in three years, and results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Financing of Irrigation Projects by Centre

2521. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of irrigation be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have taken up any irrigation project out of their own funds or have they given

assistance to any State from Central funds for any irrigation project ; and

(b) if so, the details including project-wise and year-wise expenditure by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Central Government have not taken up any irrigation project out of their own funds. Overall Plan assistance is given by the Central Government and is not related to any individual project or sector of development.

(b) Does not arise.

चीनी का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन

2522. श्रीमोती माई आर० चौधरी;
प्र० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री बापू साहिब पट्टेकर :

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

(क) क्या चीनी के बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन को देखते हुए, सरकार का विचार उसकी आसानी से उपलब्धता, प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में वृद्धि आदि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसके वितरण के मामले में कुछ सुधार करने का है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवो राव) : (क) और (ख) 1.3.81 को जनसंख्या के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता के आधार पर अप्रैल, 1982 से राज्यवार मासिक लेवी चीनी के कोटों में वृद्धि की गई थी जबकि अतीत में कोटे 1.4.78 को परियोजित जनसंख्या पर आधारित थे। ऐसा 1981-82 मौसम में 84.38 लाख मीटरी टन का रिकार्ड उत्पादन होने और वर्तमान मौसम में 83 लाख मीटरी टन का अनुमानित उत्पादन होने के कारण सम्भव हुआ है। सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों का लेवी चीनी का मासिक आबंटन अतीत के 2.71 लाख मीटरी टन के आबंटन से बढ़कर अप्रैल, 1982 से 2.94 लाख मीटरी टन हो गया है। इसके फलस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं के लिए अधिक मात्रा में लेवी चीनी उपलब्ध हुई है लेकिन जहां तक वितरण की वास्तविक मात्रा का सम्बन्ध है, इसके बारे में संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्णय किया जाता है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम को भी

पर्याप्त पाइप-लाइन स्टाक दिया गया है ताकि राज्य सरकारों के नामितों को लेवी चीनी की समय पर और नियमित सुपुर्दगियां देना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

2. सूझ-बूझ के साथ मुक्त बिक्री के मासिक कोटों को विनियमित कर मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाती है। मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की उदारतापूर्वक निर्यातियां करने से खुले बाजार में मूल्यों को उपयुक्त स्तर पर रखा जा रहा है—प्रमुख मंडियों में चीनी के वर्तमान खुदरा मूल्य 4.80 रुपये से 5.30 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के रेंज में हैं। लेवी और मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की अधिक मात्रा में निर्यातियां करने के फलस्वरूप आशा है कि 1982-83 मौसम में चीनी की आन्तरिक खपत 1981-82 मौसम में 57.11 लाख मीटरी टन की हुई खपत से बढ़कर 64 लाख मीटरी टन हो जाएगी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की परामर्शदात्री, परिषद की बैठक

2523. श्री मोतीमाई आर० चौधरी :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :

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

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की परामर्शदात्री परिषद् की बैठक मई, 1983 में दिल्ली में हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन क्षेत्रों में वितरण प्रणाली लागू करने के बारे में विचार विमर्श किया गया था;

(ग) उस बैठक में और क्या नये सुझाव दिये गये थे;

(घ) उस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ङ) उस प्रणाली को और स्थानों में लागू करने तथा उसे कारगर और कार्यकुशल बनाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को किस प्रकार की सहायता देने की पेशकश की है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (घ) सार्वजनिक वितरण सम्बन्धी परामर्शदात्री समिति की बैठक 19 मई, 1983 को नयी दिल्ली में हुई थी, जिसमें अन्यो के साथ-साथ विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों के खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रियों अथवा उनके प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था। राज्यों से प्राप्त सुझाव प्रमुख रूप से इन बातों के बारे में थे: खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अतिरिक्त आबंटन करना, इन वस्तुओं की दुलाई, विशेष रूप से उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में, प्राथमिकता के आधार पर करना, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सम्बन्धी कार्य में लगे अभिकरणों को रियायती दरों पर ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करना आदि। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी ओर से, राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों को यह जानकारी दी कि किन आधारों पर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आबंटन किया गया। राज्यों को आश्वासन दिया गया है कि ऐसे कदम उठाये जायेंगे, जिनसे सप्लाई और शीघ्र तथा समय से मिल सकेगी। जहां तक, और अधिक रियायती दरों पर ऋण देने का सम्बन्ध, यह मामला भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक सहित संबन्धित अभिकरणों के साथ

उठाया गया है। बैठक में हुए विचार-विमर्श के परिणामस्वरूप, निम्नलिखित उपायों के बारे में आम सहमति थी :—

1. नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सूत्र 17 के अनुसार राज्यों में जिन क्षेत्रों में अभी तक उचित दर की दुकानें नहीं खोली गयी हैं अथवा कम खोली गयी हैं, वहां ऐसी दुकानें खोलने पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार करना।

2. राज्य, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं में और वस्तुएं जिनकी आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था वे स्वयं करेंगे, शामिल करने की संभावनाओं की जांच करेंगे, ताकि उचित दर की दुकानों की आत्मनिर्भरता में सुधार लाया जा सके; और

3. जिन राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में अभी तक परामर्शदात्री/सतर्कता समितियां गठित नहीं की गयी हैं, वहां ऐसी समितियां गठित करना। राज्यों द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के कार्यकरण में अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए कठोर कार्रवाई करना, जिसमें आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई करना आदि भी शामिल है।

(ङ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक स्कीम शामिल की गयी है जिसके तहत उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह को नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों की स्थापना करने तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं का भंडारण करने के लिये इन निगमों द्वारा गोदामों का निर्माण करने के लिए सहायता दी जायेगी। राज्यों को यह भी सलाह दी गयी है कि वे आवश्यक वस्तुओं की वसूली, दुलाई, भंडारण और वितरण में उपयुक्त तालमेल स्थापित करें और

उपभोक्ताओं की बेहतर सेवा के लिए प्रणाली को मजबूत तथा सुप्रवाही बनायें। इस बारे में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को समय-समय पर मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धान्त भेजे जाते हैं और उन्हें पेश आने वाली कठिनाइयों को समीक्षा बैठकों के जरिए दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

Shortage Of Green Fodder

2524. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all parts of the country experience acute shortage of green fodder at reasonable price ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inadequate supply of green fodder severely affects the productivity and/or life span of the cattle population ; and

(c) whether Government intend to establish an all-India organisation to undertake research, its extension to the farmers, and coordinate and oversee the work of the agricultural universities, exclusively in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Green fodder is primarily grown by the farmers for feeding their livestock and is generally not offered for sale in the rural areas unless it is surplus. No acute shortage of green fodder at reasonable price has, however, been reported from urban centres.

(b) Normal life span/productivity can be maintained by other balanced feed substituting even major part of green fodder.

(c) The Indian grass-land and fodder Research Institute, Jhansi is an all India Organisation already engaged in such activities.

Destruction of Life and Property in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, Maharashtra

2525. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale destruction of life and property has taken place in the districts of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in the Monsoon this year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what help has been rendered by Central Government for rehabilitation of the affected people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra have sent a report regarding floods in the districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Kohlapur.

(b) A statement giving the details about the loss of life and property as reported by the State Government, is enclosed.

(c) The State Government have not submitted any Memorandum seeking Central assistance. However, the State Government have got margin money of Rs. 4.57 crores to meet emergent expenditure for providing relief to the affected people.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been released from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for providing relief to the people affected by floods.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Population affected (in lakhs)	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)	No. of houses/huts damaged/destroyed.	No. of human lives lost	No. of persons missing	No. of cattle head lost	Estimated value of public and private property damaged (in Rs. Crores.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Maharashtra	2.59	0.25	5378	24	—	1980	10.50

**State Level Co-Ordination Committee
Under NREP**

2527. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is mandatory under NREP to have a State level co-ordination committee meeting for planning, implementation and monitoring etc. of the programme regularly at least once in three months ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the personnel who constitute the committee at the State level ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that all the States/Union Territories have constituted the committee ;

(d) if so, the name of the members of Orissa State level co-ordination committee ; and

(e) the dates and number of meetings held since its constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (e) Revised National Rural Employment Programme guidelines provide that the planning, implementation and monitoring etc. of the programme at the State level will be the responsibility of the State Level Coordination Committee for rural development programmes which may meet once in three months. Prior to issue of these guidelines, implementation and coordination of the programme at the state level was the responsibility of the State Level Steering Committee. This Committee was to be set up in all the states. It was to be headed by the Chief Minister or Minister-in-charge of Rural Development and Panchayats. Members of Parliament not exceeding seven, having interest in rural development, Secretaries/head of the departments executing the works under the programme etc. were to be its members. The Regional Manager of the Food Corporation of India and one officer from the Ministry of Rural Development of the Government of India were also included in the Committee. While

in most of the States now, the State Level Coordination Committee is entrusted with the work relating to National Rural Employment Programme, in some States, some Level Steering Committees are still continuing. The State Level Coordination Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary or Agricultural Production Commissioner/Development Commissioner and has concerned Secretaries and heads of departments as members. Regional Manager of Food Corporation of India and an officer from the Ministry of Rural Development are also included in the Committee. The Government of Orissa Intimated in May, 1983 that a State Level Sub-Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Minister for Agriculture to review the implementation of integrated rural development programme and National Rural Employment Programme. This sub-committee submits its recommendations to the State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister which reviews the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. The Committee had its last meeting on 17.1.1983.

**Non-Submission of Utilisation Certificates
under I.R.D.P.**

2528. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non-submission of utilisation certificates and the returns of the works done under IRDP in time by the District Rural Development Agencies to the Centre, the funds have lapsed during the year, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the districts and the total amount involved therein; and

(c) the total amount lapsed in Orissa State with particular reference to each district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA) : (a) One of the prescribed conditions for release of funds to the DRDAS under the IRDP is that the audit reports and utilisation certificates for the previous years for the con-

cerned agency should have been received. The fulfilment of this condition is checked at the time of the release of the second instalment by the Government of India. If these documents are not received, full second instalment of the Government of India's share is not released. However, there is no lapse of funds, as next year, the agency concerned can get funds after fulfilling the other conditions over and above the allocation for that year if justified by progress of expenditure.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of the position stated at (a) above.

Applicants for Allotments under Self-Financing Scheme of DDA

2529. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants registered with D.D.A. under various Self-Financing Schemes, Scheme-wise;

(b) the number of applicants out of theme who have been so far provided with flats upto 30 June, 1983 Scheme-wise; and

(c) the time by which all the remaining applicants are proposed to be provided with flats, Scheme-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The DDA has reported the following scheme-wise details of the applicants under its Self-Financing Housing Schemes and the allocations made under each scheme :—

Registration Scheme	No. of Applicant	No. of allocation
(1)	(2)	(3)
I	2743	2456
II	4393	3932
III	3616	2803

(1)	(2)	(3)
IV	8615	4934
V	32700 (approx)	Nil
Special S.F.S. (For Retired/ Retiring) Public Servant.	570	387

(c) The DDA expects allocation/allotment of flats to the remaining applicants in 2-3 years.

राज्य बीज निगम में अनियमिततायें

2530. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्य बीज निगमों में अनियमिततायें दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसे रोकने के लिये कोई कठोर कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) से (ग) राज्य बीज निगमों में राज्यों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन हैं ।

उड़ीसा राज्य बीज निगम और महाराष्ट्र राज्य बीज निगम के संबंध में अनियमितताओं के बारे में हाल ही में रिपोर्टें अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुई थीं। उड़ीसा सरकार ने पूरी जांच की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कुछ अधिकारियों को निलम्बित किया गया। इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध एक मामला भी दायर किया गया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य बीज निगम के संबंध में राज्य सरकार ने इन आरोपों का खण्डन किया है। हरियाणा

में बाजरे के घटिया बीजों की बिक्री के कुछ मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं। राज्य सरकार से जांच करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

कुछ नई आवास योजनाओं को स्वीकृत किया जाना

2531. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ नई आवास योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ होगा;

(ग) इन योजनाओं के अधीन कितने मकान बनाये जायेंगे और सरकार का विचार उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय करने का है;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन योजनाओं को गांवों में भी लागू करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ङ) आवास राज्य का विषय है। अनुमोदित योजना नियतनों के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं को बनाने तथा उनका कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं। तथापि, आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने 30 जून, 1983 तक 1144.72 करोड़ रुपये की वचनबद्धता के साथ 1439591 रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण तथा 47939 प्लॉटों के विकास के लिए 2484 योजनाओं

को स्वीकृति दी है। इनमें से 297 योजनाएँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए हैं जिनके लिये हुडको ने 693435 रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण के लिए 116.89 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता स्वीकृत की है।

Encouraging Fishing Industry to Exploit International Waters

2532. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether saturation point has been reached with regard to exploitation of our territorial waters for fishing purposes; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to encourage deep sea fishing industry for exploitation of international waters and for off areas ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A near Saturation point is reported to have been reached in certain coastal areas with regard to exploitation of fisheries resources of our territorial waters especially in respect of shrimping operations.

(b) International waters lie beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone extending upto 200 nautical miles. Government, at the moment, is concentrating on the exploitation of deep sea fishery resources within the Exclusive Economic Zone. Measures taken for exploitation of fisheries resources in the Exclusive Economic Zones include :—

- (i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through charter, joint venture, import and indigenous construction;
- (ii) Provision of soft loan for the purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee and grant of 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels.
- (iii) Accelerated living resources survey and training of operatives;

- (iv) Provision of financial and technical assistance for construction of major and minor fishing harbours with suitable infrastructural facilities.
- (v) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels through enactment of the Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of Fishing by foreign vessels) Act, 1981.

Aerial Seeding for Afforestation

2533. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the areas in the country where aerial seeding has been done so far afforestation; and

(b) the land in acres and the names of the areas where this programme is proposed to be implemented during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Aerial seeding has been carried out in the following areas :—

Morena, Bhind in Madhya Pradesh; Dholpur and canal command area in Rajasthan; Chambal Ravines in Agra (Uttar Pradesh); and Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) In 1983-84 the following areas are proposed to taken up :

- (i) Chambal ravines in M.P. 5000 ha.
- (ii) Chambal ravines in Rajasthan 2000 ha.
- (iii) Rajasthan canal command area 700 ha.
- (iv) Mana-Badrinath area in U. P. 1000 ha.
- (v) Areas in Maharashtra 10,000 ha.

Implementation of NREP in Bolangir District of Orissa.

2534. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Rural Employment Programmes have been implemented in the drought affected districts in various States ;

(b) if so, whether the above NREP schemes have been implemented in Bolangir district, Orissa in 1982-83 and 1983-84 financial year ; and

(c) if so, the details of the programmes undertaken in Bolangir district in the above financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) National Rural Employment Programme is a regular Sixth Five Year Plan scheme and is being implemented in all the districts of various States/UTs. of the country.

(b) and (c) District-wise information is not being maintained at the Central level.

Floods in Saurashtra due to Overflowing of Dams.

2535. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the dams in Saurashtra region of Gujarat, which overflowing due to heavy rain in the region recently causing floods in the region ;

(b) whether these dams are declared unsafe ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to repair them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A list giving the names of 25 dams in Saurashtra Region where waters over-flowed the spill-way Crest during the unprecedented heavy rains of 20-23 June, 1983 is attached. Of these, 4 dams namely Vartu, Munjiasar, Khodiar and Fodarness have been reported to be somewhat damaged. However, none of these dams have been declared as unsafe

(c) At the request of the Government of Gujarat, a team of officers from Central Water Commission visited Saurashtra for inspection of dams damaged during the storm of June 20-23, for giving technical advise. The team inspected 5 dams including the damaged ones as above and suggested to the State authorities emergency repairs, as also long term measures. The Government of Gujarat has already taken action on the emergency repairs of the dams damaged during the storm, and also initiated action with regard to the long term measures on the lines suggested by the Central team.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Project (Dam),
1.	Fulzar-I
2.	Sapada
3.	Sasoi
4.	Puna
5.	Fulzar-II
6.	Ghee
7.	Sorthi
8.	Vartu
9.	Fodarness
10.	Khambhala
11.	Hasnapur
12.	Madhuvanti
13.	Hiran-I
14.	Ambajal
15.	Jhanjesari
16.	Moj
17.	Dadar
18.	Bhadar
19.	Sankroali
20.	Munjiasar
21.	Khodiar
22.	Dhatarwadi
23.	Surajwadi
24.	Shetrunji
25.	Malan

Impact of Operation Flood-I and II

2536. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) since which year the Operation Flood Phase II has started and how much expenditure is involved in the project ;

(b) how much has been invested so far ; and

(c) what has been the impact of the operation Flood I and II on the production of milk and the per capita consumption of milk by the innumerable sections in urban and rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Operation Flood II project was sanctioned by the Government in 1978 with a total outlay for Rs. 485.50 crores over a period of seven years.

(b) The total expenditure on operation Flood II since inception upto the end of May, 1983 was of the order of Rs. 144.43 crores.

(c) The milk production has increased significantly since 1970-71 due to various animal husbandry programmes of the Central and State Governments. The "Operation Flood" did not envisage any target of increase in milk production. The per capita availability during 1971-72 was estimated at 111.4 gms per person per day which increased to 135 gms per person per day by 1982-83.

गाय की चर्बी युक्त वनस्पति घी की बिक्री

2537. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री झटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बबन्त कुमार पणित :

श्री हूज मोहन महन्ती :

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा :

डा० कर्णसिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पंजाब के विभिन्न स्थानों में गाय की चर्बी युक्त वनस्पति घी की बड़े पैमाने पर बिक्री किये जाने के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने ऐसे मिलावट करने वालों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा इस सिलसिले में दंडित व गिरफ्तार किये गये लोगों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस मामले की जांच के लिए कोई समिति गठित की गई है यदि हां, तो इसके सदस्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यह सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट कब तक दे देगी;

(घ) यदि किसी समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया है तो सरकार का इस अनियमितता तथा धोखाधड़ी की किस प्रकार जांच कराने का विचार है तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई विशेष कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा एकत्र किए गये कुछ नमूनों में गाय की चर्बी पाई गयी है । राज्य

सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे मामले की पूरी जांच करें तथा उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करें ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) विभिन्न केन्द्रों में तैनात वनस्पति निदेशालय के कर्मचारी वनस्पति के कारखानों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण करते रहते हैं और उत्पाद के नमूने लेते रहते हैं । इन नमूनों का कठोर गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण के लिए विश्लेषण किया जाता है । आवश्यकता पड़ने पर बाजार से भी नमूने लिए जाते हैं ।

Supply of Wheat and Rice to States

2538. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the total quantity of wheat and rice distributed through public distribution system in the country during the years 1981 and 82 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : The quantities of wheat and rice distributed through the public distribution system in the country during the years 1981 and 1982 were as under :—

Year	Wheat (for public distribution)	(In lakh tonnes)	
		Rice	Total
1981	32.54	61.57	94.11
1982	38.69	74.29	112.98

Establishment of Advance Studies by ICAR

2539. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project has been formulated by his Ministry under which some advance studies centres are proposed to be established by Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether those centres of advance studies in agriculture are going to be assisted by UNDP;

(c) the number of such centres proposed to be established; and

(d) the details of the agricultural studies proposed to be undertaken through those centres ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a project-Agricultural Education and Research for Accelerated Agricultural Development-under which centres of advanced studies are proposed to be established.

(b) UNDP assistance to these centres would mainly cover consultancy services from collaborating overseas institutions, visits by Indian scientists for advanced training abroad and purchase of sophisticated equipment not manufactured in India.

(c) Seven.

(d) The details of the studies proposed to be undertaken through these centres are as follows :

(i) ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE :

To establish programmes of advanced training and research in the application and management of energy in the agricultural sector including agro-industries.

(ii) POST-HARVEST TECHNOLOGY :

To strengthen education at M. Sc. and Ph. D. levels for advanced training of engineers/scientists in the country in various aspects of post-harvest technology,

and to strengthen the technology base necessary for problem-solving research capabilities.

(iii) AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND COMPUTER APPLICATION :

To strengthen postgraduate education in these areas and to develop suitable statistical models for determining the optimum use of water and other inputs and to manage crops in case of drought conditions; to develop suitable breeding programmes; ecological and environmental studies in relation to agriculture and to develop techniques for processing large scale data on electronic computer.

(iv) AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT :

To develop academic programmes in this area and to establish a model communication service for rapid transmission of agricultural and other developmental information to the rural masses with the help of various communication channels, including mass media.

(v) PLANT VIRUS EDUCATION AND RESEARCH :

To strengthen the existing education programmes at postgraduate level and to enhance research capabilities so that problems of virus diseases prevalent in cereal crops, vegetables, legume and fruit could be solved.

(vi) EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION :

To establish pedagogical training facilities for teachers in agricultural universities and other institutions imparting agricultural education, and to undertake studies on manpower planning, curriculum development, and development of instructional techniques and materials.

(vii) AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY :

To initiate post-graduate education in this area and to establish facilities for fundamental and applied research in agricultural meteorology, which would include studies on meteorological and biological responses in relation to agricultural production activities.

शारदा सहायक परियोजना

2540. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इसकी जानकारी है कि शारदा सहायक परियोजना में रिसने की समस्या के बारे में एक जांच कराई गई है और यदि हां, तो समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या सुझाव दिए गए हैं और क्या इन सुझावों को क्रियान्वित करने हेतु कोई कार्यवाई की गई है;

(ख) प्रभावित किसानों को क्या सहायता दी गई और जल-निकास प्रणाली के लिए अब तक क्या प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जल-निकास प्रणाली का निर्माण कार्य मुख्य अभियंता द्वारा अपने स्तर पर रोक दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जलाक्रान्त क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण करने तथा इस समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिये प्रभावकारी उपाय सुझाने हेतु चार मुख्य इंजीनियरों तथा दो अधीक्षक इंजीनियरों को सम्मिलित करके एक समिति गठित की थी। समिति ने स्थल का निरीक्षण करने के पश्चात् अपनी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है और जिसे शीघ्र ही राज्य सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है, जो रिपोर्ट में दिए गए सुझावों पर विचार करेगी तथा उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करेगी।

(ख) जैसाकि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा अपने 24 मार्च, 1983 के पत्र द्वारा माननीय संसद सदस्य को पहले ही सूचित किया जा चुका है कि प्रभावित हुए कृषकों से भू-राजस्व की वसूली नहीं की जा रही है और जो भूमि खेती-बाड़ी के लिए बिलकुल बेकार हो गई है, उसके लिए भी कोई राजस्व वसूल नहीं किया जाएगा और जिन भूस्वमियों की जमीनें रिसन द्वारा प्रभावित हुई हैं, उनके लिए राहत कार्य का भी प्रस्ताव किया गया था।

रिसन नालों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के सिंचाई विभाग द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1982 में सीतापुर जिले के लिए एक रिसन मंडल बनाया गया था। रिसन समस्या को हल करने के लिए परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सीतापुर जिले में जुलाई, 1983 के मध्य तक निम्नलिखित निर्माण-कार्य पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं :—

(1) किवानी से घागरा को जोड़ने वाला 1.3 किलोमीटर लम्बा कट।

(2) किवानी नदी में किवानी कट तक लगभग 15 किलोमीटर में घासपात को साफ करना।

इनसे किवानी नदी की बहन क्षमता में बहुत अधिक सुधार हुआ है। किवानी का जल जो उसके किनारों के ऊपर से बहकर विशाल क्षेत्रों में भर जाता था, अब इसके तटों के अन्दर ही रहता है।

(3) किवानी नदी में इसके मुहाने के स्थान से अकबरपुर नाला 2.5 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में पूर्ण कर दिया गया है और उसे चालू कर दिया गया है।

(4) भिनैनी नाले पर पाइपों की 2 पुलियां पूरी की जा चुकी हैं जिनके परिणाम-स्वरूप जल बहकर बकवा में जा रहा है।

(5) शेष 2.5 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में सुल्तानपुर नाला पूरा हो चुका है। यह नाला 8 किलोमीटर लम्बा है और संतोष-जनक ढंग से कार्य कर रहा है।

(6) महमूदाबाद नाले पर दो पुल, एक सतुक (काजवे), एक पुल-क्रासिंग तथा एक अस्थायी पैदल पुल का निर्माण किया गया है। इससे इस नाले की बहन क्षमता में सुधार हुआ है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, तीन नलकूपों का जल-तालिका को कम करने संबंधी उनके प्रभाव का अध्ययन करने हेतु, पहले ही देधन (बीर) किया जा चुका है। इन्हें शीघ्र ही चालू कर दिए जाने की संभावना है। वन विभाग को नहर के तटों पर वृक्ष लगाने के लिए भी कहा गया है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किया गया है।

Production of Certified Seeds of Pulses

2541. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India have been producing certified seeds of pulses ;

(b) if so, the total quintals/tonnes of certified seeds of pulses were asked to be produced by the NSC and SFCI in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(c) the achievement made by them in the above years ?

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

(b) and (c) The production targets of certified seeds of pulses for NSC and SFCI and their achievements during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are indicated below :—

(Quantity in Qtls.)			
Name of Corporation	Year	Target	Achievement
National Seeds Corporation	1981-82	36,740	24,647
	1982-83	45,000	45,352 (Anticipated)
State Farms Corporation of India	1981-82	86,537	44,609
	1982-83	97,863	63,971 (Anticipated)

Retirement of Former Deputy Director General, Animal Sciences of ICAR

2542. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed voluntary retirement to former Deputy

Director General (Animal Sciences) of ICAR despite serious established charges as detailed in Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee's reports and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether Government have not accepted Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee's report on ICAR Sheep Institute ; if so, reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether a retired re-employed ICAR Scientist had been processing Joytirmoy Bosu Committee's report even when he did not have qualifications equal to any of the technical members of Bosu Committee and the reasons for choosing this retired scientist ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Dr. B. K. Soni sought voluntary retirement after giving the required notice of three months under FR 56K. As per Rule, his request for voluntary retirement had to be accepted within the stipulated time. It may be stated that there were no established charges against him in the Joytirmoy Bosu Committee's report which could have come in the way of his voluntary retirement.

(b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was constituted by the President, ICAR on the recommendations of the council's Governing Body to look into the matter relating to the high rate of mortality of sheep at Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar & Sheep Breeding Farm, Tal (H.P.). The report of the Committee was placed before the Governing Body which has made some recommendations after processing the report. The matter is being processed and appropriate action is being taken with the approval of the Competent Authority. There is on question of accepting or not accepting the report by the Government.

(c) The Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee's report in the Council has been examined and processed at the highest level. A Senior Scientist from the Animal Science discipline who was re-employed after retirement has only been associated in the examination of this report. He does not lack the quali-

fications required for the job. He is a very experienced scientist and is an eminent expert in the field of animal health and disease Control. The said scientist holds, two Post-graduate qualifications viz. Associateship of Indian Veterinary Research Institute in Veterinary Bacteriology and FRVCS (Sweden) in Veterinary Pathology. He has held responsible posts in the Government of India and is fully conversant with problems relating to livestock health etc. He was chosen to assist in dealing with this report because of his high academic qualifications and long experience covering research and development as well as planning activities in the field of animal health and disease control. He is fully suited for the task assigned to him.

Food Assistance to Private Educational and Social Welfare Institutions in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

2543. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether food assistance has been given to private educational and social welfare institutions in Karnataka in 1981 from the U.N.'s World Food Programme ; and

(b) if so, whether this assistance will be extended to Andhra Pradesh also ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The World Food Programme (WFP) did not commit to supply any new food assistance to the Private Educational & Social Welfare Institutions in Karnataka in 1981. However, the WFP committed food assistance to Karnataka during 1972 for five years as follows :—

(in metric Tonnes)

Project	Wheat	Edible Oil	Dry Skimmed Milk Powder
614-Feeding Programme in Educational and Social Welfare Institutions in the State of Karnataka.	21,660	2,166	2,166
620-Food Assistance to Private Educational and Social Welfare Institutions, Karnataka.	13,276	1,401	1,693

As the assistance could not be utilised within 5 years, it was continued till 30th September, 1982.

(b) The question does not arise as the State Government have not submitted any proposal in this behalf.

Holding of 1992 Olympic Games in India

2544. SHRI CHATURBHUI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association and the Department of Sports have submitted a joint report to the Central Government for organising the Olympic Games in India in 1992; and

(b) if so, the main guidelines and suggestions contained in the report and the full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Outlets for Sale of Agricultural Inputs.

2545. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional 15,000 outlets for sale of agricultural inputs are proposed to be opened in the interior of dryland areas this year as part of the strategy to achieve the foodgrains production target of 142 million tonnes;

(b) if so, what are the items that these new outlets will sell;

(c) whether Government have also formulated a strategy for distribution of 20,000 seed-cum-fertilizer drills, particularly in the rainfed and dryland areas where productivity is at present low;

(d) if so; what are the other steps being taken in this regard; and

(e) to what extent these steps have improved the agricultural production ?

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

(b) These outlets will mostly distribute fertilisers. They may, however, deal with seeds and pesticides also.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government have taken a number of steps to increase the agriculture production in the country. Some of them are mentioned below :—

(i) Prices of fertilisers have been reduced in June, 1983.

(ii) The support prices of Kharif crop have been increased and declared before the commencement of the season.

(iii) National agricultural Inputs Fort-night was observed throughout the country during first fortnight of June, 1983. The objective of the fortnight was to mobilise all agencies connected with agricultural inputs and ensure the timely, adequate and easy availability of agricultural input during Kharif, 1983.

(iv) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for agriculture production has been introduced this year. The scheme envisages an investment of Rs. 250 crores during 1983-84 for strengthening Minor Irrigation facilities, plantation of trees and distribution of mini kits of fertilisers and seeds of pulses and oilseeds.

(v) Centrally Sponsored Schemes for different crops are also under implementation.

(e) As a result of the steps taken by the Government it is expected that agricultural production will go up and the target for Kharif production has been kept at about 83 million tonnes.

Housing Crisis in Big and Metropolitan Cities

2546. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :

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

(a) the cost of Union Government Housing Schemes being implemented in each metropolitan city during the financial year 1983-84, and

(b) the complete details in this regard ?

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

Value of Crops Lost Due to Drought/Flood

2547. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state State-wise crops lost in rupee value due to droughts and floods during the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : A statement giving State-wise cropped area affected due to droughts and floods, during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is attached. The data about loss in monetary value is not collected by this Ministry.

Statement

(lakh hect.)

Sl. No.	State	Cropped Area affected due to Drought			Flood/Cyclone		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980	1981	1982
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.80	14.40	38.00	0.3	0.02	0.43
2.	Assam	—	—	—	2.9	0.7	35.50
3.	Bihar	30.00	—	44.17	10.0	7.70	3.23
4.	Gujarat	11.24	—	28.14	2.8	2.3	N.R.
5.	Haryana	4.36	10.28	5.91	1.2	0.1	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.90	1.64	2.16	Neg.	Neg.	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	Neg.	N.R.	—
8.	Karnataka	31.43	32.21	21.67	0.2	0.5	0.59
9.	Kerala	—	—	1.04	0.60	0.9	0.008
10.	Madhya Pradesh	90.08	—	30.00	N.R.	N.R.	4.30
11.	Maharashtra	48.57	—	22.84	0.90	0.1	0.03
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	0.5	Nil	0.19
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	N.R.	Nil	N.R.
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
15.	Orissa	35.22	—	35.82	3.60	0.4	12.84
16.	Punjab	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	Neg.
17.	Rajasthan	113.00	161.00	68.12	Nil	2.50	0.54
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	N.R.	Nil	N.R.
19.	Tamil Nadu	22.24	23.74	38.26	Neg.	N.R.	0.002
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	Neg.	0.03	0.42
21.	Uttar Pradesh	105.00	—	70.41	30.9	16.4	33.00
22.	West Bengal	—	N.A.	20.14	2.1	0.40	0.31

Requirement/Production of Certified Seeds

2548. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total optimum need of certified seeds for main crops for the entire country ;

(b) the total production of such seeds by all Central and State Government agencies ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that NSC has special plans for exports of seeds and whether these exports are in view of surplus of such seeds in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) At the beginning of 1983-84, the State Governments tentatively indicated their requirement of certified/quality seeds of various crops at 48.52 lakh quintals. Since then the demand for seeds has gone up. The target for seed distribution is, therefore, proposed to be increased to about 58 lakh quintals from the original target of about 51 lakh quintals.

(b) The total production of certified/quality seeds by all Central and State Government agencies would be about 50.67 lakh quintals during 1983-84.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation have executed an agreement with Bangladesh for export of about 35,000 quintals of wheat certified seeds and 400 quintals of potato certified seeds during 1983-84. They are also going to export of about 1,000 quintals of wheat seeds to Yemen during the current year. Export of seeds is allowed after taking into consideration of various factors such as domestic demand, supply position within the country, prices, etc.

Establishment of S.D.A.I.

2549. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up the Sports Development Authority of India ;

(b) if so, the jurisdiction of their authority and the extension of their control over the existing bodies functioning in sports world like the All India Council of Sport etc. ;

(c) to what extent the Sports Development Authority of India overlaps the functions of the Department of Sports and other independent bodies functioning in the field of National Sports ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Sports Development Authority of India was initially conceived for ASIAD and the future use of the Asiad facilities for training and opportunities in the sports only ; and

(e) the reasons for establishing the Sports Development Authority of India which covers the functions and jurisdictions of existing sports organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
(a) A decision has been taken to set up a Sports Development Authority of India.

(b) to (e) Government is working out the details.

Water Resource

2550. DR. A. U. AZMI
SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per Sixth Plan areas where water resources are in excess of land resources, irrigation will be applied to obtain maximum yield per unit of land ; where water resources are deficient irrigation scheduling will obtain maximum production per unit of water ; scheduling of water will be tailored to ensure water supply at such stages of crop growth which are more critical in their demand for water, consolidation of holdings for better land and water management will be continued and institutions for training in-service Engineers will be set up in the States and at the Centre ;

(b) if so, details of action taken in the matter ; and

(c) how many institutions to trained Engineers in the Soil and Water Management Practices have been set up in States and Centre and how many Engineers given training so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principle of obtaining maximum yield per unit of land where water resources are rich and of obtaining maximum yield per unit of water where water resources are deficient is kept in view while deciding the cropping pattern in irrigation commands. For scheduling of water to ensure supply at critical stages of crop growth, a system of Warabandi is being introduced in the irrigation commands. For better water management, a centrally sponsored command area development programme covering 76 selected projects is in operation. Among its various other activities, is included consolidation of land holdings also. State Governments have been advised to adopt the CAD approach in projects not covered by the CAD programme.

(c) Staff training institutes for in service training of Engineers have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. These institutes are expected to train 200 to 400 engineers in a year. Information regarding actual number of engineers trained so far is not available.

**Full Utilisation of Irrigation Potential
Created through Major and Medium
Projects.**

2551. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of total potential of about 30 million hectares generated through major or medium irrigation projects till now, about 4.8 million hectares remain still un-used ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such unutilisation ; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to fully utilise the generated potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for under utilisation of the created irrigation potential are lack of field channels, lack of on farm development works like land levelling, land shaping etc. and control structures in the canal systems.

(c) For improving the utilisation, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Command Area Development covering 15 million hectares in 76 major and medium irrigation projects in 16 States and one Union Territory has been taken up. Further, the State Governments have been advised to take up in a big way construction of water courses and control structures in projects not covered by the Command Area Development Programme.

D.M.S. and Mother Dairy

2552. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether DMS and Mother Dairy have been set up to cater to the needs of actual milk consumers and for milk supply to public institutions and whether these norms are strictly followed and principle of cash and carry followed fully ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Mother Dairy has been issuing permits for public supply of milk from the Booths and the main Mother Dairy against cash as well as against credit to private manufacturers who have been engaged in making cheese, curds, sterilised milk etc ; and selling them at high profits and if so, the reasons thereof and action taken against such practices ;

(c) whether Mother Dairy has been selling whole milk and standardised milk as

also toned milk by this surreptitious means ; and

(d) if so, whether suitable action will be taken against the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. In case of DMS, however, supply of milk is made to the Defence Units and Government Institutions on credit basis also.

(b) Out of about 6 lakhs litres of milk sold by Mother Dairy per day, about 10,000 litres are being supplied in bulk to public institutions like hospitals, schools, colleges, hotels and canteens of Public Sector Undertaking etc. and about 4,000 litres are being supplied to similar organisations under the private sector. Mother Dairy has reported that out of the milk sold to the units in private sector, about 1,000 litres of milk are sold to such parties who may be manufacturing milk products from it.

(c) and (d) Such private parties have been authorised to draw Toned milk only outside vending hours after the milk requirement of the individual consumers are fully met through the bulk vending booths,

Implementation of Consolidation of Holding Programme

2553. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for implementation of "Consolidation of Holding" programme during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the amount allocated to different States for implementing the above programme in the current plan period ;

(c) whether some States are being assisted by World Bank for implementing such programmes ;

(d) if so, the name of those States ; and

(e) the progress made by those States in achieving the Sixth Plan target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 120.82 crores has been made for consolidation of holdings during the Sixth Plan and out of this Rs. 25.23 crores for the current year.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. According to available information, in certain areas of Orissa consolidation of holding is being assisted by the World Bank. So far 1.16 lakh hectares have been consolidated in these areas out of a target of 2 lakh hectares.

Water Pollution Caused by Municipal Wastes

2554. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENAS :

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

(a) whether 90 per cent of the water pollution in the country is due to municipal wastes; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to treat the waste water and avoid water pollution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water pollution has arrived at the conclusion from a study of the water course in the country that about 90% of the pollution of water is due to municipal wastes.

(b) Proper collection and treatment prior to the disposal of wastes in the water environment is the only solution. During the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, which in India covers the period from April 1981 to March 1991, the effort will be to cover 100% of the population in Class I cities with sewerage and sewage treatment facilities and 50% in Class II and other towns with low cost sanitation methods for disposal of human wastes. The total coverage envisaged by

the end of the Decade is about 80% of the Urban population. From the information furnished by the State Government it is seen that sewerage systems are being constructed in about 60 towns all over the country.

Transfer of Production Unit of Dalda to M/s. Liptons & Co. from Hindustan Lever

2555. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production units of M/s. Hindustan Lever manufacturing Dalda vanaspati have been transferred to M/s. Lipton & Co.;

(b) if so, whether the distribution of this essential commodity is likely to be adversely affected in view of M/s. Lipton's lack of comprehensive and country wide distribution system; and

(c) what steps Government will take to protect the consumers' interest in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. However, an application dated 20th July, 1983 from Lipton India Ltd. has been received by the Government for permission to issue further capital for a equiring as going concern certain undertakings of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. including some of their vanaspati units.

(b) and (c) It has been reported that M/s. Lipton India Ltd. have a wide marketing net work and the distribution of vanaspati is not likely to be adversely affected in case the transfer is finally approved. No. difficulties are anticipated in the availability of vanaspati in the market particularly in the context of Government making available a major portion of the raw material to the industry.

Shellac Industry to Compete with Synthetic Resins.

2556. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shellac industry, one of the prime exportable material and from the backward area of the country, is dying its natural death;

(b) if so, details giving the year-wise decline of the industry in the last twenty years;

(c) whether any research is being conducted to make it compete with the synthetic resins and survive; and

(d) if so, details giving achievements so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Shellac is not a dying industry and it has not been showing any declining trend.

(c) Yes, Sir. Research is being carried out.

(d) The Indian Lac Research Instt. at Ranchi has done considerable work to modify properties of lac by combining it with suitable chemicals, synthetic monomers/resins and drying oils resulting in the development of many useful products which can compete well with synthetic resins. Some of the products developed from shellac are :

(i) ETHYLENE PROPYLENE MODIFIED SHELLAC : It can be used in hair lacquers, water based paints, primers etc.

(ii) REBULAC : It is obtained by heating total hydrolysed lac. It dissolves in aqueous ammonia and forms films which on baking, show good gloss, flexibility, hardness and adhesion.

(iii) HYDROLYSED LAC WITH EPOXY RESIN which gives after treatment, very hard, glossy, flexible films hav-

ing good resistance to water solvents and chemicals.

(iv) **DUROPHEN TYPE OF SHELLAC COATINGS** : These have been prepared from shellac-castor oil combination. The product has been found suitable for thermohardening type of coatings.

(v) **PICTURE VARNISH** : This varnish when applied on paintings and sketches leaves a thin transparent and flexible film which not only fixes the colour on the art work but also gives a high gloss without disturbing the original brightness and tone.

(vi) **BOOK VARNISH (INSECTICIDAL SHELLAC LACQUER)** : This is useful in protecting books in the libraries from insect attack.

(vii) **SHELLAC ETCH PRIMER** : It is an anticorrosive primer for exposed surface of aluminium and gives excellent performance.

(viii) **SHELLAC PAINTS FOR INTERIOR DECORATION** : These paints are quick drying and also water proof and can be used as a substitute for acrylic paints.

(ix) **METAL LACQUERS** are suitable for internal coating of containers used for storing shellac varnish, paints and consumer goods. Lacquer tins are also suitable for packing food materials.

(x) **WATER PROOF SHELLAC VARNISH** : A heat, water and liquor proof shellac polsch has been developed for wooden furniture. This has already entered commercial production and compares favourably with synthetic wood lacquers.

(xi) **SPIRITLESS FRENCH POLISH** : This compares favourably with conventional french polish and produces a smooth and glossy finish on wooden furniture.

(xii) **INSULATING VARNISHES** : A number of insulating varnishes have been developed for coating of coils of motors and transformers which operate in open atmosphere and where high thermal resistance is not required.

12.00 hrs.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत, श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई के खिलाफ जो अमेरिका में एक किताब में लिखा गया है, उसके बारे में आपको लिखा था। राज्य सभा में इस पर चर्चा हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उस दिन भी आपको बताया था कि यह नियम 222 में विशेषाधिकार में नहीं आता है। मैंने यह भी आपको कहा था कि आप दूसरा दे दीजिए। मैंने इस पर क्वेश्चन भी अलाऊ कर दिया है। और चाहेंगे तो वह भी कर दूंगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I have given Call Attention Motion and so many other things under the rules. I have given you the notices. But you have not accepted it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक्सेप्ट नहीं किया है, यह मैंने कब कहा है? मैंने यह कहा है मैं एक्सेप्ट कर रहा हूं।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I want to raise two very important issues today.

MR. SPEAKER : आप एक ही कर लीजिए।

Concentrate on one of them.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The "Hindustan Times" of today has come out with a report that hundreds of crores of rupees have been misappropriated and

embezzled by a corrupt oligarchy in Jammu & Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it. I will handle it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Let me read out. This is very important. Central allocations have been eaten up by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will handle it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : My second point is about my privilege notice against Shri Kushwant Singh, a Member of Rajya Sabha, who has hurled unspeakable and unmentionable scurrilities on the Members of Parliament of both Houses. He should be hauled up for his vilification campaign against this Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए ।

I shall see. Let me go through it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is against the institution of Parliament, not only against the Members of Parliament.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : He is a nominated Member of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Shri Kushwant Singh should be given freedom of press rights !

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Do you agree ? Is it freedom to abuse people like that ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : A number of Members have again written to you demanding once again, reiterating my demand.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it. आपका मेरे पास आ गया है ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Please listen to me for a minute. Are you not in a position to even listen on this vital Constitutional issue ?

MR. SPEAKER : I know how to guard the Constitution. I know my responsibilities well.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is not a question of your responsibilities alone. It is a question of the responsibilities of this House. We have also got certain rights. You cannot ride roughshod like this over those rights. Please understand. You cannot.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get angry.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You did not listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot browbeat me like this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : No question of browbeating,

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं चलेगा । आपका जो भी मेरे पास कागजात है या दस्तावेज है,

I know, I will do whatever is needed; according to what the rules say; I will do it. I know my duties.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You publish those letters in the bulletin.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : The letters should be given to all of us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Let the earlier letter and the subsequent letter be given to us.

MR. SPEAKER : Who has denied it ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You publish in the bulletin the text of the two letters.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not denied access.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let it be known. He is an elected Member of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is the property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever documents are there, they are there for your examination. Come and see whatever you like. I have nothing to hide, I have nothing to favour. I have none to favour. I have got nothing to gain from favour. I have to perform my duties according to the rules and with impartiality. I have nothing to gain. I am not going to break any rule. You can come and see me. मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing in the rules to provide you with copies. I can show you. You can see whatever you like.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले भी दिखाया है, अब भी दिखाऊंगा ।

You can discuss them, whatever you like, but I am not going to break any rule. I have nothing to hide. You can come and see whatever you like.

The Chamber is yours. Kaghazat are yours. But I have to go according to rules. आप चाहे जितने नाराज हों ।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सबको दिखाया है, आप भी देख लीजिये । आपके सामने है ।

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is not your appointee. He has been appointed by the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know the rules, I have studied the rules, I have gone through them, and I will act accordingly.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : कांस्टीट्यूशन के अन्तर्गत... ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : कान्स्टीट्यूशन
के अन्तर्गत

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अकाउंटिंग टू दी कांस्टीट्यूशन मैं चलाऊंगा । कांस्टीट्यूशन को ब्रेक करने की न मेरे में हिम्मत है और न मैं करूंगा ;

I will be the last person to go against any rules or Constitution.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Those two letters are the property of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is the property of the House. Even I am the property of the house but I am not going to break any rule.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : He has been elected by the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Any other subject? I am firm on that.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will you at least listen?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do you not consider it necessary at all...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of necessity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have not spoken the sentence yet. I am saying this. Do you not consider it necessary to satisfy the House as to what is the content of those two letters...

MR. SPEAKER : I am ready to show them.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No. I do not permit any one. Papers to be laid on the Table.
Rao Birendra Singh.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING FEDERATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (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-6817/83].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority-Director (Horticulture) and Deputy Director (Horticulture)/Officer on Special Duty (Horticulture)

Recruitment Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 7 (11)/83-PBI/43 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1983 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. F. 7 (11)/83-PBI/43 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6818/83].

NOTIFICATION UNDER BRAHMA-PUTRA BOARD (AMENDMENT) RULES AND CORRIGENDUM TO HINDI VERSION OF ANNUAL REPORT OF BETWA RIVER BOARD, JHANSI FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Brahmaputra Board (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 561 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1983 under section 30 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6819/83].
- (2) A copy of Corrigendum to the Hindi version of the *Annual Report of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the years 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6820/83].

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

*The Annual Report was laid on the Table on 21st March, 1983.

**Not recorded.

12.09 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1983-84.

MR. SPEAKER : Go back to your seats. Hon. Members. . . .

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Whatever may be the reasons, the House is competent to discuss or move a no-confidence motion at any time, and I have allowed that. But beyond that, nothing ; you cannot discuss any point ; not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will name you. Get back to your seats. It is not good. I am going according to rules. Nobody can force me to go beyond the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER ; Nothing goes on record-whatever it is. . . .Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. BALAM (Ottapalan) : There are no foodstuffs in the ration shop in Kerala, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : I have already decided to have a full-scale discussion this very week.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : In Kerala ration

shops have gone dry. Let us have a discussion on Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to have it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : इंडियन टोबैको कम्पनी और नैशनल टोबैको कम्पनी के खिलाफ करोड़ों रुपये की एक्साइज की चोरी को ले कर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से किया गया स्टार्ड या अनस्टार्ड मेरा क्वेश्चन जो पांच तारीख को आने वाला था बिना कारण बताए रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया है। मुझे उसकी इनफॉर्मेशन रूलज़ और डायरेक्शंस के मुताबिक दी जानी चाहिये थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं। आप मेरे साथ आ कर बात करिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे आकर बतायें, मैं देख लूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास 40,000 क्वेश्चन आते हैं, हो सकता है गलती भी हो सकती है, लेकिन देखना पड़ेगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाराज होने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। क्यों चिल्ला रहे हैं ? मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब बात करता हूँ तो उसके बाद बात कीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से बात कर लीजिये, मुझे समझा दीजिये, मैं देख लूंगा, गलती भी हो सकती है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाराज होने से क्या फायदा ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपये का घोटाला है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं वही कह रहा हूँ कि मैं देख लूंगा। अगर गलती हुई तो उनको सजा देंगे। गलती नहीं हुई तो आपको समझा देंगे। मुझे बता दीजिये, झगड़ा करने की क्या बात है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। पानीपत के मैदान में हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में हमेशा गवर्नमेंट में फैसला हुआ है, मगर सोनीपत की सीट का इलेक्शन नहीं कराया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इलेक्शन कमीशन का काम है, इलेक्शन कमीशन को लिखिये।

شری رشید مسعود: میں نے ایڈجورن
مینٹ موشن دیا ہے۔ پانی پت کے میدان
میں ہندوستان کی تاریخ میں ہمیشہ گورنمنٹ
میں فیصلہ ہوا ہے مگر سونی پت کی سیٹ کا الیکشن
نہیں کرایا جا رہا ہے۔

श्री वी०डी० सिंह : दिल्ली की ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन खराब हो रही है, कल भी एक भीषण डकैती पड़ी है। इस पर विचार होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देख लिया है, करेंगे। इससे ज्यादा इम्पाट और भी हैं।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : (Jaipur) Sir, You may kindly recall that I had given a Motion under Rule 200 and under Act. 94(b) for the removal of the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Just a minute. The notion was found to be somewhat defective because the charges were not specified in that. I again gave the Substitute Motion clarifying the whole thing on 5th of August. I have also requested you that it may not be listed on the 8th, that is, today. So yours is not the fault so far as listing for leave is concerned. I have already addressed a letter individually as well as jointly. If I have to move this on the basis of these two letters, I must have the photostat copies of the two letters. What is the latest position? How am I to make out the case?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question at all. You may do whatever you like, I have given my ruling. I am not going to budge. I am firm on that. (Interruptions) You may do whatever you like. I am not going to publish that. My ruling is firm. I am not going to budge. You may do whatever you like.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You make available those two letters. Otherwise how am I to speak?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to permit that. You can come to me and discuss. मैंने बताया कि आप देख लीजिये, इससे ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara) : Give us the photostat copies of those letters.

MR. SPEAKER : They are open to you any time. My office is yours. I am in your hands. The records are at your hands. You can come and discuss with me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of any misgiving because there is nothing to hide from you. You can come and discuss it with me—not on the floor of the House. I am not going to do that. I am not hiding anything here from the Members.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, he is an elected Member of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Calling Attention. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Since the letters have been posted, they are the property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I am also the property of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You cannot carry on like this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it democratic . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It is a democratic process. You might not agree. I do not demand that you should agree.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it democratic that the people are denied the right to know what the Deputy Speaker has written.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not agree. I have given my ruling,

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Everything should be published. It is a public document.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and you can see me and discuss with me. There

is nothing in the rules which permit me to do that.

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA : Under what rule are you doing it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not break the rule. Under what rule are you asking me to place these letters before the House. You get me the rule. I have given my ruling.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he is an elected Member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I say that a No-Confidence Motion has been tabled against him. I am convinced that what I am doing is right. You may differ from me. You may be right. But I think I am right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not have to listen. I do not have to agree.

AN HON. MEMBER : Under what rule you have given that ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule are you asking for the copies ? I have given my ruling. I am not going to explain my ruling. You come to me and see me in my chamber. I am at your disposal.

Now, Calling Attention. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. He is not here. Shri Banatwalla, you may move it.

(Interruptions)

12.22 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Rasheed Masood and some hon. Members left the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Shri Banatwalla.

At this stage Shri K. Mayathevar and some other hon. Members left the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I want the House to take note of the Niran-kari's jathedars going to Amritsar. You can appeal to them not to do that.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not my job.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about my adjournment motion on Sri Lanka ? Are you going to admit it ? Is it under your consideration ?

MR. SPEAKER : That has been rejected.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Then, I must also join them to stage walk-out.

12.23 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy left the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Most irresponsible and insulting behaviour of some of the Hon. Members. It is very deplorable. I deplore it very much.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, it is highly condemnable on the part of some of the Opposition Members to shout a slogan in the House and then walk out against the ruling of the Chair. This is a

thing which is unheard of and I put it on record that the Opposition Leaders, staging a walk-out against the ruling of the Chair cannot be pardoned and I want the House to take note of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, Sri Lankan Government have beaten the Tamilians. Does this not have the sympathy of the Government ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banatwalla is on his legs. He is going to speak now.

(Interruptions)**

ग्राचार्य मगवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन के हम भी सदस्य हैं, हमारे भी अधिकार हैं :

(Interruption)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अधिकार कहाँ है ? यह तो अनाधिकार है, डेमोक्रेसी का गला घोट रहे हैं ।

(व्यवधान)**

ग्राचार्य मगवान देव : इस तरह से यह सदन नहीं चल सकता है । यह उनकी मक्कानी है, सदन का समय बर्बाद करना है । इस तरह से चल नहीं सकता है ।

(व्यवधान)**

इनकी शरारत हम इस तरह से सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं । चन्द व्यक्ति शरारत करके

सदन का समय बर्बाद नहीं कर सकते हैं।
आप इनपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाइये।

(व्यवधान)**

नियम के अनुसार कोई भी बात सदन में
आ सकती है लेकिन इस तरह से मनमानी
करके ये सदन का समय बर्बाद नहीं कर सकते
हैं।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे एक व्यवस्था चाहता
हूँ। इन्होंने ने वाक आउट किया है या नहीं—
इस पर आप निर्णय दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे तो अन्दर खड़े हैं,
बाहर कहाँ गए हैं ?

आचार्य भगवान देव : ये तो सदन में बैठे
हुए हैं, इससे वाक आउट नहीं माना जायेगा।

(व्यवधान)**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
Sir, you may kindly recall that on the day
these unfortunate happenings started in Sri
Lanka, the hon. Members on the opposite
side, and especially the hon. Members who
are now trying to obstruct the proceedings
of the House. . . . (Interruptions)**

Hon. Members who are now trying very
much to obstruct the proceedings of this
august House. . . . (Interruptions)**

I tell the hon. Members of this House
that this is an issue where every one has
and all the national parties have an equal
concern. It is not only a question of some
of our unfortunate people belonging to one
particular region or any particular

language group. It is the Indian people. . . .
(Interruptions)**

Sir, you have very correctly and kindly
observed from the Chair that this situation
is affecting all Indians. Based on that, this
august House had the fullest opportunity—
we discussed it for two long days, and the
Government of India. . . . (Interruptions)**

The hon. Prime Minister made a
personal effort. She intervened during the
discussion on the subject; and as a result of
the intervention of our hon. Prime Minister,
the whole world knows that efforts are
being made to normalize the situation.

The hon. members want to misuse their
position in this House and they went to
scuttle the parliamentary democracy and the
parliamentary procedure in this house. This
is highly reprehensible. I will request you
kindly to proceed with the business of the
House and not allow these elements to stall
the proceedings of this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have been very
patient . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard a lot of
these things. Mr. Mayathevar, the more
you shout the more you lose the impetus
what you want to say. You know, it is not
only you, the whole House is with you in
this matter. But you do not realise that two
days I had devoted to this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, let this House
work.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : They are making
political capital out of it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I am on a
point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have any point of order, then you first listen to me. Dr. Swamy, can you make them understand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not realise that, at any time, if there is more need for it, we will again discuss; and I am alive to the situation; and whatever we can do, we will discuss.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What is the government capable of ?

MR. SPEAKER : What the government is capable, it is doing; whatever can be done is being done. It cannot be done according to what you think is proper.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We do not want to invade this country; we want to protect at least our human rights.

MR. SPEAKER : You can only use the influence. It is not the way you are trying to do it. Now, you are trying to harm the interest of the people.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : No. We are begging the government . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't make me to use that word. You are unnecessarily breaking this whole system. Don't do it like this. It will bring a bad name; it is not going to do you good. Let this democratic process go on. This is the whole democratic House. You are not the only custodian of this; the whole House is the custodian of this; everybody is the custodian of this. It is not shouting which makes a democracy. It is not the fissiparous tendency like this that can help you. You behave properly like a gentleman: you are an honourable member. If you say like this, it is no going to save the situation.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : My blood is boiling. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Don't make a laughing stock of yourself and don't make a laughing stock of this House. We are quite responsible people. We will do whatever is our responsibility.

(Interruption]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What has happened to the resolution ?

MR. SPEAKER : The resolution is when the whole House is combined. Even now, if the whole House come with one voice, at any time, we will do it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We already came with one voice. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You do not know.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You abruptly adjourned it that day.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I did not adjourn it abruptly. It was adjourned only when it finished its business. Again if you get all the parties together, I am at your disposal, always at your disposal. I am not going to deny you any opportunity when I say I am in your hands. I am amenable to anything, but not to this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : To save human life, we want that. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That we will see later on. You can discuss it amongst yourself and then come to me.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Don't underestimate the feelings in Tamilnadu.

MR. SPEAKER : Who has done it ? I had never. I have never underestimated it. You know, we share the anguish, but we have to be within our bounds. Mr. Mayathevar,

everything has to be done according to the rules. What can we do about this? You have to do it according to what is possible; and a certain government has to perform their duties according to a code of conduct. You cannot just go and do it like this. We are not ordinary people. We are elected representatives of the great democratic country. We have to go according to what our traditions are. We have to give a very good image of this country; and we have to exert our influence and in a very perfect manner.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla. Please sit down.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : There is one objectionable point. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had stated 'these elements'. What he referred to I do not know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We are for India; we are Indians first and secondly Tamilians. We are ready to die for our country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are shouting; again you are levelling down yourself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We are walking out in protest because the Government is not protecting the lives of Tamilians in Sri Lanka . . . *(Interruptions)*

12.35 hrs.

Shri K. Mayathevar and some other Member then left the House.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING ADMISSION TO UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN DELHI UNIVERSITY ESPECIALLY BY SCHEDULED

CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Culture and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported difficulties in getting admission to undergraduate courses in Delhi University especially by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students coming from all over the country."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL) : The undergraduate programmes offered by the University of Delhi can admit over 37,000 Delhi students in a year. These facilities comprise of about 23,000 seats in regular B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. courses, some 11,500 seats in Correspondence Courses and over 3,000 seats for women students who register with the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board.

As against these facilities available in the University of Delhi, the total number of students who have secured 40% or more marks in Senior Secondary School Examination in Delhi and qualified to seek admission to colleges is 35,266.

The process of admissions to colleges in Delhi started on July 11, 1983 and will continue till August 16, 1983.

There are 64 institutions including evening colleges attached to Delhi University. According to the admission procedure, students apply directly to colleges of their choice, and admissions are made by each college from among the students who apply, on the basis of merit. A large number of students apply simultaneously to several colleges, and those who have secured high percentage of marks get selected in several of them. In consequence, in the initial stages, it is likely that an impression is created that a large number of students with high percentage of marks have been denied admission. However, as actual admissions stabilise, most such students are able to secure admission in one college or another.

It is true that all students in Delhi are not able to secure admissions to colleges and courses of their choice. The seats in different courses are limited, and so is the admission capacity in the individual colleges. However, on an overall basis, it is unlikely that any eligible student will be unable to get admission to an undergraduate programme of the Delhi University. The correct position will emerge only when the admission is closed on August 16, 1983.

The University has prescribed a separate procedure for admission of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Such candidates register with the University for admission to B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. courses.

12.39 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

For Science courses, the total number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates registered was 210, of whom, 202 who fulfilled the qualifications were allotted to different colleges. According to information available so far, only 165 students have collected their admission slips from the University. Evidently, there is no difficulty for SC/ST candidates seeking admission to Science courses.

For B.A. and B.Com. courses, out of 3069 candidates registered, 2486 were allotted to different colleges and courses of their choice in the first phase ending 8th July. The remaining candidates alongwith fresh applicants belonging to this category were given an opportunity to register again for other courses on July 26-27, 1983, 380 out of 501 candidates registered during these days were allotted to colleges. 110 out of the remaining 121 were again permitted to exercise a fresh option of courses and are being accommodated in various colleges, leaving only 11 candidates who have not been allotted to any college so far.

The Government are anxious that the facilities provided for admission of SC/ST students in all Central Universities including Delhi University, are in accordance with the guide-lines suggested by the Government.

Accordingly, the Delhi University agreed to reserve 22.5% of the seats for SC/ST (15% for SC and 7.5% for ST) from the current year, as against 20% (15% for SC and 5% for ST) in earlier years. The University has also agreed to relax the minimum percentage of marks for eligibility beyond 5%, and wherever reserved seats are available, to admit students who have obtained not less than 33% marks pass marks in the aggregate in the qualifying examination.

I have had the position of admission during the current year reviewed, in consultation with the University of Delhi and the University Grants Commission. I am glad to inform the House that the University has assured me that all the SC and ST candidates who are eligible to join the University will be offered admission in various courses. For this purpose, registration for SC/ST candidates will be kept open upto August 16, 1983.

It was brought to my notice that several students who had secured very high marks were unable to join Science (Honours) courses due to non-availability of seats. I am glad to inform the House that the Chairman, UGC has assured me that a few more colleges in Delhi will be allowed to offer Honours courses in Science enabling an additional 260 students to get admission to Science (Honours) courses.

I am sure the House will appreciate that the Government, the UGC and the Delhi University are making every endeavour to ensure that eligible students, including those belonging to SC and ST, are admitted to various undergraduate programmes offered by the Delhi University.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are grateful to the hon. Minister for assuring this House that everything will be done in order to see that all those who are eligible, get admission to the different colleges in Delhi University. We welcome this assurance. But you will realised that it is a fact that there are lot of hardships being faced by our students in securing admissions. I must also regret that despite the assurance which has come now, the Government have

treated this question of admissions and the hardships being faced by the students rather lightly. We are, therefore, being given such excuses as students applying in different colleges and, therefore, the situation not becoming very clear. We are also told that after some time the situation will stabilise and so on and so forth. But this is not to be taken so lightly and the complaints should not be so easily dismissed. We are told that the undergraduate facility offered by the Delhi University came to about 37,000. As against this facility available in the Delhi University, the total number of students who secured 40 per cent and so on and so forth to 35,266. However, when we are told that the intake capacity of our colleges is 37,000 students we must remember that the facilities comprised only 23,000 students in the regular B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com. courses. So, we do not know how many students seeking admission to these regular courses are there when the capacity is 23,000. We are given the overall figure of 35,256, who desire admission. But all of them may not like to go in for correspondence courses and so on and so forth. Therefore, the question is this. How many students want admission in the regular courses in the different colleges? When there is a wide difference between the demand for and the supply of seats in the colleges, what is being done to see that those who are qualified and who are applying, get the seats? I must ask the Government for information regarding the number of students who desire admission in the regular courses.

Of course, we are told that the intake capacity is 23,000. What is being done in order to see that those who desire admission in these regular courses do get the required admission? We are told that a large number of students have reported to the University that they have been refused admission, either on very absurd grounds or without assigning any reason what so ever. If it is a fact, how many students have made such complaints to the University and what has the University done in order to see that the complaints are properly looked into and the remedial measures taken?

I must also say that there are difficulties with respect to Scheduled Caste and Tribe

students. While the Government have decided to increase the percentage of seats for the Scheduled Tribes from 5 to 7-1/2, is it a fact that the colleges are not prepared to accept that, they are not prepared to implement it? Are there complaints to this effect with the Government and, if so, what has been done with respect to it?

We are being told that there is no difficulty with respect to Scheduled Caste and Tribe students because all those who registered with the University, almost all of them were given admission slips. But it is not a question of mere allotment being done by the University. It is not a question of mere admission slips being issued by the University. The point is whether they have, on the basis of those admission slips, secured admission in colleges or not. This is the crux of the problem. Is it or is it not a fact that these admission slips are not being honoured by the colleges? The University may assign a student to a particular college, but then the college turns down the application on very arbitrary grounds.

We have a number of instances of complaints by the Scheduled Caste and Tribe students of being harassed, by the colleges. I may refer here to one such reported incident, that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students assigned to the College of Vocational Studies— we are told and it is reported— have complained in writing to the University that not only admission was refused, but the Principal hurled filthy abuses on them and the police was called to throw them out. The University assigns students to a particular college. When they go to that college it is this humiliating treatment that they have to suffer. There is an allegation that even the Principal hurled filthy abuses against them and the police was called to throw out those students assigned to this particular College of Vocational Studies. It is a matter that has appeared in the press. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten this House with respect to such incidents of harassment. What strict action is being taken in the matter?

That the colleges are not honouring this reservation for both the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes students is a matter that must be taken rather seriously. It is a fact that on 23rd of July, the Vice-Chancellor wrote to colleges to let him know the total intake capacity of the colleges and the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who have been admitted to such colleges? We are thankful to the Vice-Chancellor for having so addressed the colleges. But is it a fact that while the Vice-Chancellor asked the colleges to give this information by the 26th of July, very few colleges cared to reply even to the Vice-Chancellor? If such is the situation, one would like to know from the Government what effective steps are being taken in order to see that these complaints of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are also being properly looked into.

Sir, we are told that there is a particular question about minority institutions. There is, for example, the St. Stephen's College in Delhi and the Khalsa College in Delhi, who have declined to abide by the reservation policy. Now, I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House with respect to the position of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and the minority institutions. These minority institutions established and administered by the minorities enjoy certain protection under Article 30 of the Constitution. As such, as per the article, this circular with respect to the reservations cannot be imposed upon the minority institutions. Will the Government, therefore, assure this House that this Circular will not be sought to be imposed upon the minority institutions and their position *vis-a-vis* Article 30 will be duly respected? This is the question throughout India; in various other universities also circulars have been issued and the minority institutions are protesting, complaining about that. That is the position in Bombay and various other places. Therefore, what is the thinking of the Government? And will the Government assure that these restrictions with respect to admission and with respect to the appointment of the teaching staff and others and the reservation there to will not be imposed upon the minority institutions? At the same time, however, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students must have all the facilities and their reservation must be duly

implemented in other colleges in order to see that they do not have any hardships.

Is it not a fact that compared to the total number of seats which can be made available for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes under the reservation, hardly half of the number have applied? If that is the case, there should be no difficulty whatsoever. Therefore, the Government should not merely seek a kind of refuge in the fact that admission slips have been issued. What has been done in order to see that these admission slips are duly honoured by the various colleges? Colleges have all sorts of, I must say, excuses. Some colleges for example Hans Raj and Karori Mal and others, go on saying that the students have not taken English in Standard XI, so the admissions are turned down despite admission slips issued by the university. We have another very funny case of Ram Lal Anand which have refused admission in the ground that they do not have facility to teach Hindi. Have such things come to the knowledge of the Government, to the knowledge of the University? If so, what action has been taken thereon?

I will conclude by saying that not merely assurances are to be given to this House but these assurances have also to be implemented.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Had this Calling Attention come on the 20th of August, things might have been clearer to us. We would have been in a position to give a clear picture. To-day is the 8th of August. The admission is open till 16th of August. Much more will be before our eyes when the admissions are closed.

There are a few points that the hon. Member has enquired into. Say that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students have not joined and their number is so and so and only half of them have joined the colleges or the university, it is upto them to come and join. You cannot force any body to go and join university education.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : That is not what I said at all.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : So many seats are available.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : When so many seats are available and hardly 50% of them have come to secure admission, then why should there be difficulty for those 50% to secure admission ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There is no difficulty. Only eleven scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students are left in whole of Delhi. Even in that case University is going into the matter to see how these eleven are taken up.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Is it your contention that all those to whom admission slips have been given have got admission ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : To-day is 8th of August. Let us reach 16th of August. Then you can put another question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clearer picture can be given only after 16th of August which is the last date for admission.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Admission has been refused. They are complaining to the University. Where is the question of 16th of August ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There is Admission Grievance Committee. They go into the complaint of hardships which the students face. These complaints are individually attended to. In all 120 complaints have been received. These have been processed and sorted out in a large majority of cases.

13.60 hrs.

And still it is going on. You see, the call-attention has just come a week earlier. That is our problem.

23,000 seats are available and that would take care of the students up to 47.1 percentage of marks at the school leaving stage. As I said before, the university has undertaken special efforts. You will be very happy to know from the statement as to

how we are working that every Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate who comes forward for education should get a place.

What happens actually is, as you also mentioned, some of these students—even the non—SC & ST students—go to different colleges and want to be admitted there. What happens is that they do not mark or cut the subject of their choice and then they are asked to take another one. Now if anybody, even among the SC & ST student gets more marks, then naturally the candidates who have got more marks would be taken in and not the one who has got less marks. Otherwise, there is plenty of seats available and if there is any need, we can also look into it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I referred to certain incidents of Principal abusing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The statement is also very much explanatory.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I have referred to the harassment. There is no reply. At least, the Government should say that they will look into these incidents of harassments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever you have said, the Government will look into it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL ; It has come out in the newspaper. We have to go into the details because whatever comes out we have to find out the facts.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : At least say so.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Yes, I said so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are two more Members....Shri Ram Swarup Ram and Shri Bhiku Ram Jain....present. If they complete within 5 minutes each, we can adjourn for lunch.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Lunch can be delayed.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Are you satisfied with the reply ? Nothing has been said about the minority institutions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will see after lunch.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : She is saying something.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The statement given by the Minister gives all the information.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Not all. What about the minority institutions about which I have asked ? If we are to ask questions and not to get reply, let us not have the farce of call-attention. What is the position with regard to the minority institutions ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For your information, the call-attention does not deal with minority institutions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : What about the circular of reservations and the position of minority institutions ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : She can only deal with the subject.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : You are not the Minister of Education. But right now, ask her to explain it. I know you are in the process of becoming a Minister. But that is a different question altogether. That is different matter altogether.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is Minister-ship a better job or Deputy Speakership ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : It is your choice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The call-attention does not deal with minority institutions. It is left to her. If she wants to reply, I have no objection. The point is in the call-attention, there is no mention about the minorities. It is only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the call-attention,

we can only deal with the subject-matter mentioned in it.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय का जवाब पढ़ने से तो दिमागी तौर पर संतुष्टि होती है और लगता है कि विद्यार्थियों के सामने एडमिशन का कोई प्राबलम नहीं है। लेकिन व्यवहार में हम देखते हैं कि आज भी 12,000 से अधिक छात्र अच्छे नम्बर ले कर भी दिल्ली की रोड्ज पर और यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रेमिसिस में घूम रहे हैं; दर दर ठोकरें खा रहे हैं और किसी एम० पी० के फ्लैट में या किसी रिश्तेदार के यहां पड़े हुए हैं।

ये कहते हैं कि हमने उनको सारी सहूलियतें देने की व्यवस्था कर दी है। मैं मन्त्रों महोदय का ध्यान अखबार की कुछ कतरनी की तरह दिलाना चाहूंगा। इसमें एक विद्यार्थी कहता है कि दाखिला भी किस्मत वालों का ही होता है। हमें तो लगता है कहीं टाइप सीखना पड़ेगा। 60 परसेंट से अधिक मावर्स जिन विद्यार्थियों के हैं, उनको आज दिल्ली में क्या मुसीबत सहती पड़ रही है इसका अन्दाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। विगत मई, 1971 से दिल्ली में कोई भी नया कालेज नहीं खुला है। हमारा लिट्रेसी रेट दिन बदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। यदि शिक्षा मन्त्रालय और भारत सरकार शिक्षा के प्रति सही रूप में जागरूक रहती और डे टु डे उनका सर्वे कराया होता तो मैं समझता हूं आज शिक्षा विभाग के समक्ष इस तरह की प्राबलम नहीं होती। हमारे मेधावी छात्र आज आसानी से एडमिशन लेकर इस देश के अच्छे नागरिक बनते। आज विद्यार्थियों के समक्ष जो परेशानी है उसको यही समझना चाहिए कि हम इस देश के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। चाहे तकतीनी क्षेत्र हो या अन्य क्षेत्र, इस

समय यहां पर आपके पास 23 हजार छात्रों को प्रवेश देने की व्यवस्था है जबकि 35 हजार छात्र आज पढ़ने के लिए इच्छुक हैं। विश्वविद्यालय में 23 हजार सीटें हैं, करेस्पॉन्डेन्स कोर्स के लिए 11 हजार सीटें हैं, नान-कालिजिस्ट महिला शिक्षा बोर्ड के लिए 3 हजार के करीब सीटें हैं। 40 परसेन्ट अंक पाने वाले विद्यार्थी करेस्पॉन्डेन्स कोर्स में दाखिला पा सकते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्तर्गत 50 कालेजेज हैं में जानना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर 1971 के बाद कोई नये कालेज क्यों नहीं खोले गए? इसी की वजह से आज यह प्रॉब्लम हमारे सामने आई है।

जहां तक छात्रों का सम्बन्ध है मैं उनमें कोई डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन नहीं करता। छात्र हरिजन हो, आदिवासी हो, गैर हरिजन हो या अल्पसंख्यक हो, सारे विद्यार्थी एक वर्ग के हैं, उनका उद्देश्य अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करके और अच्छे नागरिक बन कर देश का समुचित विकास करना है।

12 हजार छात्र जो गैर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं, वे इस समय सड़कों के चक्कर काट रहे हैं। जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट छात्रों का सम्बन्ध है, जिस वर्ग को मैं रिप्रेजेंट करता हूं, उसमें केवल एक परसेन्ट शिक्षा अभी तक आई है और इसके बावजूद हर जगह नामांकन में उनके समक्ष दिक्कत आ रही है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत 5 हजार सीटें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुरक्षित रखी गई हैं और उन पांच हजार के अगेन्स्ट सिर्फ 1500 छात्रों ने ही एप्लीकेशंस दे रखी हैं। अगर शिक्षा विभाग का रवैया ठीक है, वाइस चांसलर का रवैया ठीक है और फैकल्टीज के डीन का रवैया ठीक है तो फिर आज इस कालिग अटेंशन को लाने

का क्या औचित्य है? 5 हजार सीटें हैं और 1500 एप्लीकेशंस हैं, सभी का एडमिशन हो जाना चाहिए था।

यही स्थिति छात्रों के बीच में प्रश्न बन कर रह गई है। पांच हजार सीटें उन लोगों के लिए रिजर्व हैं, 1500 एप्लीकेशन्स आई हैं, इसके बाद भी उनके एडमिशन में आना-कानी हो रही है। जब हमें संविधान के अन्तर्गत रिजर्वेशन का अधिकार दिया गया है, तो इसमें कोई बीच बचाव की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। यदि कालेजेज द्वारा 1500 लोगों के एडमिशन कर लिए होते, तो इस प्रकार की बात यहां पर क्यों आती। कालेजों में एडमिशन न होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां के प्रिंसिपल्स मनमानी करके पक्षपातपूर्व रवैया अपना रहे हैं। हर जगह सीटें छुपाछुपा कर रखी हुई हैं। इन कालेजों में यमुना पर स्थित श्याम लाल कालेज, दक्षिण दिल्ली राम लाल आनन्द कालेज एवं सेंट स्टीफन कालेज प्रमुख हैं। श्याम लाल कालेज में हर पाठ्यक्रम में 132 सीटें थी, इस बार 80 सीटें रखी गई हैं। इसी तरह से रामलाल आनन्द कालेज में कामर्स के लिए 200 सीटें कम कर दी गई हैं। खालसा कालेज में भी 150 सीटें कम कर दी गई हैं। स्टीफन कालेज और खालसा कालेजों में अल्पसंख्यक के नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय के नियमों का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। जिस प्रकार से सीटें कम की जा रही हैं, इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि 50 की जगह पर 100 भी यदि बनाने पड़ें, इससे बढ़िया कोई महत्वपूर्ण बात नहीं होगी। मंत्री महोदय को यह भी पता करना चाहिए कि उन कालेजों के प्रिंसिपल्स ने किन की परमिशन से ये सीटें कम की हैं?

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

आज से तेरह वर्ष पूर्व ही विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा था— अगर विश्वविद्यालयों की व्यावहारिकता से नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा और उनके पाठ्यक्रमों में वांछित बदलाव नहीं लाया गया तो हमें इस बात के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए कि हमारी डिग्रियों का महत्व लगातार कम होता जाएगा। पिछले तेरह वर्षों का अनुभव यही बताता है कि हमने आयोग की उक्त चेतावनी को अनसुना कर दिया है या हमने वास्तव में क्या अपने को इस स्थिति के लिए तैयार कर लिया है? हम लोगों के पास रोज सवेरे कोई न कोई आदमी आ जाता है और कहता है कि आप हमें एक चिट्ठी लिख दीजिए लड़के के एडमिशन के लिए। हम लोग रोज दस-पन्द्रह पत्र लिखते हैं। आज कल दिल्ली में जो सैक्रेडरी स्कूलों में में बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, उनके लिए भी दिल्ली में समस्या पैदा हो गई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आबादी बढ़ गई है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आबादी बढ़ना एक नैशनल प्रॉब्लम है और एक नैशनल आऊटलुक से इसको देखना होगा। आबादी बढ़ने के नाम पर इरोजन आफ एजुकेशन कर दें, यह बात मैं नहीं मानता। सैकड़ों बच्चों को स्कूलों में दाखिला नहीं मिल रहा है और अब वे कहां पढ़ेंगे। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय, आप इसके बारे में सोचिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You would have written so many letters. They would have been honoured by the respective heads of institutions. After the students get the admission, they do not come and tell us that they have got the admission.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आखिर कोई इस तरह की बात है, तभी तो वे हमारे पास आ रहे हैं।

DR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The students do not come and tell us. That is the case with me also. When I enquire from the institution, they say that they have already given admission. You may have sent 15 letters. Please make a reference to the institution to know how many got admission.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि बढ़ते हुए विद्यार्थियों की संख्या को देखते हुए और उन की मेरिट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्तर्गत सरकार का कितने कालेज खोलने का इरादा है और क्या अगले सत्र में या इसी सत्र में उन विद्यार्थियों का, जिनका नामांकन नहीं हुआ है और वे इधर-उधर धूम रहे हैं, भविष्य सुधारने के लिए क्यों कि उनका भविष्य इस समय अधर में है, उन्होंने कोई निश्चित और ठोस कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है, तो वह क्या है?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि कालेज ने अपनी सीटों को कम क्यों कर दिया है। असल में होता यह है कि मान लीजिए कालेज में एक साल में 100 छात्र हैं और वे 100 छात्र पास हो कर आगे चले गये, तो ये जो उस कालेज के छात्र हैं, वे कहते हैं इन को पहले लिया जाता है। अब दूसरे जो छात्र हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हम भी वहीं जाएंगे, तो वे जा नहीं पाते हैं क्योंकि उन के लिए सीटें कम हो जाती हैं। अब यह पता नहीं है कि किस साल सीटें ज्यादा हो जाएंगी और किस साल कम हो जाएंगी। इस से यह सारी प्रॉब्लम हो जाती है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आप एक कोटा फिक्स्ड कर दीजिए कि इतनी सीटें होंगी। स्टीफन कालेज में अगर 200 सीटें हैं, तो 200 हो रहेंगी।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : सभी स्टीफन कालेज की बात करते हैं। क्या वही एक कालेज है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : और भी कालेजों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : स्टीफन कालेज की ही बात करते हैं और भी बहुत से कालेज हैं। यहाँ पर तो कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेजी न बोली जाए और हिन्दी हो और वहाँ हिन्दी है नहीं, फिर भी सब लोग वहाँ जाने के लिए बैठे हैं। जब ऐसी बात होती है, तो हमारे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। अगर एक ही स्टैन्डर्ड रखा जाए, तब तो मैं बात कर सकती हूँ लेकिन हर एक बहस में मुस्तलिफ़ स्टैन्डर्ड हो जाते हैं और फिर हमारे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। अभी यह बात की जा रही थी कि कालेजों में सीटें क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकती। हमारा तजुर्बा यह है और हमने यह देखा है कि कालेज में जब हमने नम्बर सीटों का बढ़ा दिया, तो वहाँ भर्ती नहीं हुई और जगहें खाली पड़ी हैं क्योंकि पढ़ने वाला जो है, वह 4-5 कालेजों में एप्लाई करता है और जहाँ उसे जगह मिल जाती है, वहाँ अपना एडमिशन ले लेता है। अब दूसरी जगह पर सीटें खाली पड़ी हैं। मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह बताया है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के एडमिशन के लिए पूरा इन्तजाम किया है। सब को एडमिशन मिल गया है 11 को छोड़ कर। 11 को अभी नहीं मिला है और 16 अगस्त तक वह भी पूरा हो जाएगा, ऐसी उम्मीद है। आपको तो खुशी होनी चाहिए कि इतना अच्छा काम हमने किया है लेकिन इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी है। इससे हमको मदद नहीं मिलती है। आपको हमारी हिम्मत-अफ़जाई करनी चाहिए।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : नोकरशाही के हाथ में यह है और 5 हजार सीटें हमारी रिजर्व्ड हैं जबकि 1500 एप्लीकेशनस हैं। तो इन 1500 को तो बिना कहे एडमिशन मिल जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हो तो गया है।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद !

श्रीमती शीला कौल : शुक्रिया। आपने धन्यवाद तो दिया।

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Call-Attention today is on two issues : one, the reported difficulties in getting admission to undergraduate courses in Delhi University, and then, specially to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to say that the Minister has mentioned that there are about 37,000 seats reserved for students who come from High Schools and all that. But as my friend Shri Banatwalla was saying, in fact it is only 23,000 regular seats which can be taken by students who are about 35,266 in number. The difficulty, therefore, arises for these 35,266 students of Delhi. Apart from Delhi students, students from other States also come. Here I must congratulate the Delhi University, for the education in Delhi University is supposed to be one of the best and I do feel that quite a large number of people from all around, whether it is UP or Madhya Pradesh or even from far off places want to come and have education in Delhi. I do not want to under-estimate Kerala education but I must very frankly and honestly say that Delhi comes No. 2 to Kerala if not No. 1. That is the reason why a lot of people are coming from outside.

Now the Minister has said that the number of seats available is 37,000 and out of that, 23,000 are regular B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.Com. (Hons.) course seats. She has not taken into account those students who are coming from outside because education in Delhi is so good and the administration of Delhi University is better. I, therefore,

would respectfully wish to suggest that some such arrangement has to be made that all the Delhi students numbering 35,000 are absorbed. And besides that, a number of students who are coming from places other than Delhi are also absorbed. Delhi is having a bigger heart and anybody may come—it does not matter. When I am talking in that connection, Sir, the population of Delhi has gone up from 5 lakhs to 70 lakhs during the last 35 years. The number of boys and girls seeking education has also gone up. But, my grouse is that proportionate arrangements have not been made for imparting education in Delhi. If Delhi's education is such that there is a good demand, then why arrangements are not being made? I would like to know from the hon Minister whether there is any such scheme by the UGC or the Delhi University or the Central Government to arrange for the admission of those students.

I want to mention what the Minister had said some 3 to 4 months ago. I read it in the papers. She has said, 'The States should check the mushroom growth of colleges and universities.' She has also said that she does not want to sanction opening of new universities without UGC's approval and 'over the years'—you had also mentioned—'quite a large number of people are coming up but without quality'. This evidently means that the standard of education is going down and this deteriorating condition of education in this country is responsible for 7.66 million highly educated youth remaining out of job. I am, therefore, wanting to know with such a high standard as the Delhi University has and with such a high rate of unemployed highly educated persons in India, what arrangements you are making in Delhi to see that these boys and girls who are having this education are properly utilised in service, in the national service, apart from their personal service.

I want to quote what the Chairman of the University Grants Commission Miss Madhuri Shah, has said just probably a month ago. She had said, 'The present anarchy in higher education can only be resolved by scrapping the present regimented and archaic courses of self-learning.' She has also said, 'The unplanned proli-

feration of colleges and universities in 1950s and 1960s saw a phenomenal number of people going in for higher education irrespective of its merits and usefulness. The level of higher education went up by 16 times during the last 30 years. This is quite contradictory. If education has gone up by 16 times during the last 30 years but it is going up without any merit and usefulness and if money is spent—although it is very low, in India the total expenditure on higher education is only 5% of the GNP—and after spending that 5% if you are not bringing out people who can be of any utility to the country and who can be of any utility for their personal families and personal selves, who are just getting Degrees and doing nothing and this has been admitted by both of you that there is a deteriorating condition in the educational stand in this country. Then I would like the hon. Minister kindly to say in what manner she wants to solve this problem of education in India, particularly in Delhi whose educational standard is so high. Delhi is the seat of learning for everybody, including those who do not belong to Delhi. I want the hon. Minister to find out and let us know as to how she wants to solve the problem.

Here I share with the views expressed by Mr. Banatwallah. I wish to congratulate him and other hon. Members who have given this Calling Attention Motion. I am glad that something is happening. The University has realised that there are difficulties in admission. I understand that your Department has taken note of what the Members of Parliament feel with regard to admissions to various colleges. As far as enrolment to these educational institutions is concerned, I am happy that there is a Circular to this effect. You talk about reservation of 7-1/2% that has been made for the ST. But it is not being implemented and one of the officers of your Department is not even caring for that. Something should be done for this. *(Interruptions)*

Another point is that Delhi does not have a large number of ST. Delhi does have a large number of Scheduled Castes. Half of the number of reserved quota for ST is not filled up. Therefore,

they remain vacant. They should not remain vacant for a very long time.

Then, Sir, if the officers concerned do not take note of what has been directed in the Circular, there would be a bad day in the history of educational institutions. We all should know that education is necessary for building up the nation and it is going to give all the other advantages which we have not been able to get so far. But unfortunately the standard of education has been deteriorating every day. Fortunately, it is not the case of Delhi, but is happening elsewhere.

Now, more than 12,000 students are on the road. If you say that 11,500 students can have their education through correspondence course and about 3000 women students can go to non-collegiate courses, I won't call it higher education. Therefore, according to you, higher education can only be given to 37,000 and odd students. They have got to keep pace with the demand. When there is more demand for B. Com. (Hons), Science (Hons.) courses, you should make arrangements for those courses. If those students later on do not get admission, then they carry on with the stereo-typed system of education. That is what is happening now. Here, I would like to draw your attention to page 4 of your statement. You have stated-

"I am glad to inform the House that the Chairman, UGC has assured me that a few more colleges in Delhi will be allowed to offer Honours courses in Science enabling an additional 260 students to get admission to Science (Honours) courses."

That means, there were Science Students with very high marks but they were still walking here and there because of non-availability of seats in the colleges. One thing is clear that there is more demand for Science (Honours) courses, more demand for B. Com. (Hons.) course, more demand for Political Science (Hons.) course—not that they want to become politicians. So, number of seats for these courses should be increased rather than stick to

the gun that only 30 or 36 seats would be available for B. Com. (Hons) courses, etc.

Now, after having taken note of this Calling Attention Notice, the apathy of the students particularly of the Delhi students, I hope all the students who are still unable to get admissions to the colleges, would be absorbed and also anybody who comes to Delhi would be quite welcome and he would be given a seat in one college or the other.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : The hon. Member has just mentioned about the students coming to Delhi from outside. The number of students coming from outside always kept in view while fixing the total enrolment capacity and that is why there are an additional 1500 seats over and above the number of 35,600 students who have become eligible in Delhi alone. I would also like to mention here that there are some who want admission in certain colleges here. Then there are already students who are under-graduates who have applied for I.I.Ts., Medical Colleges and for different Engineering courses all over India. So, students from Delhi also go out because these courses are on all-India basis. When you mentioned that so many students come from outside, I may point out that so many students are also going out, of course, the number of students going out and the number of students coming in may not be the same. What I am saying is that some number of students are also going out of Delhi. If we are talking of job-oriented education, we notice that in the correspondence courses, there are so many people who are employed and who want to improve their educational qualification. So, they join the correspondence courses. There is nothing bad about it. There are so many women who are working and who want to improve their knowledge. So they join the correspondence courses. Correspondence Course have become very popular among the working women and I think you should be happy about it.

Statt. Reg. Leg. by Societies
Regn. (Delhi Amdt.) Ord. 1983

14.40 hrs.

SOCIETIES REGISTRATION (DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I introduce the Bill.

14.41. hrs

STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE SOCIETIES REGISTRATION (DELHI AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English version) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair).

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House shall take up matters under Rule 377. Shri Kunjambu.

(i) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO KERALA FOR PAYING COMPENSATION FOR LANDS ACQUIRED FOR NAVAL ACADEMY AT EZHIMALA :

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore) : The Central Government has decided to set up the Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala. The people of Kerala are grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for this decision. The Government of Kerala has already taken steps to acquire the land for the academy.

However, some problem has arisen in connection with the acquisition of land. Most of the inhabitants of Ezhimala are Harijans, fishermen belonging to the Muslim community and people belonging to the other weaker sections. It is only proper that when their land is acquired fair and adequate compensation is paid to them and necessary arrangements are made for their rehabilitation. Since it is basically a question of livelihood of these people the full market value of their land should be paid to them. But the financial condition of the State Government is not such as would enable it to meet this huge expenditure. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to assist the State to meet the expenditure in connection with the payment of compensation to these whose land is being acquired and their rehabilitation.

(ii) MOVE BY UNITED STATES TO SUPPLY HARPOON MISSILES TO PAKISTAN :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : According to congressional sources, the U.S. has agreed to supply the versatile non-nuclear Harpoon missiles to Pakistan. It is one of the latest weapons in the U.S. armoury which cannot be countered without electronic counter measures.

U.S. policies have, time and again, escalated the arms race in the sub-continent. The recent massive induction of third generation weaponry including the F-16s into Pakistan by the U.S. has forced India

to go in for purchases to counter this threat.

Besides the latest U.S. move being naval in nature has no bearing on the Afghanistan situation. The supply of Harpoon missiles to Pakistan by the U.S. would introduce sophistication in warfare, where it has been comparatively limited so far.

To compound this, Washington Journal "Defence and Foreign Affaris" has reported that a proposal is pending for approval before the U.S. Congress for the supply to Pakistan of the sophisticated vulcan air defence system. The supply of 4 vulcan-Phalan close in weapon system would cost £ 38 million.

The Government must try to persuade the U.S. to reconsider its decision and impress upon Pakistan the harmful consequences of further escalation of the arms race in the region.

(iii) ESTABLISHMENT OF NICKEL EXTRACTION PLANT IN SUKINDA CUTTACK (ORISSA).

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Government of India approved a proposal for establishment of a nickel extraction plant in Sukinda area in the district of Cuttack in Orissa in 1974 involving an investment of Rs. 39.50 crores. The project is yet to be taken up by Government in view of certain technical difficulties involving process technology. Sukinda area in the District of Cuttack in Orissa contains only commercially workable deposits of nickel ore in the country. As India is a net importer of nickel metal involving sizable foreign exchange, production of nickel from ores available in the country is necessary from all considerations. It is understood that the Ministry of Steel and Mines had approached Government of Canada for assistance in providing an appropriate technology for setting up a nickel extraction unit in Orissa. It is requested that the matter may please be expedited as otherwise, the cost which has already escalated appreciably, will increase still further. It may be noted that it is already 9 years since Government of India accorded approval to the project.

(iv) REMOVAL OF HOTELS AND COMMERCIAL COMPLEX FROM SARNATH (VARANASI) :

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के विश्व विख्यात महान् एवं पवित्र बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थान सारनाथ की धर्म स्थली के आस-पास होटल, रेस्टोरेंट तथा अन्य व्यापारिक संस्थान बनवा कर उसकी वास्तविकता और मौलिकता को धीरे-धीरे बदला जा रहा है। 1956 में भगवान् बुद्ध की 2500वीं जयन्ती के शुभ अवसर पर हमारे राष्ट्रनायक स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने विश्व के लोगों के समक्ष आह्वान किया था कि भारत में जहां-जहां भी बौद्ध तीर्थ-स्थान हैं, उनकी वास्तविकता एवं संस्कृति में किसी प्रकार का कोई बदलाव नहीं किया जाएगा। वाराणसी विकास प्राधिकरण सारनाथ में अनेक दुकानें तथा व्यापारिक संस्थानों का निर्माण कराना चाहता है। इसी की देखा देखी प्रदेश के वन विभाग तथा पर्यटन विभाग आदि ने सारनाथ की ऐतिहासिक भूमि पर मूलगंध कुटी बिहार के प्रांगण में दुकानें बनाने की योजना बना ली है और इस पर शीघ्र ही निर्माण-कार्य प्रारम्भ होने वाला है। यदि वहां व्यापारिक केन्द्र बनाए जाते हैं, तो इस पवित्र और शान्तिप्रिय धर्मस्थान की प्रतिष्ठा एवं विशेषता ही समाप्त हो जाएगी। अभी कुछ महीने पहले सारनाथ में धर्मपाल कुटी एवं धर्मकस्तूप के समीप एक जलपान गृह का निर्माण कराया गया है। इसी तरह लगभग आठ वर्ष पहले मूलगंध कुटी बिहार के पीछे मृगदावगृह के समीप एक होटल बनवाकर उसे ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से चलाया जा रहा है। उस होटल में शराब तथा अन्य नशीली वस्तुओं की अवैध बिक्री खुले-आम की जाती है, जिसकी वजह से वहां असामाजिक तत्वों का जमघट रहता है, जिसके कारण धर्मयात्रियों की भावनाओं को ठेस लगती है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि बौद्ध, हिन्दू तथा जैन, इन तीन भारतीय विचारधाराओं

की संगम-स्थली वाराणसी के शान्त वातावरण से युक्त सारनाथ के आस-पास कोई होटल, व्यापारिक केन्द्र अथवा आवासीय मकान आदि का निर्माण न होने दे तथा इस समय मूलगंध कुटी विहार भग्नावशेष क्षेत्र में जो होटल आदि बने हैं, उन्हें तत्काल हटा कर सारनाथ की धार्मिक पवित्रता, प्रतिष्ठा एवं प्राचीन संस्कृति को नष्ट होने से बचाने की कृपा करें।

(V) HIGH COURT BRANCH IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री रसोद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : जनाब डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ी रियासत है और इस रियासत के ज्यादातर इलाकों के लिये इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट मुकदमात के फैसले करने का मजाज है, जिसकी वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश के मगरबी इलाकों के रहने वाले लोगों को अपने मुकदमात की पैरवी करने के लिये इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है, जिसमें बहुत ज्यादा वक्त और रुपया खर्च होता है। इस परेशानी को देखते हुए मगरबी जिलों के रहने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक शाखा मगरबी जिलों में से किसी जिला में खोले जाने की मांग को लेकर एक सत्याग्रह चलाया था और मगरबी जिलों के तकरीबन सारे मेम्बराने-पार्लियामेंट ने भी यह मांग की थी, जिसपर सरकार ने एक कमीशन बिठा दिया, जिसको अपनी रिपोर्ट छः महीने में पेश करनी थी। मगर इस कमीशन को रिपोर्ट पेश करने के लिये दो मर्तबा वक्त दिया जा चुका है और अब इस बात को तकरीबन एक साल हो गया है, जिससे लोगों में बेकरारी और बेचैनी बढ़ती जा रही है।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि वह अब इस कमीशन को एक्सटेंशन न दे और फोरन इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच मगरबी जिलों में से किसी जिला में कायम करे, ताकि मगरबी जिलों में रहने वाले लोगों के वक्त और पैसे की बचत हो सके और उन लोगों को सस्ता इन्साफ मिल सके।

श्री रसोद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : जनाब डिपुटी स्पीकर صاحب - अरिप्रदल्लिश एक बेत बुरी रियासत है और अस रियासत के زیاده تر علاقتوں کے لیے الہ آباد ہائی کورٹ مقدمات کے فیصلے کرنے کا مجاز ہے جس کی وجہ سے اترپردیش کے مغربی علاقوں کے رہنے والے لوگوں کو اپنی مقدمات کی پیروی کرنے کے لیے الہ آباد جانا پڑتا ہے جس میں بہت زیادہ وقت اور رد پیہ خرچ ہوتا ہے۔ اس پریشانی کو دیکھتے ہوئے مغربی ضلعوں کے رہنے والے اترپردیش کے لوگوں نے الہ آباد ہائی کورٹ کی ایک شاخ مغربی ضلعوں میں سے کسی ضلع میں کھولے جانے کی مانگ کو لے کر ایک ستیہ گره چلایا تھا اور مغربی ضلعوں کے تقریباً سارے ممبران پارلیمنٹ نے بھی یہ مانگ کی تھی جس پر سرکار نے ایک کمیشن بٹھا دیا جس کو اپنی رپورٹ چھ مہینے میں پیش کرنا تھی۔ مگر اس کمیشن کو رپورٹ پیش کرنے کے لیے دو مرتبہ وقت دیا جا چکا ہے اور اب بات کو تقریباً ایک سال ہو گیا ہے جس سے لوگوں میں بے کاری اور بے چینی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ میری سرکار سے مانگ ہے کہ وہ اب اس کمیشن کو ایکشن نہ دے اور فوراً الہ آباد ہائی کورٹ کی ایک بینچ مغربی ضلعوں میں سے کسی ضلع میں قائم کرے تاکہ مغربی ضلعوں میں رہنے والے لوگوں کے وقت اور پیسے کی بچت ہو سکے اور ان لوگوں کو سستا انصاف مل سکے۔

(VI) CENTRAL AID FOR MOGHAL ROAD IN J & K STATE

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : The Jammu and Srinagar National Highway is the only vehicular road linking the valley of Kashmir and Ladakh with the rest of the country. Transportation of goods to and from Kashmir is carried through this road. Kashmiri handicrafts, fruits, deodar sleepers, goat skin and other goods pass through it to the country. Though after the opening of the Banihal Jawahar Tunnel the road has remained open for traffic throughout the year except temporary closures in winter months of December, January and February, but of late, the road has shown great strain by regular blockades, causing much trouble and anxiety. This development came as a result of further deterioration in the condition of road at Nashri Nullah, Ramban in 1982-83 as a result of which people living in the valley and Ladakh suffered a lot for lack of supplies of essential commodities; and tourists have been noneless victim to this state of affairs.

Need is felt for an alternate National Highway, which can be none else than the historic Moghal Road, connecting valley with Jammu *via* Shopian. It is a gigantic task and can be accomplished with perseverance and generous aid from the Centre. I would urge the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Tourism to respond favourably to this request, as it is vital in the national interest as well as in the interest of promoting tourism and in ensuring that essential goods are available at reasonable rates in the Jammu & Kashmir State.

(vii) REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE FAMILIES OF BETTIAH CAMP

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) : Sir, a scheme of rehabilitation of 100 new migrant families from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) from Bettiah (Bihar) refugee camp to Jamshedpur was worked out and finalised by the Union Rehabilitation Ministry as early as in 1976 and the refugees were to be moved to Jamshedpur in 1979. The Central Government had also made arrangements for land, loan etc. with the State Government of Bihar. In January 1980, 25 of these 100 refugee families were

only moved into Jamshedpur and till now even these 25 families have not been properly settled. Sir, since then we have been pursuing the question of rehabilitation of the remaining refugee families of Bettiah Camp in Jamshedpur, according to the original scheme of 1977. For some time, the Government of Bihar, as well as the Central Government, had taken the plea that owing to Jamshedpur communal riots, the remaining families could not be settled there. But, even after normalcy had been restored at Jamshedpur, they were not brought to Jamshedpur for settlement. Now the Chief Minister of Bihar has informed Shri Samar Mukherjee, M.P. on 1.8.83 that 22 families from Bettiah camp have been settled at Katihar and that the other remaining 52 families have been provided rehabilitation in the districts of Darbhanga, East Champaran and Muzaffarpur. Sir, thus these remaining families are being dispersed in different places against their wishes and in violation of the original scheme. I, therefore, demand that the remaining refugee families of Bettiah camp should not be dispersed to different places and should be properly rehabilitated at Jamshedpur as per the original scheme.

(viii) PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO SUGARCANE GROWERS AND SALARIES TO WORKERS BY SUGAR MILLS.

श्री अशफाक हुसेन (महाराज गंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्ना किसानों को पिछले तीन वर्षों से बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। समय पर गन्ने की आपूर्ति न होने के कारण सीजन पर किसान परेशान रहता है। मिल स्तर पर पच्ची के मामले में धांधली और भ्रष्टाचार अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुँच चुका है।

केवल उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में ही गन्ना किसानों का 31 फीसदी और 54 फीसदी से अधिक बकाया पिछले सीजन और इससे भी पिछले सीजन का बकाया है। यह बकाया केवल निजी चीनी मिलों के जिम्मे ही नहीं है बल्कि केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन और राज्य सर-

कार के अधीन और सहकारी चीनी मिलों के जिम्मे भी है। केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के अधीन चलने वाली चीनी मिलें भी किसानों के बकाए के 14 दिन से अधिक विलम्ब के भुगतान के “गन्ता नियन्त्रण आदेश” को धारा 3-ए के तहत स्पष्ट कानूनी हिदायत का पालन नहीं करतीं।

मेरे निर्वाचित क्षेत्र में किसवा बाजार चीनी मिल की दशा तो सबसे अधिक चिन्तनीय है। इस सीजन का तो गन्ता किसानों को पूरा रुपया बाकी है ही, पिछले सीजन का बकाया भी अभी साफ नहीं हुआ है। मिल सीजन भर रुक-रुक कर चलती रही है और इसने पूरे सीजन में अपनी क्षमता का आधा गन्ता भी नहीं पेटा जिसके कारण इस क्षेत्र का गन्ता खेतों में सूखता रहा और आखिर तक दूसरी मिलों को सप्लाई होता रहा। कर्मचारियों की तनखाह भी बाकी पड़ी है। आइन्दा यह मिल ठीक से चले इसके लिए अभी से आवश्यक कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। किसानों को बकाए का भुगतान मय व्याज के अविलम्ब होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। कर्मचारियों को उनके बकाए वेतन का भुगतान भी अविलम्ब होना चाहिए। यदि केन्द्र सरकार ने फौरी तौर पर हस्तक्षेप न किया तो किसान और कर्मचारी सीधी कार्यवाही के लिए बाध्य होंगे। केन्द्र सरकार को राज्य सरकार को जरूरी निर्देश देना चाहिए।

14.55 hrs.

JUTE MANUFACTURES CESS BILL-
Contd.
AND
JUTE MANUFACTURES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL BILL-*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the Jute Manufacturers Cess Bill. Shri P. A. Sangma has to continue his speech.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was submitting the other day before the House that the existing Jute Manufactures Development Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is ill-equipped as it does not have adequate funds, nor is it constitutionally broad-based with well-defined powers and functions to take a dynamic view of the promotional and developmental needs of the jute industry.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide for the establishment of a new Council to be known by the same name as the existing Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in view of the fact that the existing Council has received international recognition over the years. The new Council is proposed to be constituted among others, with the representatives of producers and exporters of jute manufactures, growers of jute, workmen employed in factories producing jute manufactures, experts in jute technological research, marketing or economics, representatives of the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with Agriculture, Commerce (Textiles), Finance, Industry, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, and representatives of the State Governments where jute is cultivated on a large scale. It is proposed to vest the Council with adequate powers to deal with various aspects of the jute industry. The existing Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, will be dissolved as soon as the Council is established under the proposed legislation and provision has been made in the Bill for the transfer of the officers and staff employed in the existing Council.

14.57 hrs.

(Shri R. S. Sparrow in the Chair)

The finances of the Council will consist of sums provided by the Central Government from out of the proceeds of the cess on jute manufactures collected under the provisions of the Jute Manufactures

Cess Bill, 1983, grants or loans made by the Central Government or by any person and sums realised by the Council in the discharge of its functions. The Council shall also have the power to borrow on the security of the Jute Fund set up under the proposed legislation or any of its assets.

Under the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, cess at the rate of 1 per cent (instead of the present rate of 0.125 per cent) of the value of jute goods cleared for sale, both for internal and external markets, has been proposed, with an enabling provision to raise it to 3 per cent, depending upon the market conditions and other developmental needs. One per cent cess is estimated to enable the Government to collect about Rs. 6.5 crores annually. It would be possible with this collection to mount the necessary promotional campaigns and give the much needed boost to the research and development efforts.

I am sure the Members will support the twin Bills which, when enacted, will go a long way in solving some of the present and persistent problems of the jute industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on jute manufacturers for the purpose of carrying out measures for the development of production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Council for the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, the financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri D.L. Baitha and Shri R.L.P. Verma have given notice of amendments to the motion under consideration in respect of Jute Manufactures Development Council

Bill. Mr. Baitha is not present. Mr. R.L.P. Verma, are you moving your amendment?

15.00 hrs.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 21st November, 1983." (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : The present Bill for setting up a new Jute Manufactures Council in place of the old one as has been stated in the statement of objects and Reasons has four fold purpose. These are market promotion, cost reduction, dynamic approach to research for improvement in technical process of production and stabilisation of prices. The present Bill is the off-shoot of a long process which seems to be the reaction of this Government to the persistent demand throughout the country for this ailing industry which has been suffering for quite some time, has become sick gradually and is facing very serious problems.

By an Order dated September 22, 1980 a task force on jute textile was set up. So far as I know Shri P.K. Kaul was Incharge. There were other Members also. This task force submitted a report. It is the report of 1981 February. In September, 1981 the Textile Secretary, Shri Amul Datta, as Chairman was entrusted to look into the report of this task force. This Amul Datta Committee had five meetings. The last one might be towards the end of 1981. The major recommendation of this task force was cancelled. It was not accepted by Amul Datta Committee. The major recommendation of the task force was to set up a Jute Board on the lines of Tea Board and such other Boards. But Amul Datta Committee did not accept it.

Apart from this Jute Board which was not accepted by this empowered committee, there were so far as I know about 40 other recommendations. That was in relation to the lot of workers, in relation to the problem of modernisation, underutilisation of the installed capacity, their viability and many

other things. But in this Bill which has come now in this House, this House is in the dark about the other recommendations of the task force and the views and the comments of the empowered Amul Datta Committee. On the basis of the report submitted by the task force, I would very much like hon. Minister while replying to make it clear what were the other recommendations. I say this because I have grave reservations, serious reservations, about the futility of the Council and the Cess Bill that has come up with a view to improving the lot of the Jute Industry. Jute Industry is a very important industry. It is very important as a foreign exchange earner. It is our traditional foreign exchange earner. But over the years, it has been allowed to grow sick deliberately by mismanagement.

No doubt, there is a problem in the foreign market because Bangladesh and other have come in a big way as competitors. More ever with improved techniques, science and technology developing in the Western countries and others are also standing in the way of our export promotion. But if you look into the problem in a different way, we have 69 jute mills spread over the whole country, especially in the Eastern region and West Bengal with about 2.5 lakhs of workers. It is not a small thing. The lot of more than 40 lakhs of jute workers is directly related to the future of this industry. So, millions of people—if we take ancillaries and other allied industries—are dependent in other ways. Quite a large number of people of this country are dependent on the jute industry. But it is monopolised by nine monopolists, to say the least. They have looted the industry like anything and they have allowed the industry to become sick deliberately by mismanagement and diversion of funds and siphoning of funds. Even funds provided by the Reserve Bank for purchase of raw jute have been diverted. I asked on the very floor of the House the then Finance Minister and, later on, the present Finance Minister as to what are they going to do with those people who have taken more than Rs. 192 crores for the purpose of revitalisation of this industry to help the jute growers but diverted the same amount. What are you going to do about this? Nothing has come out. The other day, I had asked a straight question to the Minister

of Law, Justice and Company Affairs regarding the diversion of depreciation fund. He just pleaded helplessness. He said, in the existing Act, there is no such provision by which I can interfere. Although it is a known fact to every one that diversion of depreciation fund is a serious matter which is taking place not only in jute industry but in many other industries, he is not able to do anything. If you give them money, will they utilise it?

Even today when we were discussing in my constituency about the jute mills, as in my district there are so many jute mills having 11,000 workers, 10,000* workers have been laid off and the mills have been closed for months together and years together. Out of 69 jute mills in our country, 24 are closed down of which 19 are located in West Bengal. They are sick. What can we do? There is no market. But one big question I would ask. What are developed countries like U.S.A., U.K., France doing? There is no market because in countries where science and technology development pace is much higher, they do not depend on gunny bags. Our market is elsewhere. At least, we should have tried there. In the West African countries, you have markets. They are badly in need of gunny bags and other things. What is happening, do you know? Because of the sinister plan of these monopolists who are controlling this jute industry, our people who are being given money for market research and export promotion do not like to go for searching the market in these under-developed countries or developing countries. They better prefer to go to U.S. or Brazil and have an office there. I will come to it and I will refer to it.

It is being said by this way that or that way that this jute industry has no profit. Sir, it has good future. Millions of people are engaged in this industry and their lot is directly associated with it. What will happen to them?

This Jute Manufactures Cess Bill and this Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, in my-opinion, will not serve the purpose. Repeatedly and persistently, taking into consideration all the aspects of this industry, taking into account the pleas,

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal)

the pretexts, the arguments and the reasons given by the Central Government, on this occasion or that, the consensus is that nationalisation of this industry is the only solution. But the Government, instead of looking into that, have brought forward these two Bills which will not help. There were unanimous resolutions passed, not once but more than once, in the West Bengal Assembly. That is the opinion of all-trade unions, including that of INTUC; that is the opinion of State Governments including that of West Bengal Government. But by cleverly avoiding this demand, by passing this demand, the Government has come forward with these kind of Bills.

The hon. Minister in his statement has not mentioned about 40 other recommendations of the Task Force which had gone into this matter. He has not accepted the proposal of having a Jute Board.

Then, about research and development, it is agreed that if there is no modernisation, if there is no research and development, to compete in the international-market, our jute industry cannot survive. Let me give you some examples of how from the laboratory, the research already done, has not yet come into practice. One such example is the jute reinforcement plastic research. Under the Commonwealth scheme, near London, the IJMA had completed that by using jute. They have made one model. In place of ply wood, we can use jute for sanitary ware and in a number of ways for having a modern life. We can manufacture many things by which we can expand our market and we can have a very bright future for the jute industry. A lot of time has passed but the result of that research has not come into practice. We are not at all interested in that.

The monopoly-houses which control the jute industry are not only-exploiting labour, not only holding the whole nation and our economy to ransom, but they are also fleecing jute growers. That has become their primary purpose. Their "be all and end all" purpose, by manipulating the market is just to fleece jute growers and make money, and in this name or that name, divert that money and siphon off that money.

There is no one to whom the monopoly houses have to account for.

Let me give you another example of research work that has been done in Holland. TNO laboratory, regarding twistless spinning. A lot of fibre is wasted in the spinning process. This laboratory has done very good research work. It has been tested. If twistless spinning is accepted, if that is put into practice, it will help our jute industry for the export market and all that. But it is not being done.

I just want to bring home the point that this piece of legislation is not going to solve the problem of the jute industry. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to that aspect of the matter.

As regards export promotion, what is the Government doing? Are they taking care of the market which has got a lot of potential? Bangladesh is our immediate neighbour. We are also interested in healthy competition. There may be healthy competition. We must see the mutual interest of both the countries in proper perspective. But, what our own people who are entrusted with the job of looking into the market affairs, have been are doing? There is one Officer in the USA for market proper promotion, market research and market development. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to say who is that person. Is he not a green card holder who is not at all interested in the industry? What is he doing? I can give you further details about that person. He is not doing anything for expanding our market. There is another office in Brussels. What this office is doing? Is it sincerely looking after the prospects of the industry? It is not. So, instead of looking into the crux of the problem, the Central Government comes forward with a piece of legislation only to bypass the genuine and sincere demand of the nationalisation of the industry and to which will ultimately serve the interests of those who are causing harm to the industry and of those who are holding the whole industry to ransom.

On several occasions I have informed the House that I have seen the plight of the jute

workers with my own eyes. I have organised relief when for months together, years together, thousands and thousands of workers were thrown out of employment. What can they do? The workers are now overburdened with work load. It is a serious problem now a days. Our senior comrade and parliamentarian Shri Indrajit Gupta is there. He has been associated for decades together with the movement of the jute workers. He will speak about that problem.

This Development Council is not going to solve the problem of the workers. Not even a bit. I tell you that because the composition of this Development Council will ultimately be manipulated by the same people. The Government, preside over the Jute Corporation of India which was set up in order to protect the interests of the jute growers. But our experience has been that the Jute Corporation is hand in glove with the agents of these big monopoly houses, with the owners of these big monopoly houses and is manipulating the market in such a way that the marginal jute growers cannot hold their stocks. They are very eager to sell their produce. Because of the stress, they are compelled to make these distress sales. Not even the cost of production they get. That is the role of the Jute Corporation.

I am not against the setting up of this Council. I am not against the Cess Bill. You may raise the cess from 1% to 3% and thereby get an increase in cess from the present Rs. 6.5 crores to Rs. 19 crores. But my plea is that this will not solve the problem.

If you want to solve the problem of the jute industry, nationalise it, enquire into the past and the present malpractices of the owners of the jute mills, what they are doing, how they are misappropriating money embezzling, diverting money and siphoning of the money.

If you want to bring about modernisation of the industry, you should look into the several other recommendations made by the task force which were looked into by Amal Datta Committee. You should study the recommendations regarding modernisation and research and development.

I had mentioned only two points. These two aspects were not looked into. This only shows that those who are at the helm of affairs are not looking into the prospects of this industry. I have mentioned only two, the Commonwealth Research, London, and Holland Research, by which we can use the fibre jute for partitioning wall, sanitary tubes, etc. they have manufactured models also: twistless spinning process, and there are several others. From the laboratory the end result will have to be put into practice. And the market will have to be searched. There are other places where the officials generally do not like to go. They are more interested in USA, New York, Washington, and other developed countries. Go and search and for the market in other places where you may not have the comfort and amenities which you do have in the modern metropolis of developed countries.

Lastly, Government should sincerely realise the problem of the industry. Nationalisation is the only answer to the problem of jute industry.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this country through Parliament has got committed to a mixed economy. Several of us were very keen that such industries as jute and sugar should be nationalised. But then we discussed it on several occasions in the Congress Working Committee, also in the Congress General Body and later on in this House and we came to the conclusion that the time had not come to think of nationalising these industries and that we should continue to manage these industries through private enterprise also. I am using the word 'also' advisedly because nothing prevents any State Government or any cooperative concern from taking over as many mills as possible or from starting their own independent mill and in that way make their own contribution and gain some of the advantages of nationalisation. But most unfortunately so far as the jute industry is concerned, neither the State Government nor any cooperative effort has come forward till now to come to the rescue of either the growers or the workers. My hon. friend has said just now that as many as two and a half lakhs of workers are employed in this industry, that means two and a half lakhs of families, and in them are employed not only

the Bengalis but also the Oriyas and the Andhras and quite a number of Biharis also. All these people generally in those days were supposed to be concentrated in Bengal.

But then Bengal came to be divided into two and now we have Bangladesh and ourselves. We are supposed to be competing one with the other. But only the other day through the initiative of our Prime Minister as Head of the Non-Aligned Summit, the leaders of seven of these countries have got together and come to the conclusion that they should try to have as much of economic cooperation between themselves as possible. If some effort, genuine effort, constructive effort, is made in that direction, then it should not be impossible for us to try and minimise the evils of competition between Bangladesh and ourselves at least in this direction. I am sure Bangladesh also is faced with even greater problems of economic failure of this industry than West Bengal.

What is the position in regard to several other industries also? Whenever several of these industrial units go sick, Government is obliged to take them over more in the interest of workers than in the interest of anyone else, and this is how Government has come to be saddled with the management of these sick industries: they call sick enterprise because private enterprise is failing. Why does private enterprise fail in some industries, in some industrial plants, whereas it makes a lot of profit in some others? There must be something wrong so far as the management of labour and management of relations between labour and employers. It is a notorious fact that in some parts of the country including West Bengal, these relations have not been cordial, have not been co-operative, have not been productive of efficient management and naturally no good results ensue no wonder the so-called monopoly houses are trying to divert as much of their assets as possible from this industry in West Bengal where they seem to be having according to them, too much of trouble and too much of difficulty in managing labour, to sore other States.

Now, how do they divert those resources? Some time ago they were thinking of taking away the industries. Then the

local government at that time was being run by the Marxist Party. So they came across with a lot of difficulties. The local government would not allow them. Being resourceful people, they seem to have hit open this new solution of not ploughing back profits into the depreciation fund. Now why is a depreciation fund created? It is in order to help the industry to perpetually go on functioning in an efficient manner and in order to reimburse whatever is being lost through wear and tear year after year. Now how is it that these depreciation funds are being diverted from one place to another by the same management or any management for that matter? There is the Companies Law. My hon. friends want us to believe that the Companies Law is incapable of preventing them from doing this. Then what about the Income Tax Department? Is it not a fact that whatever is being set apart for depreciation fund is being given certain concessions so far as payment of income tax is concerned? If that is so, certainly the Income Tax Department has to be taken to task. Why is that not being done? It is a mystery to me. I would like to be enlightened.

There are growers also. My hon friend, the Minister said that workers are being provided with some representation on this Council. I raised the same objection the other day in regard to Oil Seeds Board also that there is no representation for agricultural workers. It is not only that 40 lakhs of farmers are producing jute but there must be an equal number of khet mazdoors also who are engaged in this industry in growing jute. Now they are not provided with any representation at all. I would like that also to be looked into by the Government.

Having said that, there is also the other proposition. Same difficulty was found in regard to oil seeds also. There are a number of States which are interested in this jute industry—in the growing of it, in the processing of it and in the manufacturing of it. All the States are provided equal representation irrespective of the varying degrees of importance that the different States have in the production and totality of this industry. Certainly, West Bengal is the primary State, a State of prime importance. Then comes Bihar. Then comes Andhra and also

there is Assam and so on. Now, there should not be the same quantum of representation for all these States. It should be varying. I was suggesting this the other day, but the Department does not seem to have become the wiser by suggestions that we make. We made these suggestions 10 days ago and the same government brings forward this Bill. I am not satisfied with the manner the Law Ministry is co-operating with the various other Ministries which are interested in placing these Bills before us.

There is the Jute Corporation; it is supposed to look after the marketing. Is it not so? It was not doing its work properly not effectively. It was expected to purchase jute from the farmers and then, afterwards, make it available to the manufacturers. There was some difficulty between the manufacturers and the Jute Corporation and this difficulty goes on varying from year to year with the result that the Jute Corporation has not succeeded in protecting the growers. At the same time, the manufacturers have great complaints against this Corporation. I do not know what would be the relations between the Corporation and this Council. Is this Council going to be entrusted with the task of maintaining jute prices or not? Or, is the maintenance of jute prices going to be the sole responsibility of the Corporation? I would like to be enlightened about that. I would like this Council itself to be entrusted with the task of maintaining jute prices—the minimum as well as the maximum prices? The minimum price and the maximum price are supposed to be taken care of in so far as oil seeds are concerned by that Board. The Bill which we have recently passed in this House would soon become an Act. Why is not this Council to be entrusted with the same responsibility? For this, this Council should be entitled to raise the money in the same way as the Oilseeds Board is entrusted with that authority to issue debentures or raise money by way of loan and so on. I do not find that power any where here in so far as this Council is concerned. If the Council is entrusted with these functions which are as important as for the other Board, I would also like it to be entrusted with the price management. Otherwise, this Council is not going to serve the purpose at all of rehabilitating this industry.

I will come back again to the original point of the sick mills that are being taken over by the Government. Here this is this industry. But, this industry was not always a sick one. Fifty years ago or sixty years ago, it used to be a major industry. It was then not mostly owned by the Indian Monopoly houses but by the British Monopoly houses. It was there in London and other places in Scotland. From them, our people had taken over the ownership as well as the management of this industry. Then this industry had become sick. This industry is becoming continuously sick and it goes on defaulting as also losing.

So far as the workers as also the country are concerned, in the nation's interest, we expect the Government to take it over. There are two or three stages before the national Government takes it over. What is the role that the local Government—the State Government—is expected to play? Is it not a fact that the State Governments took over some of the factories and their shares are bought in the bazar by such people as Shri Swraj Paul and how many of the tycoons are afraid of him? Why not the State Governments purchase their shares and take over the factories. Why is it that the State Government in West Bengal is failing in this direction? Has it taken over even one factory?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Wherefrom is the money to come?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Sir, Marxists Government is now thinking of money. They are raising plenty of money; they are always in deficit and yet, they go to the Reserve Bank and State Bank of India. Whenever they do not get overdrafts, they make a complaint against the Government of India. When it comes to the workers or the growers and in rehabilitating them they say that the industry has become sick. It is because of their own wrong labour policy. That is why they are not able to have enough money by issuing debentures and by various other means for raising the loans. By raising loans why do they not do it? There must be plenty of people. They are having enough loose money and they have their own Marxist Government there. Why don't they put that money in

(Prof. N. G. Ranga)

the loans that the Government raises ? How, with that money why don't they take over one after the other, as many factories as possible which are being managed or controlled or exploited by these monopolists ? They can set an example with the rest of India. They don't want to do that. They want the Government of India to take them over. It is these theoreticians who talk about nationalisation. I also believe in nationalisation provided it can be managed properly, it can yield profits, it can yield good prices for the growers, good enough wages for the workers and proper management for everybody concerned. But when the whole of the industry becomes completely sick and when it is taken over, who is going to be benefited ? Monopoly houses would be benefited. They would only be too glad.

Now, on the other hand, the monopoly houses will not be very happy, I am sure, because they would be paying Rs. 600 crores every year by way of cess. I am glad this is being raised now. It was 0.15 and now it is going to be 1.5. At least this is one good thing that our Government has come forward to do. Let them raise this money, not Rs. 6.5 crore, but three times or four times, as much money as they can, let them raise and let them set apart a portion of the proceeds after going into shares with the West Bengal Government and then try to purchase as many of the mills as possible and then rehabilitate them. Let them improve their technology and then increase their efficiency and thus help the workers. We were talking about sharing of labour and capital in management. Let them make experiments with that. Let the workers have half of the management responsibility. Let the employers, what you call the management, have half of the responsibility for the management. Let them make these experiments. But no proposals for such experiments are coming from West Bngal. It is most unfortunate. If I were in the position of my hon. friends, in charge of that Government, I would, certainly try to do something. I am all in favour of workers, just as my hon. friends are. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : There are jute mills in U.P. and in other States

also. What are those State Governments doing ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We know the results now. The West Bengal Government is not playing as much socialistic role in regard to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of these industries as they should have done, as they should. I appeal to them let them come forward. It is not a matter of challenge or anything like that. They should play their role also just as constructively.... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I want the Government of India any how to play its own role in a constructive manner. This Bill is a constructive move, but this is not enough. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : The jute mills owned by the Central Government are also not running properly. Are they running properly ? I have brought it to the notice of the House repeatedly and the Minister not bothered. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : My hon. friend will get all the opportunity and that time he can put those questions to the Government and get the answers. I am not satisfied with the roles that this Government is playing. Nor am I satisfied with their Government in West Bengal, the Communist Government. Both the Governments have failed so far. But at least this Government has come forward with this proposal. It has already had that Corporation. On the whole, neither the peasants nor the industrial workers nor the khet mazdoors, nor the industry as a whole is satisfied with the kind of dispensation we are having, either from that end or from this end. (*Interruptions*)

Let the Government make an effort to reach cooperative relations with the West Bengal Government. Let the West Bengal Government come forward with constructive proposals, not partisan proposals, not in rivalry, but in a cooperative manner. Let them come forward with constructive proposals by way of cooperativization of this industry, progressive collective management between the workers and employers in this industry, and also by proper, adequate and

timely financing of this industry, by first of all paying the greatest possible attention to the interests of the workers and growers.

My hon. friends are all the time thinking of the industrial workers. Sometimes they think of growers' interests also. My friend Mr. Chitta Basu sometimes does it. Let them pay as much attention to the interests of growers and agriculturists. I want them to do that also. In this way alone, can this industry be rehabilitated, not by political exchanges or partisan considerations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I would have appreciated it very much if the senior Minister had also been present. I do not mean any disrespect to Mr. Sangama, a young man with a lot of enthusiasm and all that. But I think this is a sufficiently important matter which warranted the presence of the senior Minister. Anyway, he must be—I suppose—busy with something or the other. He is in town; I know that, because I saw him at the airport last night.

It is better if we do not go on accusing the State and taking up cudgels on behalf of the Central Government against the State Government, because this is a problem which is not going to be solved. If I may say so just by political exchanges, nor is it going to be solved by this kind of a piecemeal tinkering legislation which is brought from time to time. I am opposed to these Bills, not because of their content, but because as Mr. Rup Chand Pal also said, these Bills, in our opinion, are meant to create some sort of a diversion from the pressure which is growing in the country now for nationalization, despite what respected Prof. Ranga may have said.

At the moment, there are some 23 or 24 mills lying closed. Of them, 18 or 19 are in West Bengal; three in Andhra Pradesh, closed; one is in Madhya Pradesh, in Raigarh, closed; one in Bihar, in Kasihar, lying closed. 70,000 to 80,000 workers are unemployed, as a result. These closures or lock-outs, whatever they are, are entirely the handiwork of the employers. Government claims that by setting up this Jute Manufacturers Development Council, and providing

it with funds which will be realised from the cess, they will be able to re-organize whole production of this industry and regulate export trade, and revive the export trade which has slumped to some extent, and to restore the fortunes of this industry.

Even if I had supported these Bills, which I do not because of the reasons I have given. I would have pointed out some interesting things. But I don't want to waste too much time on that. For example, in this Cess Bill, the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, in the definition given in clause 2—because the cess is to be levied on manufactured goods—the definition is given here. What is meant by jute manufacture? The definition is: “Jute manufacture” means any article specified in the Schedule which contains more than fifty per cent of jute (including Bimlipatnam jute or mesta fibre of any sort) by weight of the total fibre content...” The definition given of the type of jute goods on which the cess is going to be levied, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if he could kindly tell us knowing the jute industry as we do—what is the machinery that they have got, what is the monitoring system they have got, by which they will be able to check whether any particular article jute manufacture really contains more than fifty per cent of jute including Bimlipatnam jute or mesta fibre or does not? Have they got anything? Have they made any provision? They will have to accept whatever mill-owners tell them? We know from many years of experience what is called the batching mix when different types of fibres, when different varieties of fibres are mixed, before the process of batching and preparing begins. When it goes to the spinning frame, it is the batching mix, a mixture in the batching process which really determines the entire end-product and also determines the extent of profitability which will accrue to the company. How are you going to check this? You have put a very big definition here. But, I think, the whole thing will be reduced to absurdity because these people will hoodwink you every time. You have no means of knowing which manufacture contains 50 per cent of jute or Bimlipatnam or mesta. How will you check up? I am not going into that further.

Another thing has not been made clear. For example, the money which will accrue into this fund from the cess. Is it permissible for the Council to spend any part of that money for pay export subsidy also to the mill-owners? It is not ruled out. Anything can come under omnibus definition of promotion of export, encouragement to export, incentives for export. That means that in addition to hundreds of crores of rupees which this industry has swallowed up from the nationalised banks and from public financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India, is this Council also going to give money for export subsidy. I would like to know. Your Ministry of Commerce is very much interested in export. That is its main function. Will he also kindly tell us—because this aspect is very much in the air now—a-day show private employers investing very small amount of their own money are able to control a large number of companies using public funds for the purpose? You know it is a very hot issue at the moment. So, I would like to know, if he could kindly tell us that over the years, how much money has been given to these mill-owners, advance to these mill-owners by way of bank loan, by way of grant, by way of money given by the IDBI and other such financial institutions in the modernisation, sometimes, in the name of procuring raw jute sometimes and what is the net result now? The biggest single mill in this industry, the National Jute Mill, situated near Calcutta, which was at one time employing some 14-15,000 workers and which belonged at one time to our friend, Goenka, who threatened to close it down, said, we are running at a loss. We know how much money the State Bank of India gave to that company. They were given loan against a security. They said, so many crores of rupees worth of raw jute which they had in their own godown, against that security, the State Bank of India gave them huge loan. Later it was discovered in their godowns that there was no raw jute at all. This is how the State Bank of India functions. So, we would like to know that this money is going to be used for, apart from these functions which have been prescribed here,

Take the Development Council Bill. I do not support it. But there are some odd

things in it. Take, for example, composition of the Council. As far as the State Governments are concerned, there are seven State Governments mentioned here—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. They have provided in this Council for six members to be appointed representing the State Governments. What does that mean? That means that somebody will have to be left out. It says that they are going to be rotated by alphabetical order. I do not know whether it will be from year to year or what the period will be, because it has not been specified here. As Prof. Ranga has said, you cannot compare in this matter of jute Tripura, Orissa or Meghalaya with West Bengal. Prof. Ranga himself has said that West Bengal should be given more representation for obvious reasons. The whole industry is situated there. So, if West Bengal is to be given not one but, let us say for argument sake, two out of six, then only four seats will be left for other six State Governments. What is the idea behind this? Why are they juggling with figures? They could easily provide one for each State Government and may be one extra for West Bengal. But they have done it for some reasons which he may explain. In addition to the Members of the Council under clause 3, they have given the powers to the Council to associate a number of persons. Again there is another clause to coopt any number of persons whom they may think fit and necessary to advise and guide them. Why so much association and so much cooption? What is the idea? What have they got in mind?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They do not have any right to vote.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No right, of course. But all the possible interests they could think of have been provided specifically under different categories. Who are all these people who are to be associated and coopted, I do not know. But when a Bill is presented before the House, this is to be clarified and explained.

I have noticed one thing to which I want to draw the attention of Prof. Ranga. The functions of this Council are set out

great length in clause 7 from (a) to (k). But there is not a single mention of any promotional measure which will help the grower of raw jute. The idea is that this Council using some of this money in the case fund should help the raw jute growers to set up cooperatives. It is not there anywhere. You know that in the whole of eastern India, Orissa, Bihar, Assam or West Bengal, the cooperative movement is at a very low level of development. It is the weakest in the whole country. These raw jute growers are very small people. They are not big farmers owning big plots of land. They are raw jute growers who are so poor that most of them even before the crop has come in the field, sell it in advance by a contract with the middlemen and traders, because they cannot hang on to their raw jute even for one day. They have not got the wherewithal to feed their families the next day. They have to sell it immediately. They have no staying power or holding power. Therefore, if they are to be given a better bargaining power with the middlemen, traders and agents of the mills, they must be taught, helped and encouraged to form cooperatives. But I do not find mention of that here. I suspect the reason is, once they have formed the cooperative, they will be able to bargain for a higher price for their raw jute. And if there is a higher price, then the mill-owner friends of this Government will come and say that the price of raw jute has gone up and, therefore, they are losing money. Or they say that exports will suffer because higher prices of raw jute will have to be reflected in the finished products and that will harm our export market. Therefore, there is no anxiety shown here to help the raw jute growers to get a remunerative price.

I have a lot of things to say, but there is no time. We have been pressing since the beginning of this session for a special discussion on jute. Unfortunately, we have not succeeded. That is why I am taking this opportunity to say a few things. I hope you will permit me to take another 5 or 7 minutes.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons has dealt at length with what is the Government's general plea always that this

is a sick industry, it is facing so much competition that it has lost its export market and it has become sick. But there is one very peculiar, interesting and curious question which agitates us in West Bengal that in this industry, while the employers always say that their cost of production is higher than the price at which they sell their goods and, therefore, they are losing, while they cannot even recover their cost of production, while there is such a crisis in the industry, according to them, how is it that when any jute mill owner wants to sell his mill, wants to dispose of his mill, there is no difficulty what soever? How is it that so many parties are coming, rushing forward to purchase that mill, to take that mill? If it is such a hopeless condition that you cannot even recover your cost of production, because the selling price is so low and your cost of production so high, why is it that the industrialists are falling over each other to buy and how are they able to transfer them from one hand to another so easily? The answer is that this is another source of utilising and converting black money in this country. Therefore, people are very eager to be jute mill owners.

They are not interested in the industry, in its long term prospects or the earning of foreign exchange. It was one of the best foreign exchange earners this country ever had. But now 70 per cent of the production of the mills is not exported, it is sold in the domestic market. That change you must understand. This industry is no longer as dependent on the export markets, as it used to be. 70 per cent of its production is sold internally—it is a good thing in our country that only for 30 per cent of our production we are depending on the export market.

It is the mill owners who have ruined the export market. I can give you so many quotations from the past to show that over the years it is they who have ruined the export market. For some time, for some period, there was a boom during the Korean war; during the Bangladesh war the boom condition came. They increased their prices to such an extent that they were able to make record profits, but they ruined the future of the industry. Speculation is

(Shri Indrajit Gupta)
rampant in the industry. Is this Council seriously going to try to curb the speculative trade, what goes on in the name of forward trading, forward market in the jute industry? They will not be able to touch even a marginal fraction of it, I am quite sure. Then, by the under-invoicing of exports, you know what big scandals have taken place in the past. So, these things are there.

As Shri Sangma knows, as far as cotton textiles and ready-made garments, which come under his Ministry are concerned, there is a hullabaloo going on at the moment about foreign importers complaining about the poor quality of our exports shipped to them, because the pre-shipment quality control and inspection is not working properly. The same thing will happen in the jute goods; in fact, it is happening in the jute goods. Our unscrupulous mill-owners contract for something and then they sell sub-standard goods, defective goods, which do not come to their required specifications. This is how the export markets have been ruined. The importers abroad want that there should be a fairly stable price; they do not want sharp ups and downs in the prices; no importer would like that. The despatch of sub-standard goods has created such a situation where the importers abroad do not want to buy from India; they prefer to go to other sellers, or they are going for substitute material, synthetic materials and all that.

Incidentally, I should say one thing. Perhaps it is wrong to say that all our exports have slumped; only the US market has slumped and no other market. Every other market, UK, the rest of Western Europe, the rest of Eastern Europe, Africa, they all continue, and these are all figures from the Indian Jute Mills' Association figures.

16.00 hrs.

You will find that there has been a growth in our exports. It is only in the USA that there has been a slump and that is due to the fact that the US economy itself is in recession at the moment due to Mr. Reagan's policy. The money is being spent on building nuclear missiles and arms.

There is a cut-back on housing where this carpet backing made of jute is required. There is a cut-back in the automobile industry where this jute carpet backing is required. Housing programmes have been drastically cut in the United States. Automobile factories are being closed down and people thrown out, and then if you want the whole future, the fate and destiny of our industry, to be linked with the United States market, you are bound to get into trouble. For years and years we have been saying, 'Diversify, do market promotion, go out to other countries'. As Mr. Rup Chand Pal said, you can manufacture so many different types of things. Why have they not done it? Who prevented them? And they will never do it unless the Government takes over. Simply by giving them some money through this Development Council they are not going to change. They are not interested in the future prospects of this industry, they are interested in making some quick money, that is all. I do not want to impute any motives, but those people who are now the millowners, the main bulk of mill owners controlling this industry are only interested in quick profits, easy profits and that also is then siphoned off and diverted for other purposes and not spent in this industry at all.

16.02 hrs.

(Shri N.K. Shejwalkar in the Chair)

Sir, these concessions are being made repeatedly by the Government. I do know why. Just now I read that if there are going to be any losses now on exports of carpet backing to the USA, the Government has agreed that these losses are going to be shared between the government and the industry. Why? What for? Why should the Government share these losses? Then the Indian Jute Mills Association is now demanding that this 70 per cent of production which is sold inside the country, that is mainly gunny bags and the main buyer, by the way, is the government of India, the Supplies Department and all that, they are demanding that a statutory minimum price must be fixed at which these gunny bags will be sold, that is, cost plus something, to assure them a reasonable margin of profit, and we are told that the Govern

ment is now contemplating, and till that is done those mills will not be opened. Those mills will remain closed until the pressure and force this government to agree to the statutory minimum price for the carpet backing so that they can make a margin of profit, then one or two or five or six of these mills may be opened. This is a strike by the millowners, it is not a strike by the workers, it is a strike by the millowners to compel and pressurise and coerce the Government to accept their demands. What have you got to say about these things ?

Finally, I would say that in this whole jute business, from the raw jute to the finished product, a small, nationalised sector has already come. In the marketing of raw jute there is the Jute Corporation of India set up by the Central Government. Its performance is thoroughly inadequate, everybody knows. It is able to purchase a very small quantity of the total raw jute produced. Its performance in the last one or two years has slightly improved, I must admit, I have got the figures with me, but still the bulk of the raw jute is outside their control and it is purchased, as usual, by the agents of the millowners and by big traders and middlemen who depress the prices and refused to buy at the time of the sale of the crop, and force the small farmers to sell it at ridiculously low prices. But the Jute Corporation is there. It is meant to serve a certain purpose, that is, to see that the minimum support price declared by the Government is maintained and if prices fall below that, they are supposed to buy up. But the JCI is not able to perform its role. Of course, they have their own complaints against Mr. Sangma. They say that they are not supplied with enough funds, they do not have enough godowns and so on and so forth. But it is there. Secondly, in the production in the mills, a small nationalised sector has come into existence over the last few years, called the National Jute Manufacturers' Corporation which is now, I think, in charge of about six mills.

These are all nationalised, not management taken over. They are fully nationalised mills including Shri R. P. Goenka's National Jute Mills which is the biggest jute mill in Asia. How is NJMC functioning ? Is it

in any way different from any other mills ? It is not different in any way. Big expectation was aroused in the mind of the workers that these are sick mills which have been taken over by the Government, there will be some marked difference, some qualitative difference in the way they behave and function as compared to private mills. Now the workers are thoroughly demoralised and angry also. They say what is this ? The same thing is here also. Not only that, the management of the nationalised Corporation, is following religiously the footsteps of the private jute mill owners in everything. The worst thing of all that is they are treating their workers just in the same way as private mill owners treat them. Prof. Ranga wanted to know what the the State Government is doing. The State Government the Labour Minister of West Bengal had intervened in the serious dispute which was dragging on for years in the industry between the workers and the management and has given an award on the basis of previous commitment on both sides that whatever award he gives, both the Union and Management will abide by it. That award related to the introduction of wage scales and grades, grades and increments in this. There are no grades in this industry. There are no grades or scales except for clerks. He gave an award. That award is not implemented in any single jute mill in the State including your nationalised jute mills. When we ask them, why do you not implement it, why do you not set an example for others ? They have no reply. Whatever private mill does, the Indian Jute Mill Association does, NJMC also follows their foot steps. The same loot, same corruption, same malpractice, same treatment to workers is going on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They became the Members of IJMA. That is our complaint. You are giving protection. This Ministry is giving protection to these corrupt officers in NJMC.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The third thing is export. About the export, we in West Bengal all feel very strongly on this. All parties delegation from the West Bengal Legislative Assembly including the Congress Party, came here and met the Prime Minister on this issue. But there is no response

(Shri Indrajit Gupta)

Nothing happened. We have been brushed cuffed off with the piece of legislation for setting up of a Development Council. That is no reply to the question. In the export trade the only machinery we have got in the nationalised sector is the State Trading Corporation. At the moment, the State Trading Corporation is channelising some part of jute exports. But they have been made to enter into agreement with the mills that whatever the mills export, S.T.C. is also exporting and whatever losses are suffered must be shared by the two. I do not understand the idea. Please make up your mind. You have got one foot in the small public sector. The other foot you have got in the private sector. Prof. Ranga is of the view that it must be preserved because we are wedded to the theory of mixed economy. This is where mixed economy has brought us now !

A three-man delegation was sent by IJMA recently to Australia and Japan in the name of looking for new markets. This delegation has come up back and reported. I am sure the Government has its report that the markets in these countries are being adversely affected by intense competition among the Indian exporters and by unreliable quality in the supply of exported jute goods. This is their own report. Who is to be blamed for this ? I would say that there is no salvation for this industry unless Government is able to establish effective control on all points. This means nationalisation. What does this mean ? The word "nationalisation" sometimes, creates scare or bogey. You don't use it. Don't use the word if you do not like this. It means, the Government must have total and effective control over the three stages. That is, from export of raw jute to the foreign markets. Otherwise, your farmers will never be saved. Secondly production in the mills. Thirdly export trade in jute goods. If this is not controlled completely in a centralised and planned way by the Government—this industry is already being ruined—it will further ruin. It will further ruin. It is the most valuable national asset that we have got. But it is brought to the brink of disaster by the greed and unscrupulous means of the mill-owners.

I do not wish to take more time. I think, these Bills will be quite useless in tackling these problems. That is the reason why I am opposing them. And can we at least get an assurance of something that the Government is seriously considering the mechanics of nationalisation and that we should take this setting up of the council only as a transitional stage towards nationalisation or something ? I do not know I am asking too much from Mr. Sangma, perhaps. He is not in a position perhaps to make that type of commitment or give that type of assurance. Apart from anything else, it will bring IJMA buzzing round their ears like the hornet nest tomorrow. I do not know. What kind of tremendous pull they have got with the Government, we all know very well. This is the position. For goodness sake, get these mills opened. Our workers are starving. 21-26 mills are lying closed. I never heard a single word from either the Prime Minister or the Commerce Minister or Mr. Veerendra Patil ever rebuking these employers for keeping their mills closed for months together. If workers go on strike, then everybody is at their throat that you are sabotaging the national production, you are ruining the country and so on. But nobody has the courage to utter a single peep against the jute mill-owners who are keeping their mills closed for months together.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Can you tell me what is the State Government doing ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is your only reply.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : You know very well that the jute industry comes under the State's sphere.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Does it not directly come under the Central sphere ? As far as the management-labour relations are concerned it is under the State's sphere. But it comes very much under the Central sphere as far as exports and production are concerned. (Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS
(Bhilwara) : Your West Bengal Government is hopeless. It is not working

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not going to help my Youth Congress friend also. You must realise as you know very well that the workers employed in this industry, as Prof. Ranga said, are coming from so many parts of the country. The majority of them are not Bengalis at all. The majority of them are either Biharis or people from U.P. or from Orissa. Then, there are mills which are in Andra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and all that. And nobody in Bengal has ever raised this slogan in any form that outsiders must get out from here and we will allow only Bengalis to work here. We do not indulge in this kind of thing which some States are doing. We do not allow that kind of thing. There are millions of unemployed Bengali youth but never have we allowed this movement to be raised to drive out these people and then get the job.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : That is not your culture.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is the concern of your Government.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : कल्चर नहीं है ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : माफ कीजिये, कल्चर नहीं है इसी लिए हमें इनाम मिल रहा है कि हमारी मिलों को बन्द करके रखो, मजदूरों को बेकार करो, किसानों को भूखा मारो । यह इनाम मिल रहा है हमारी कल्चर का । आप खाली एग्रिकल्चर करते रहे और हम कल्चर करेंगे ? आप भी थोड़ा कल्चर कीजिये ।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : हम एग्री करेंगे, आप कल्चर करो ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : वही तो हो रहा है ।

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the time given to me. I tried to bring out some of the aspects of the problems. Sir, surely they are going to pass them. But wider connotations in which we have tried to put these problems and bigger issues are at stake. I hope the Government will have something at least to say on these points.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ला मिनिस्ट्री ने बिल का एक ढांचा बना रखा है और वही एक ढांचा हर बिल में लागू कर दिया जाता है । हमने देख लिया है कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री बोर्डों और कार्पोरेशनों का डिपार्टमेंट बन गया है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think, the time will have to be extended. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is there. You will have to extend the time for the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us see.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इस बिल के द्वारा जो कौंसिल स्थापित की जा रही है, उसमें 32 मेम्बर होंगे, जिसमें चेयरमैन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एपाइंट करेगी । जैसा कि प्रो० रंगा ने कहा है, इस कौंसिल में 40 लाख एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव बहुत कम होंगे । आयल सीड्स सम्बन्धी विकास कौंसिल में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के तीन सदस्य रखे गये थे, लेकिन जूट डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल में पार्लियामेंट का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए कोई मेम्बर रखने की जरूरत नहीं समझी गई है ।

इस बिल में "एज प्रेस्क्राइब्ड" शब्दों का बहुत बार प्रयोग किया गया है । इस बिल को बनाने में दिमाग लगाने की जरूरत नहीं समझी गई है । ला मिनिस्ट्री के लोग इसको रूटीन वर्क समझते हैं । पार्लियामेंट में जो बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी द्वारा जांच किए बगैर आएगा, वह लागू

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

नहीं हो सकता। मन्त्री महोदय बताएं कि जो धनराशि इकट्ठी की जाएगी, क्या उसकी मदद से बंगला देश के मुकाबले में आगे बढ़ सकेंगे, या जूट का उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा या हम ग्रीज को रीम्युनरेटिव प्राइसिज दे सकेंगे। वह यह भी बतायें कि जो धनराशि इकट्ठी होगी, वह किस-किस काम में खर्च होगी।

आज स्थिति यह है कि जूट का उत्पादन घट रहा है, एक्सपोर्ट कम हो रहा है; बंगला देश आगे बढ़ रहा है—उसके पास अच्छी मशीनें हैं, स्मगलिंग हो रहा है और जूट इंडस्ट्री की हालत खराब हो रही है।

इस बिल में सारी पावर्ज डेलीगेटिड कर दी गई हैं। कौंसिल की क्या मियाद होगी, यह मालूम नहीं है। इस बारे में भी लिखा है : “एज प्रेस्क्राइब्ड।” मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कौंसिल को बनाने से कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का कितना खर्चा कम हो जाएगा। जब कभी लोग आवाज उठाते हैं कि अमुक इंडस्ट्री बीमार हो रही है, तो सरकार कोई बोर्ड या कौंसिल बना देती है और पब्लिक को कहती है कि इससे सारी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जाएंगी। यह कौंसिल क्या कर लेगी? आप मुझे बताने की कृपा करें कि इस कौंसिल में जो डिजीजन्स लिए जायेंगे उनका इंप्लीमेंटेशन कैसे होगा? आपने कहा है कि प्लान्टेशन में मदद आप देंगे और एक्सपोर्ट में मदद आप देंगे और मिलों के माडर्नाइजेशन में भी मदद आप करेंगे। लेकिन यह सब काम कौन करेगा? बोर्ड के पास कौन सी मशीनरी है। इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद आप मुझे बताइये कि इस बोर्ड के निर्णय को किस तरह से लागू किया जायेगा और किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट का खर्चा कम हो जायेगा। यह जो कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री है इसमें जितने बोर्ड हैं उतने में समझता हूं और

कहीं नहीं होंगे जैसे नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन, काटन कार्पोरेशन, जूट कार्पोरेशन—सारे कार्पोरेशन ही कार्पोरेशन हैं। इनके सारे आफिसर्स मीटिंग्स ही अटेंड करते होंगे और आफिसेज खाली रखते होंगे। ऐसा लगता है कि हम पूरी तरह से व्यूरोक्रैट्स के ऊपर डेपेन्ड रहना चाहते हैं और पार्लमेंट अपने सारे अधिकार उन्हीं को दे देना चाहती है। सारी बातों का निर्णय व्यूरोक्रैट्स ही करेंगे। इसमें जो रूल्स बनाने की बात है उसमें भी कम से कम एक साल लगेगा। इसमें कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट के लोग होंगे, एग्रीकल्चर, कामर्स, फाइनेन्स, इण्डस्ट्री, सिविल सप्लाईज, कोआपरेशन—कोई डिपार्टमेंट बाकी नहीं बचा होगा। सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स के लोग इसमें आ जायेंगे।

स्टेट्स के लिए भी 6 नामिनेश आप करेंगे। लेकिन क्या क्वालिफिकेशन होगी उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। 6 स्टेट्स से जो मेम्बर्स आयेंगे वह गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज होंगे या कोई एक्सपर्ट होंगे—इसका कोई पता नहीं है।

“Six Members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in alphabetical order to represent especially the Governments of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal.”

किसी स्टेट में जूट का कितना उत्पादन होता है, क्या इसके आधार पर रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया जायेगा?

इसके अलावा इसमें जो यह रिप्रेजेंटेशन है :

“Two members by the Central Government to represent the exporters of jute manufactures.”

इतना बड़ा बोर्ड होने के बाद भी आपने कहा है कि मेम्बर्स एसोसिएट किए जायेंगे। मैं

मैं जानना चाहूंगा किस आधार पर एसोशिएट किए जायेंगे ? एडहाक कमेटीज़ भी मुकर्रर की जायेंगी । तो इस तरह के बिल जब सरकार बनाती है तब क्या वह इस बात पर भी कोई ध्यान देती है कि जो बोर्ड बनेगा उसका फंक्शन क्या होगा ? आपने इसमें यह बात भी बताई है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बोर्ड को डायरेशन देगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं बोर्ड आटोनामस है या नहीं या वह सिर्फ रेकमेंटेशन का ही काम करेगा ? इस बोर्ड को पावर्स क्या होगी ? श्री संगमा जी क्या आप आर्डर देंगे कि इसकी तालीम करो ।

“The Council shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Central Government for the efficient administration of this Act.”

32 मੈम्बर्स हिन्दुस्तान के इकट्ठे होने के बाद डायरेक्शन्स इशु करेंगे । आप यह तो बताइए कि डायरेक्शन्स देने की क्या जरूरत हुई, इसमें लिखा है कि—

“The Central Government may, by notification in the Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purpose of this Act.”

मैंने बराबर देखा है कि मर्चेंडिजेंट आफिसर की सारी बातें तय करेंगे । इस बिल के पास होने के बाद आप यह न समझ लें कि जूट का उत्पादन बढ़ गया । मैं समझता हूं कि डेलीगेटेड लैजिसलेशन से बोर्ड कोई फंक्शन नहीं कर सकता है । जब तक कि आपके सारे रूल, बाईलाज और रेग्युलेशन्स न बन जाएं । इस बिल में हमें एक क्लोज भी नजर नहीं आती है कि बोर्ड के डिसीजन्स का किस प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किया जाएगा । इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो काउन्सिल आपने पहले बनाई थी, उसका

क्या हुआ ? एक जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया है — यह जूट है या झूठ है । मेरी दृष्टि में यह झूठ है । इसमें भी आपने लिखा है—

“The net loss for the year 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 1,181.18 lakhs as against Rs. 1,552.96 lakhs in 1979-80.”

आपने जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया बनाया हुआ है । इसके बाद आपने काउन्सिल को बदल दिया । यह वही काउन्सिल है, नाम वही चलेगा, जो पहले था, उसकी दास्तां क्या हैं ? सेम-कंडीशन्स, घाटे में आप चल रहे हैं । अब उसका नाम बदल कर आपने उसमें क्या फर्क कर दिया, मेरी दृष्टि में कोई फर्क नहीं किया । ग्राब्जेक्ट्स के अन्दर आपने लिखा है—

“It is, therefore, proposed to provide for the establishment of a new Council to be known by the same name as the existing Council set up under the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951, in view of the fact that the existing Council has received international recognition over the years”

जो पहले काउन्सिल थी, उसको आपने क्यों बदल दिया ? उसमें क्या सुधार कर लिया ? उसके अन्दर क्या-क्या कमियां थीं, जिसके कारण आपने नई काउन्सिल पैदा की ? इसमें लिखा है कि गवर्नमेंट अपना शेयर देगी, सरकार कितना रूपया देगी ? इस प्रकार आप आफ-चार्टर्ड तरीके से बिल लाते हैं, जिससे देश का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होता है । आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि 1950-51 में हमारे देश से 7 लाख 27 हजार टन जूट एक्सपोर्ट होता था, लेकिन आज वह घट कर 4 लाख 4 हजार हो गया है । हमारा एक्स-पोर्ट बराबर घटता जा रहा है । मैं आप को सारी डिटेल्स क्या दूँ लेकिन यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह पहले इतना था । 492, 439, 404

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

इस तरह से आप देखें कि बराबर एक्सपोर्ट घटता जा रहा है। आपके कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट की आंखें कब खुलेंगी ! वह सोया हुआ है। बंगला देश आगे जा रहा है और दूसरे कन्ट्रीज आगे जा रहे हैं और हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम हो रहा है। यह कुम्भकरण की नींद अब खुली है और अब इनको मालूम हुआ है कि ये घाटे में जा रहे हैं। ये कामर्स में विश्वास करते हैं, व्यापार में विश्वास करते हैं, इनको 20 साल पहले सोचना चाहिए था कि हमारे देश के अन्दर हम लोग किस प्रकार से आगे बढ़ें। यह जो करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा हो रहा है, यह क्यों हो रहा है और इसको पहले देखना चाहिए था। स्मगलिंग हो रही है और तस्करी हो रही है और बंगलादेश जो कि एक नया देश बना है; उसने अच्छी मशीनें लगा दीं और हम से आगे बढ़ गया और वह अब आपको आगे आने नहीं देता है। तो कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट कभी अपनी कमजोरी बताता है कि हमारी यह गलती हुई। अब आप यह बिल लाये हैं और कहते हैं कि हम इसे पारित करें। हम इसे पारित कर देंगे लेकिन आपने पहले कभी यह सोचा कि यह हो क्या रहा है। नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में करोड़ों रुपया का घाटा है। मेरी समझ में यह जो बिल आप अब लाए हैं, इसको बहुत पहले लाना चाहिये था। अब भी जो बिल लाये हैं, इसमें यह कोई सजेस्चन नहीं है कि इस को एम्पलीमेंट करने वाली कोई मशीनरी होगी। ऐसा इसमें नहीं है।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

16.32 hrs.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह
(फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, अभी डागा साहब इस बिल के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे थे और मैंने भी इस बिल को देखा है।

सही माइने में ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे रेल मन्त्रालय ने थर्ड क्लास को हटा कर सैकेन्ड क्लास बना दिया है लेकिन डिब्बा वही है, वैसा ही इस बिल में किया था और कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। एक नई कौंसिल बना दी गई है और इससे और भी गड़बड़ डाल दी गई है।

जहां तक नुमायन्दगी का सवाल है, यह जो कौंसिल बनेगी, उसमें नुमायन्दे रखने का सारे अखित्यार सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास होगा। अब उसमें एफीलियेटेड ट्रेड यूनियनों के लोग होंगे या नहीं, यह पता नहीं है। जिसे सरकार चाहेगी, रख देगी। इसी तरह से मिल ओनर्स के मामले में भी पूरा अधिकार इसे दे दिया गया है। तो यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। यह जो बिल है इसके ओब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजनस में, उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन में यह साफ लिखा है :

“उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन स्थापित विद्यमान जूट विनिर्मित विकास परिषद् इन कृत्यों में से अनेक कृत्यों का पालन करने में असमर्थ है क्योंकि इसके पास पर्याप्त निधि उपलब्ध नहीं है।”

इसमें निधि की बात कही गई है। इस संदर्भ में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने एक नई विकास परिषद् बना दी, अच्छी बात है, बनाइए, लेकिन इसके पहले भी गवर्नमेंट की सेमी और नानसेमी बहुत सी आर्गेनाइजेशन्स थीं, जिनमें से कुछ ये हैं :

Jute Commissioner, Jute Corporation of India, Jute Technological Research Laboratories, Jute Agriculture Research Institute, Jute Industries Association, etc.

जब इतनी सारी आर्गेनाइजेशन्स थी, तब सरकार आज तक कुछ नहीं कर सकी।

इनकी जो पिछली कौंसिल थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। जूट मेनुफेक्चर्स डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल का जो 1981-82 का प्रतिवेदन है, उसमें उसने बहुत से सुझाव दिये हैं लेकिन उन पर सरकार ने कोई अमल नहीं किया है। माननीय मन्त्री जी जहां यह शिकायत करते हैं कि जूट की एक्सपोर्ट में बड़ी कमी आई है, प्रोडक्शन में बड़ी कमी आ गई है और उसका उत्पादन भी हम अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में कम्पीटीशन बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन यह जो कौंसिल बनी थी और जिसकी रिपोर्ट मेरे हाथ में है, इसने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर आपने अमल क्यों नहीं किया है।

न्यूयार्क में इनका एक केन्द्र है, जिस पर 1,91,189 डालर या 9,28,915 रुपये खर्च कर दिये गए हैं एक बरस में। इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिए गए होंगे कि कारपेट-बैंकिंग की क्या डिमांड है। कौंसिल को 47 लाख रुपए का अनुदान दिया गया है, जो बढ़ कर 1, 2 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा। इससे और अच्छा फरनीचर आ जाएगा, लेकिन उससे और कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

जूट टैक्सटाइल की टास्क फोर्स ने फरवरी, 1981 में अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि टी बोर्ड के पैटर्न पर कोई संस्था बनाई जाए। शायद मन्त्री महोदय उससे सहमत नहीं होंगे, इसलिए उसमें कुछ रद्दो-बदल करके यह बिल लाया गया है।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हम जो जूट एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, उसके जहाज के चाजिज ज्यादा हैं, वे कम होने चाहिये। उसमें शुल्क को कम करने की बात भी कही गई है। यह भी कहा गया है कि कलकत्ता और हल्दिया

बन्दरगाहों का ठीक इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए, ताकि हम जापान, चाइना, थाईलैंड और बंगलादेश का मुकाबला कर सकें। बंगलादेश के बारे में सुझाव दिया गया है कि उसके साथ मिल कर संयुक्त मार्केट बननी चाहिए, जिससे उसके साथ हमारा कम्पीटीशन न हो।

इस बारे में पश्चिम बंगाल के माननीय सदस्यों का नाराज होना स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि 50 परसेंट जूट पश्चिम बंगाल में पैदा होता है। इसके अलावा 92 परसेंट जूट गुड्ज का उत्पादन वहां पर होता है। बिहार में 14.29 परसेंट जूट पैदा होता है और आसाम तथा आंध्र प्रदेश में 11.82 परसेंट जूट पैदा होता है। पूरे देश में या तो जूट का उत्पादन होता है या जूट गुड्ज का उत्पादन होता है। लेकिन बंगाल का सम्बन्ध इससे ज्यादा है और इसलिए वहां के माननीय सदस्यों की नाराजगी भी ज्यादा है।

बंगाल की असेम्बली और वहां के लोगों ने मांग की है कि जूट का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। इसका कारण यह है कि 50 जूट मिलें बंगाल में हुगली नदी किनारे पर स्थित है। जहां तक जूट मिलों के फंक्शनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने मांग रखी है कि प्रोडक्शन में 15 परसेंट कमी की रियायत दी जाए। वे कहते हैं कि हमें प्राफिट कम हुआ है। वास्तव में प्राफिट कम नहीं हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में सेंट्रल स्टेटिस्टिकल आर्गनाइजेशन ने, जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की आर्गनाइजेशन है, कहा है :—

“The rate of gross profit earned by the industry in the period 1960-1978 had been of the order of 31 per cent over the capital employed. A Business Standard Research Bureau Study of 22 Jute Mill Companies of different size groups found the rate of profits after tax negative for 1978-79 and

(श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह)

1978-79, but a phenomenal rise was noted in 1979-80 to the extent of Rs. 26.2 crores which came down to Rs. 8.3 crores in 1980-81."

सरकार को स्थिति की गम्भीरता को समझना चाहिए। मैं मार्किसस्ट थयूरी से प्रभावित हो कर राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं वास्तविकता के दृष्टिकोण से कह रहा हूँ। जूट ग्रीज को सही कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। बाजार में जूट का बड़ा हिस्सा होर्डिन्ग के माध्यम से पहुँचता है। अभी श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने बताया है कि जूट के बहुत बड़े किसान नहीं हैं। हमें आने वाले खतरे से सावधान रहना चाहिए। जो किसान जूट पैदा करता है, अगर वह धान पैदा करने लगेगा, तो जूट का उत्पादन कम हो जाएगा।

1948 में यह उद्योग 44 परसेंट फारेन थ्रनिंग अर्जित करता था लेकिन आज वह थ्रनिंग केवल 2 परसेंट के करीब रह गई है। इसका कारण यही है कि जो व्यापारी वर्ग है उसके दिमाग में यह बात साफ है कि माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं करना है लेकिन इण्डस्ट्री भी चलानी है और सरकार से रियायतें (कंसेशन) लेने में भी कामयाब होना है। यदि यही स्थिति रहेगी तो पटमन उद्योग कभी पनप नहीं पायेगा।

इस बिल के माध्यम से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार द्वारा गुमराह करने का एक रास्ता है। यदि यह सिक इण्डस्ट्री है और यह कहा जाता है कि सिथेटिक गुड्स की डिमाण्ड ज्यादा है और उससे कम्पीटीशन है तो कोई दूसरा सक्स्टीट्यूट बनाने की तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया? यह काम कौंसिल अब करेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह कौंसिल बाध्य कर देगी? 16 जूट मिलें अपने मजदूरों को बेकार बैठा देती हैं, हजारों मजदूरों को और

जो 6 मिले सरकार द्वारा नेशनलाइज्ड हैं उनके जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं वह भी उसी पद्धति का अनुकरण करते हैं जो कि प्राइवेट मिलें करती हैं। यदि यही स्थिति रही तो लाखों लोग जो जूट उद्योग पर आधारित हैं उनकी आर्थिक दशा कभी सुधर नहीं सकती है। बंगाल के लोगों को जो नाराजगी है वह मैं समझता हूँ और भी ज्यादा होनी चाहिए थी।

मन्त्री जी ने कौंसिल वगैरह तो बना दी हैं लेकिन वास्तव में कुछ ऐसा होना चाहिए जिससे कि सही मायने में एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सके। मैं समझता हूँ जो निर्यात शुल्क है उसको हटा देना चाहिए और साथ ही साथ आपको यह भी प्रयास करना चाहिए कि बंगलादेश के साथ आपका एग्रीमेंट हो जाए। आज ऐसे 6 परिवार हैं जो कि जूट इण्डस्ट्री पर छाए हुए हैं और वे सारे कंसेशन लेना चाहते हैं। जब ये मिलें फायदे में चल रही थीं तब क्या उन्होंने अपना फायदा लोगों में बांट दिया था? यदि सही मायने में इस इण्डस्ट्री का बचाना है, मजदूरों को काम देना है और किसानों को भी उनकी फसल की सही कीमत देनी है तथा इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में अपनी साख भी बनाकर रखनी है तो सरकार को इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। आज चावल की बोरी के मामले में थाईलैण्ड हमसे आगे है और ऑस्ट्रेलिया में हमारी डिमाण्ड गिर गई है। इस प्रतिवेदन में है कि डिमाण्ड बढ़ सकती है तो फिर उसके लिए आपको रोका किसने है?

इसमें जो आप कौंसिल बना रहे हैं वह लगता है एक पूरी असेम्बली हो जायेगी। वे लोग क्या करेंगे, ईश्वर ही जानें। मैं समझता हूँ मन्त्री जी को यह बिल लाने से पहले इन सभी बातों को सोचना चाहिए था। मैं उनसे पुनः आग्रह करूँगा कि वे राष्ट्रीयकरण करने

के लिए यहां पर कोई बिल लावें और यह इण्डस्ट्री जो मृतप्राय है उसको बचाने का प्रयास करें।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इन दोनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। जैसे कि अभी मुझ से पहले मेरे साथियों ने कहा है, हम सभी को यह मालूम है कि इस देश में पटसन उद्योग दम तोड़ रहा है और उसके सामने अनेक प्रकार की समस्याएँ हैं। मेरा यह पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार जो विधेयक इस सदन में लाई है वह जब कानून बन जायेंगे तो यह समस्याएँ दूर होंगी और जूट उद्योग के विकास के लिए तरह तरह की सहूलियतें प्रदान की जायेंगी।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि आप सभी जानते हैं कि जूट एक बहुत ही उपयोगी वस्तु है, जिस का इस्तेमाल अनेक कामों के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे जैसे भारत में और संसार में इसका औद्योगिक विकास बढ़ता जाएगा, जूट की उपयोगिता और भी अधिक बढ़ती चली जाएगी। इसका इस्तेमाल बोरे, थैले, रस्सी और कारपेट आदि बनाने के लिए किया जाता है। इस वक्त देश में और दूसरे देशों के अन्दर सख्त जरूरत है। इस बिल के द्वारा निर्माताओं से जो उपकर वसूल किया जाएगा, उसका इस्तेमाल कहां किया जाएगा, किस प्रकार किया जाएगा, इसके बारे में दूसरे साथियों ने चर्चा की है, लेकिन मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उपकर के रूप में जो धनराशि सरकार को प्राप्त होगी, यह काउन्सिल जिसका नए ढंग से निर्माण किया जा रहा है, उसको मजदूरों, व्यापारियों के हित के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और पैसे का सदुपयोग करना चाहिए। उनको इस प्रकार के काम करने चाहिए ताकि इस क्षेत्र में काम

करने वालों को अधिक से अधिक प्रेरणा मिल सके।

मान्यवर, वैसे तो पटसन करीब-करीब सभी जगह पैदा होता है, लेकिन बहुतायत में अधिक मात्रा में पश्चिम बंगाल में पैदा होता है, जोकि सबसे अधिक पटसन पैदा करता है। वही पर सबसे ज्यादा मिलें हैं, जिनमें कि पटसन द्वारा चीजें निर्मित की जाती हैं। जो हमारे देश के काम में आती है और और उनको हम विदेशों को भी भेजते हैं। यह बात सही है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से जूट का हमारा निर्यात कम हुआ है, जिसकी वजह से हमको विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। हमारे पड़ोसी देश बंगला देश का मुख्य स्रोत पटसन है, इसके द्वारा बनी हुई वस्तुओं में हमारे मुकाबले विदेशी मार्केट में छाता चला जा रहा है। उसकी वस्तुएं अधिक देश खरीदते हैं। इसके कारणों में हमें अधिक गहराई से जाना पड़ेगा। मेरी दृष्टि में आधुनिक टेक्नालॉजी ही इसका मुख्य कारण हो सकता है; जिसकी वजह से हमारे माल की विदेशों में कदर नहीं है या उनकी अधिक बिक्री नहीं होती है इसकी ओर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इस वक्त जो जूट के क्षेत्र में समस्याएँ व्याप्त हैं, उन पर सरकार को बड़ी गम्भीरता से गहराई से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। जब हम इसके मूल कारणों में पहुंच जायेंगे तो उसका निदान भी अवश्य मिल जाएगा। इस वक्त 70 से लेकर 80 लाख टन किसानों का जूट सरकार या कोई भी मिल-मालिक खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं है। मिल-मालिक जो कि बड़े आदमी हैं, उन्होंने तो किसी रूप में रुपया कमाया हुआ है, इस वजह से उन्हें कोई परेशानी नहीं होती है।

(श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी)

लेकिन जो छोटा किसान है, गरीब किसान है, मध्यम वर्ग का किसान है, जो जूट पैदा करता है, जब उसको उसके उत्पादन की कीमत नहीं मिलती है, तो उसकी तथा उसके परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति चरमरा जाती है। उसको बहुत ही बुरे दिन देखने पड़ते हैं; जबकि इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद उसको नहीं देखने चाहिए। श्रीमन्, इस वक्त हमारे जूट उद्योग में करीब 10 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा जा रहा है और यह जो घाटा जा रहा है इस के भी अनेक कारण हैं। मैं उन बातों को यहां पर कहना नहीं चाहता और न राजनीतिक रंग उन को देना चाहता हूं जिस से इस बात का वजन हल्का हो लेकिन मेरा यह विचार है कि जो लोग मजदूरों को भड़का कर और अनेकसेसरी हड़तालें करवा कर लोगों को गुमराह करते हैं, जिन की वजह से ये लोग काम पर नहीं जाते हैं और मिलें बन्द पड़ी रहती हैं, तो ऐसा कर के ये अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इससे मजदूरों का भी नुकसान होता है और देश का भी नुकसान होता है और अगर इन चीजों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाए और इन चीजों को रोका जाए, तो यह जो घाटा है, यह नहीं होगा और यह उद्योग मुनाफे में जा सकता है। जैसा कि मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने बताया है कि कलकत्ता में, पश्चिम बंगाल में वैसे तो देश के सभी सूत्रों में करीब 69 जूट की मिलें हैं लेकिन कलकत्ता में सब से ज्यादा मिलें हैं और उन में से करीब 15-20 मिलें ऐसी हैं जो बहुत ही फाइनेन्शियल क्राइसिस में चल रही हैं और उन्हें सुधारने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान दे कर इन को चलवाना चाहिए। मेरे बहुत से साथियों ने नेशनलाइजेशन की बात कही है, राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है। हम एक प्रगतिशील देश हैं और हमारे सामने बहुत से ऐसे रास्ते हैं

जिन पर चल कर हम अपनी प्रथम-व्यवस्था को सही कर सकते हैं। नेशनलाइजेशन एक अच्छी चीज है बशर्ते कि इस को सही ढंग से लागू किया जाए और हमारे अफसर, हमारे कर्मचारी, हमारे मजदूर, ईमानदारी से और वफादारी से देश के हित को सामने रख कर काम करें। देखा यह गया है कि वे मिलें घाटे में चलती हैं और वहां पर काम भी अच्छी तरह से नहीं होता है लेकिन हमारे देश ने समाजवादी व्यवस्था को अख्तियार किया है, जनतन्त्र की पद्धति को अख्तियार किया है। इस नाते यह लाजमी है कि जिस तरह से और उद्योगों का सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, जूट उद्योग भी इस वक्त यह चाहता है कि उस का तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए और अगर तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है, विचार नहीं है, तो मेरा सरकार को यह सुझाव है कि जिस तरह से नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बना कर जितनी भी बीमार और बन्द मिलें देश के अन्दर पड़ी हुई थीं, उन को सही किया है और एन० टी० सी० जो उन को सौंप दिया है, इसी तरह से जो जूट मिलें चल रही हैं उन को चलने दिया जाए लेकिन जो बन्द पड़ी हैं, ऐसी बीमार मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेने में कोई हिचकिचाहट सरकार को नहीं होनी चाहिए। जूट उद्योग में जो इस वक्त दुर्गति हो रही है, उस में एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि हमारा पड़ोसी देश बंगलादेश भी जूट का बहुत बड़ा उत्पादक है और वहां पर जूट काफ़ी मात्रा में होता है और काफ़ी मात्रा में हमारे देश में उस की तस्करी होती है। उसकी वजह से बंगला देश में जितना अधिक जूट पैदा होता है उतनी वहां पर उस की कीमत भी कम है और वहां के किसानों के लिए यह दुर्भाग्य की बात मैं समझता हूं कि

उन के जूट की बिक्री के लिए वहां की सरकार ने अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं की है, जिस से वहां की जूट वहां बिक सके और किसानों को जूट की अच्छी कीमत मिल सके जो कि उसे मिल ही पाती है। दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि उन को खुले मार्केट में जूट बेचना पड़ता है और उस के मुकाबले में भारत में जूट की कीमत ज्यादा है और करीब-करीब दुगुनी है वनिस्पत बंगलादेश के। इसलिए यह जो तस्करी होती है जूट की उस की वजह से इस उद्योग में काफ़ी गड़बड़ हुई है। यहां के किसानों का जूट खरीदा नहीं जाता और वहां पर तस्करी से सस्ता मिल जाता है, जिसकी वजह से यह दुर्गती हो रही है। सरकार चाहती है कि इस स्थिति में सुधार हो और बन्द मिलों को चलाया जाए।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में जूट उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार है; अगर है, तो सरकार कब तक इस और सक्रिय कदम उठाएगी और उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगी। अगर सरकार का विचार नहीं बन पा रहा है, तो उसका कारण क्या है? जो बड़े बड़े मिल-मालिक और पूंजीवादी तत्व मनमाने ढंग से तालाबन्दी कर के मिलों को बन्द किए हुए हैं, क्या सरकार उन के खिलाफ तत्काल प्रभावी कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है या नहीं?

कुछ ट्रेड यूनियनों ने धमकी दी है कि जूट मिलों में देशव्यापी हड़ताल की जाएगी। क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि सितम्बर और अक्तूबर में इस प्रकार की देशव्यापी हड़ताल कराने की योजना ट्रेड यूनियनों के नेता बना रहे हैं; अगर हां, तो इससे निपटने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है?

क्या सरकार को जूट उद्योग की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में श्रमिकों और मिल-मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों की तरफ से कोई रिप्रजेन्टेशन मिला है और क्या उनका कोई डेलीगेशन सरकार से मिला है; अगर हां, तो सरकार ने उनसे क्या बातचीत की है और उनकी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए सरकार ने क्या आश्वासन दिया है? अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार श्रमिकों के नेताओं और मिल मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई प्रभावकारी कदम उठाएगी; यदि हां, तो वह इस सदन के माध्यम से देश को बताए, ताकि इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट इंडस्ट्री को जो देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और उपयोगी है और जो दम तोड़ने के कगार पर खड़ी है, बचाया जा सके।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, जूट विनिमित्त विकास परिषद् और जूट विनिमिति उपकर विधेयक के संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक कारपोरेशनों, बोर्डों और परिषदों के इतिहास में एक नई कड़ी जोड़ेगा। लेकिन इन परिषदों के पिछले इतिहास को हम देखते हैं, तो ऐसा नहीं लगता कि इस विकास परिषद् के द्वारा किसी मुनहरे भविष्य का निर्माण होगा। उद्योग विकास और विनिमिति विधेयक, 1951 के अधीन जूट विनिमिति विकास परिषद्, जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, अनेक रिसर्च लेवारेटरीज आदि बने थे। उनके काम को देखने से ऐसा नहीं लगता कि इस विकास परिषद् के बनने से कोई नई चकाचौंध पैदा हो जाएगी।

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

(श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा)

एक करोड़ रुपए का वार्षिक खर्चा इस परिषद के बन जाने से जरूर होगा।

17.00 hrs.

एक करोड़ खर्चे का तो सरकारी अनुमान है लेकिन जब वह व्यवहार में आयेगा तो उसका दो ढाई करोड़ तक पहुंच जाना कोई असम्भव बात नहीं होगी। इस बिल में न तो संसत्सदस्यों को रखा गया है और न ही यह बताया गया है कि आप कौन से ऐक्शन लेंगे और उनका कार्यान्वयन कैसे होगा। साथ ही साथ उसका टेन्योर कितना होगा—यह भी नहीं बताया गया है। इसलिए यह बिल बहुत ही डेफेक्टिव है और इससे यह उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती कि पूर्वी भारत का जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण जूट उद्योग है जिसमें कितने ही लाख श्रमिक काम करते हैं और लाखों किसानों के परिवार भी उसके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, उनका कल्याण हो सकेगा। आज बंगाल में हुगली नदी के किनारे 80 जूट मिलें हैं, साथ ही साथ बिहार में भी 5-7 मिलें हैं और इनके अलावा अन्य जगहों पर भी कई मिलें हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में तो सरकार को एक कांफ्रिहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए था जिसमें इस उद्योग का विकास सम्बन्धी पूरा विवरण होता। मन्त्री महोदय ने तो नियम बनाने की पूरी ताकत सरकारी अधिकारियों के हाथ में सौंप दी है। मैं समझता हूं जितने भी बोर्ड बने हैं उनमें सिवाय भ्रष्टाचार और घोटालों के कुछ नहीं होता है। फिशिंग इन दि ट्रबुलड वाटर्स—इसको सोच करके ही नौकरशाही ने यह बिल फ्रेम करके दिया है। इसके पीछे यही मेन्टेलिटी रही है कि इस परिस्थिति में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठाया जाए। उनको न तो मजदूरों की भलाई की कोई चिन्ता है और न ही किसानों को उचित मूल्य देने की कोई गारन्टी है।

पहले जो टास्क फोर्स बनाया गया था उसने स्टडी करके रिपोर्ट दी कि परिषद में एक स्थायी चेयरमैन होना चाहिए और इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। उसकी जगह पर 32-34 लोगों का एक बोर्ड बना दिया गया है जैसे कि विधान परिषदें होती हैं। इसमें उनके टी ए, डी ए का सारा प्राविजन रखा जाएगा। वे लोग यहां भी रहेंगे और कलकत्ता भी जाते रहेंगे, हवाई जहाज से सफर करेंगे जिसमें करोड़ों रुपए का खर्चा आयेगा।

टास्क फोर्स ने बताया है कि यदि इन मिलों को पुनर्जीवित करना है तो उस पर 35 करोड़ 90 लाख का खर्चा आयेगा। यह जो बोर्ड आपने बनाया है इस पर भी एक करोड़ खर्चा होगा। इस सदन की पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग की 16वीं रिपोर्ट 30 अगस्त, 1978 को लोकसभा में पेश हुई थी उसमें भी कहा गया था कि जे सी आई जो बनी है और जो कौंसिल है उसकी तरफ से मजदूर और किसानों के बजाय जो मिल मालिक हैं, जो जूट इण्डस्ट्री के टाइकून्स हैं, बैरन्स हैं उन्हीं को मदद मिली है। मैं आपके सामने यह उदाहरण रखना चाहूंगा कि जो एंग्लो इंडिया जूट मिल है उसकी कैपेसिटी 80 हजार की है लेकिन उसने 155 हजार से अधिक का माल रखा है। हुकुम चन्द जूट मिल, जिसकी कैपेसिटी 70 हजार तक रखने की है वह 105 हजार तक रखती रही है। इसी तरह से बिड़ला मिल की 60 हजार की कैपेसिटी है लेकिन 79.6 हजार तक रखा है। इसी तरह से और भी 22 मिलें हैं जो अपनी कैपेसिटी से ज्यादा माल रखती हैं रही हैं लेकिन आपने कोई डेटेरेन्ट ऐक्शन नहीं लिया है और न ही उनको कोई पनिशमेन्ट मिला है जिससे कि यह साबित हो कि सरकार गरीबों के हित में काम करती है।

इसलिए उस रिपोर्ट में बताया था—

Such offenders must be deprived of credit facilities provided by nationalised banks and other financial institutions so that their capacity to indulge in heinous economic offences is effectively curtailed."

उस रिपोर्ट में स्व० ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब ने दिया था, उसको मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा—

"It is amazing" Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said, "that in a span of 10 long years, not even a single person in jute trade which is seething with malpractices and economic offences, violating Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) was prosecuted. Neither there is a single instance where the maximum penalty had been imposed in spite of the fact that some of them were found to have repeatedly violated the FERA."

इस प्रकार की जो पहले मशीनरी रही है, उसमें किसी भी प्रकार से अवैध काम करने वाले लोगों के साथ कड़ाई से काम नहीं लिया गया। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The total time allotted is only 2 hours for this Bill. It is for your very kind and sympathetic consideration.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Time should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER - For everything we cannot extend the time, we have to finish it. It is not like this. We cannot extend the time for every Bill. We are very much behind schedule in this Session. I cannot extend the time. Please complete it.

श्री रती लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सरकार द्वारा किसानों को उचित कीमत दिलवाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक उत्पादन का यह क्षेत्र विकास नहीं कर पाएगा। जब तक इसके मूल्य

को स्थायी नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक सिर्फ मिलों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आधुनिकीकरण नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक इसका विकास सम्भव नहीं है। जे.सी.आई. द्वारा जो 182 रु० सपोर्ट प्राइस मुकर्रर किया गया है, उस पर किसानों का सामान नहीं खरीदा जाता है, उसको डिले कर दिया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से किसानों को 80-90 रु० प्रति क्विंटल जूट किसानों को बेचना पड़ता है। ये लोग इस प्रकार अपना उल्लू सीधा कर लेते हैं और किसान का सारा माल खरीद लेते हैं, इस तरह से किसानों का विकास नहीं होता विनाश होता है। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यही कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. B.K. Nair will speak. I would request all hon. Members not to take more than five minutes. We have already exhausted 2 hours.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, I know that on this Bill the earlier speakers got more time. So, why can't you extend the time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody has taken more than 12 to 15 minutes. My record is here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must go through the Bill. The Bill is for the increase of cess. It is a small Bill.

(Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything is important for you. I cannot convince you. I am not going to call you.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, I welcome these two Bills to the extent that they try to seek to modernise the jute industry and to effect some improvement in the jute mill industry in the country.

(Shri B. K. Nair)

Their objectives are limited. There was a Council which was set up in 1976 under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. It has taken six years of functioning. Now the Government finds that something is lacking. I find that the small attempt being made now and the course of action to remedy the ills of the industry should have been adopted much earlier. They should not have waited for about seven long years if the legislation was inadequate. Now they have come to the conclusion that this was not effective.

This is a limited measure. We are only re-constituting the whole thing increasing the number of members and providing more funds. The old Council had funds made available to the extent of Rs. 51 lakhs in 1981-82 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 55 lakhs. That was at the rate of 125%. At the rate of 1% now it is going up to Rs. 4 crores. The Minister says it would be Rs. 6 crores or so. With adequate funds and expanded activities this new Council may be able to bring back the industry to health in course of time. But the major ailment of the industry, as you find, sir is in the whole of Bengal. Not only jute, you take any industry over there. All of them are sick. The entire State is sick. Take textile industry the Notional Textile Corporation. The Bengal unit has taken the cake in regard to losses. In coal the Eastern Coalfields are the worst sufferers amongst the regional units. Take electricity. The whole thing is going down. Even in D. V. C. they were having a strike. The strike was against an appointment. A new Managing Director was appointed. They gheroad him. A Minister of West Bengal govt. organised this strike. How can industry thrive in the State in these circumstances?

Even in the matter of paddy cultivation what is their own production. In paddy they are going down. Kerala and West Bengal are the only States where paddy cultivation and production are going down. In Haryana and Panjab, the production has gone up four to five times. Why should Bengal suffer like this? There is too much of politics. They inject too much of poli-

tics in everything. Can you imagine Government going on strike, a Cabinet calling for a strike? The root cause of industrial sickness is the sickness in administration. They are complaining about corruption and mis-management in the jute industry. But I feel that the jute mill owners and jute employers are humouring the political parties and the Government of West Bengal as well. The complaints are made against the Central Government. They want nationalisation. Why do you spend so much money on the sick units? If units are sick why take them over? What is the advantage? All of them have suffered loss to the extent of crores of rupees. They have never been able to cure sickness.

My suggestions are that the workers should be given proper representations and participation. The original Industrial Development and Regulation Act and the present Act provide for certain amount of participation by the workmen in the industry. Keeping out side politicians, the workers themselves can be given some representation, some control and some sense of management and participation. Sickness of units in the jute industry must be due to financial mismanagement. Why should not Govt. convert the loans from banks and other institution into shares? There must be converting clauses regarding these loans. Why are a few people allowed to carry on with these benefits, perks and the several advantages without any adequate share participation? Why do they not try to convert the whole thing into shares so that the owners' own control will be limited? With such measures, I think, some improvements could be effected.

But the main thing is that the Bengal Government and the Bengal Parties should realised that they owe something to the people of India and to the entire nation. They are putting too much of politics in the industries. Politics and industry do not go together.

I would like to make one or two appeals to the Honible Minister. There is a cashew industry in Kerala. It also employe about one and a half lakh of persons in about 200

units. It is also one of the most important industries from the economic point of view of that State. This industry earns a foreign exchange of more than Rs. 300 crores. I have been appealing to the Government again and again to set up some sort of a Board so that there could be some coordination at the stage of cashew cultivation, production, export etc. Lot of activities can be taken up by this board. For example, they can render technical advice allocation of area. Study of markets also can be done. These can be controlled and coordinated only through a Cashew Board which we have been requesting the Government to constitute. That can help the industry to develop in a scientific and coordinate manner. I am appealing so many time to the Government to think of setting up a board for the cashew industry.

We are going to set up a council for the jute industry. Now, there is already Authority for the marine products export development. That Authority has been defunct for more than a year now and the Parliament elected two representatives of this august body to serve in the new authority when set up in April last. But the authority has not been set up. The Government is keen about setting up councils and authorities. But where is the earnestness in making then function. The marine product industry is not a small industry. It earns more than Rs. 250 crores by way of export.

A reference has been made in the statement of objects of the present Bill that about 40 lakhs of people are engaged in the cultivation of jute. But they are not given any representation in the council. Nor are they given in any other board. As far as the Government is concerned, "industry" means only the owners. . . it may be technicians, but not the ultimate growers, not the primary producers. In the case of jute as also in other industries, the primary producer is neglected. In marine products export industry also, only the exporters, processors etc., are given representation in the authority, not the fishermen who are collecting fish in the deep sea. So, the Government should examine this matter of lopsided representation. This sort of approach will not help the Government to fulfil its objectives.

As regards cashew industry and the fishery industry, I would suggest that the decision for the constitution of boards or councils be expedited and councils be set up. Let us hope that it would give necessary assistance and support to help the growth of these industries.

With these words, I support these Bills.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय सदन के सामने दो बिल विचाराधीन हैं : एक जूट विनिमिति विकास परिषद् विधेयक है और दूसरा इसका सहायक बिल है, जिसमें उपकर के रूप में कुछ धन अर्जित करके इस बिल की मंशा को पूरा करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

एक लंबे अरसे से जूट उद्योग की गड़बड़ियों, मिलों की बंदी, मजदूरों की बेकारी और उत्पादन की गिरती हुई दशा को देखकर आवाज उठती रही है कि इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। आज भी विरोध पक्ष की सदस्यों ने साफ तौर से 'राष्ट्रीयकरण' की बात कही है। विरोध पक्ष के जो सदस्य बोले हैं, उनकी मंशा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। उनका मस्तिष्क साफ है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करना आवश्यक है। दिक्कत सिर्फ यह है कि जब कुछ अन्य सदस्य बोल रहे थे, तो ऐसा लगता था कि जैसे वे भयभीत हैं, उनकी आंख नीची और जुबान दबी है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इसका क्या कारण है। वे जानते हैं कि कहां क्या गड़बड़ी है और उसको कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है। इसलिए उनको साफ कहना चाहिए था।

माननीय सदस्य, प्रो० रंगा बैठ हैं। मैं उनकी बड़ी इज्जत और आदर करता हूं उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण के सवाल पर एक बड़े मारके की बात कही कि यह देश मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर चलने के लिए कटिबद्ध है। "यह देश कटिबद्ध

(श्री रामलाल राही)
है", उनके ये शब्द सुन कर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश इसके लिए कतई कटिबद्ध नहीं है। यह ख्याल गलत है। अगर देश मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर चलना चाहता है, और अगर यही दृष्टिकोण रहा, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन दूर नहीं, जब देश दिवालिया हो जाएगा।

मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि रंगा साहब देश के उद्योग और व्यवसाय पर निगाह डालें। उदाहरण के लिए चीनी उद्योग सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी है और निजी क्षेत्र में भी है। यही स्थिति जूट उद्योग और परिवहन उद्योग की है। समय की कमी के कारण मैं और उद्योगों का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। अगर रंगा साहब, या कोई दूसरे माननीय सदस्य, स्पष्ट और निष्पक्ष ढंग से देखेंगे, तो पायेंगे कि इन तीनों उद्योगों में इतना भ्रष्टाचार, गड़बड़ी और लूट-खसूट है, जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। निजी क्षेत्र में एक बस का मालिक एक बस चलाता है और आठ बसें और बना लेता है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक डिपो में सौ बसें दी जाती हैं, और वे सब बर्बाद कर दी जाती हैं। जो व्यक्ति निजी क्षेत्र में एक बस से लाखों रुपये कमाता है, जब वह सरकारी क्षेत्र में आता है, तो घाटा ही घाटा होता है। साफ है कि चूंकि निजी क्षेत्र में निजी लाभ की भावना काम करती है, इसलिए व्यक्ति अपने काम को ज्यादा ध्यान के साथ करता है। इसकी तुलना में सरकारी क्षेत्र में लूट होती है।

इसी तरह आपने देख लिया है कि जूट के निजी क्षेत्र में लूट हो रही है और सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी बहुत गड़बड़ हो रही है। इस स्थिति में हम क्या करेंगे? हमें एक रास्ता अपनाना पड़ेगा। निजी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग उसको गन्दा करते हैं, उसको चलने नहीं देते हैं, ताकि उनकी मोनोपली बनी रहे। इसलिए

एक रास्ता निश्चित रूप से आपको बनाना पड़ेगा वरना हर क्षेत्र में—चाहे वह उद्योग हो या व्यवसाय है, चौपट ही दिखाई देगा। दूसरी ओर जो बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे माला माल होंगे। टाटा बिड़ला जैसे लोग माला माल होंगे लेकिन जो ब्वायलर पर गन्ने की खोई भोंकने वाला है वह गरीब का गरीब ही रहेगा।

मुझ से कुछ लोग कहने लगे कि बड़े उद्योगपति बड़े दानी होते हैं इसलिए निजी क्षेत्र में प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि बिड़ला को देखिये, कितने बड़े-बड़े मंदिर बनवा रहा है तो मैंने कहा कि मंदिर बनवा रहा है, हास्टल क्यों नहीं बनवा रहा है, स्कूल क्यों नहीं बनवा रहा है। उनके उद्योगों में जितने लोग काम करते थे, कुली से लेकर अफसर तक, केवल उन लोगों के लिए ही अगर उन्होंने एजुकेशन का काम कर दिया होता तब भी हम समझते कि वे कल्याण का काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि निजी क्षेत्र में जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं वे माला माल हो रहे हैं और वे लोग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को खरीद लेते हैं, उनको ठीक से काम नहीं करने देते।

सरकार अब एक नया बोर्ड बनाने जा रही है। इससे पहले भी कोई बोर्ड था और वह भी कुछ टैक्स वसूल करता था। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस बोर्ड ने क्या किया था। आज कितनी ही जूट मिलें बन्द हैं और हजारों मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उत्पादन गिर रहा है और विदेशी बाजार में भी देश की साख गिर रही है क्योंकि माल बड़ा घटिया होता है। आपने उसको चैक करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। सरकार की कमजोरी और उदासीनता के कारण ही यह सब कुछ हो रहा है। इस बिल को मैं दो कौड़ी का बिल

मानता हूं और बुद्धिहीनता का परिचायक समझता हूं। इस सदन में जब तिलहन बिल के ऊपर बहस हुई थी तब भी मैंने निवेदन किया था और फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि जिसके हाथों से काम होना है यदि उसकी उपेक्षा की जायेगी तो हर जगह काम फेल होगा। जो जूट उत्पादन किसान हैं उनका कौन रिप्रजेन्टेटिव है : मैं धारा 3 (4) (ख) की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं :

“8 से अनविदा ऐसे सदस्य जो निम्न-लिखित संबंधित केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्रालयों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, जो वह ठीक समझे, नियुक्त किये जायेंगे...”

इसमें कृषि मन्त्रालय होगा, वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय होगा; वित्त मन्त्रालय होगा आदि। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो अधिकारी और व्यवसायी होंगे इनको नामजद भी सरकार ही करेगी। आप कहते हैं कि आटोनामस बाड़ी होगी और नामजद आप करेंगे तो यह विरोधाभास मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। आपके जो बोर्ड हैं वह इसलिए फेल हैं कि उनका सरकारीकरण कर दिया जाता है और वहां पर सरकार के निर्देशों से काम होता है। इसीलिए आपके जितने भी बोर्ड और निगम बने हुए हैं वहां पर गड़बड़ होती है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप कृपा करके इस बिल को वापिस ले लें। यदि आप वापिस नहीं लेते हैं तो आप इसको प्रवर समिति को भेज दीजिए। यदि आप इसको बहुमत होने की वजह से पास

करा लेते हैं, तो मेरा आप से एक निवेदन है, इसमें आपने कुछ राज्यों का जिक्र किया है। वे राज्य जहां पर जूट का अधिक उत्पादन होता है, वहां के रिप्रजेन्टेटिव होंगे। क्यों? कम उत्पादन करने वाले राज्य क्यों इसमें शामिल नहीं होंगे, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। जूट जिन-जिन राज्यों में पैदा होता है, चाहे वह सौ गांठ हो या हजार गांठ हो, रिप्रजेन्टेटिव हर राज्य का होना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, जूट के व्यवसाय में आप इसीलिए पीछे हैं, क्योंकि बंगाल की इसमें मोनोपली है। बंगाल का उद्यमी, वहां का उद्योगपति बंगाल से बाहर व्यापार होने ही नहीं दे रहा है लेकिन आप जहां पर कम जूट पैदा होता है, वहां मिलें नहीं लगा रहे हैं। यदि आप वहां पर मिलें लगायें तो किसानों को भी लाभ होगा। हमारे सीतापुर के दो तहसीलों में जूट पैदा होती है। एक लखीमपुर जिला है, जहां पूरे जिले में जूट पैदा होती है। बाराबंकी और बहराइच जिले में जूट पैदा होती है। वहां के तमाम लोगों ने मांग की है कि सीतापुर, लखीमपुर और बाराबंकी के बीच में एक जूट उद्योग स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस अवसर पर मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। यह आप जानते हैं कि जूट एक नकदी फसल है जूट ही नहीं गन्ना, मूंगफली आदि भी नकदी फसलें हैं इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में नकदी फसलें हैं, उन क्षेत्रों का सर्वे किया जाना चाहिए। उन क्षेत्रों में वहां फैक्ट्री लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। एक निवेदन यह भी है कि सीतापुर और लखीमपुर के बीच में एक जूट फैक्ट्री लगाने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

TARGET OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL DURING SIXTH PLAN

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

MR. B. V. DESAI : Underline the word '*Half-an-Hour*'.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a discussion on the points arising out of the reply given on 1st August, 1983, to my Unstarred Question No. 1367 regarding the target of irrigation potential during the Sixth Plan.

After our independence, as soon as we started our Five-Year Plans, in all respects we used to have our own targets and try to achieve them. The same thing has been happening with regard to irrigation also. During the previous Five-Year Plans we had certain targets so far as irrigation was concerned and achievements were also there.

In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the target of irrigatio potential was about 13.7 million hectares. We have already completed three years of our Plan period and our achievement in creating the potential has been only 6.824 million hectares. Only two years are left out for the Sixth Plan to be completed. For 1983-84, that is, for this year, the Irrigation Ministry has kept another 2.370 million hectares as the target, and if we take the fifth year target also to be of the same order, then we will be left with a shortfall of about two million hectares. I just wanted to ask in my question as to what were the reasons for it. The hon. Minister was pleased to state that financial constraint was responsible. Then, in reply to my two points, he has replied—I quote :

“It has since been decided to make available additional Central Assistance of Rs. 1650 crores for the two-year period of 1983-84 and 1984-85. It has further been decided to allow the States 20% step-up in market borrowings programme in 1983-84, as compared to that in 1982-83, but the sectoral break-up of this additional Central assistance will

have to be worked out by the State Governments.”

In view of this statement, I would like to put one important question to the hon. Minister : with this additional allotment of Rs. 1650 crores, and the allowing of 20% more borrowings for the States, is he going to achieve the target for the entire 6th five-year plan, which Government of India has fixed ? That is the most important question, as far as I am concerned, because he has not replied to it in the earlier statement.

Secondly, regarding the creation of targets, there are so many other constrains, apart from finance. Our Government has declared this sector as a priority sector. Even then, what we find in some of our States is that cement is not available, coal is not available and so much of railway transport bottleneck is there for carrying the inputs for irrigation potential. For example, cement allotment, which was expected to be about 6 million tonnes every year, has been cut to 3.75 million tonnes.

I do not know if these figures are correct ; I am subject to correction by the hon. Minister. Being an important and priority sector, why is there this cut of cement which is most essential for creating the irrigation potential, i.e. for building dams ? In fact, even the 6 million tonnes of cement were not sufficient as far as the targeted figure is concerned. So, why fix the target and say it is a top priority sector ? This is the basic industry of our country, and more than 70% of our people are residing in villages. Their avocation in farming, and our entire economy is based on agriculture. So, if we create the potential and utilize it properly so that it results in excess production, then our economy will be definitely strengthened. Knowing this well, how is it that cement or any other inputs required by the Irrigation Department are not made available ? Is it because the Department or the Ministry is not particular about asking for this, or is there a shortage of cement ? For so many other things we are importing cement. Why not for this priority sector, if there is shortage ? If they have imported, have they not indented for it ? Because of cement shortage and other shortages, the irrigation potential is lagging behind.

Secondly, the creation of potential is not enough, in itself. The potential is created for the basic purpose of its utilization. In utilization also, we lag behind. There also we do fix the target in every five-year plan ; and this year also we have fixed it. I do not want to quote all these things. Utilization for the 6th Plan was fixed at approximately 14 million hectares ; and for the first three years, we have completed only 6.22 million tonnes. For the third year, just like capacity creation, it has been fixed. We will be lagging behind by about 6.40 million tonnes as on date. This is about utilization.

We do create potential ; and if we do not utilize it, where is the fun in creating it ? We lag behind in creation of potential itself ; and then whatever potential we create, we do not use because of so many reasons which are given, but which can be rectified. For example, regarding field channels, in my State of Karnataka, the field channel is the responsibility of the State Government, and not of the cultivator ; so is it in Andhra Pradesh. So is in Maharashtra. Why not in all other States ? 50 per cent of the cost of the feed-channel has to be borne by the cultivator. Is it ever possible ? To start with, when he utilises irrigation potential, he will be put into great stresses and strains. That is how the Irrigation Department or the Irrigation Ministry of the Central Government has to impress upon the State Governments and come to their aid so that the cultivator is not handicapped. So far as feed channel is concerned, probably the Central Government is also thinking in terms of generalising this funding of this water course construction. For that, they are devising some ways and means. Three States have already gone forward in this regard have constructed feed channels there by they are trying to utilize whatever channel is created.

Not only these feed channels, in utilization there are certain other aspects where water management is also one of them. For water management, every irrigation channel or main canal or feed channel, distributory, sub-distributory, or each water course has got its own. So, if excess utilization of water is being done in the earlier stages,

naturally the tail-end people will suffer. So, the judicious management of water course is also essential. In this regard, the Central Government, I feel, should take steps and formulate a certain formula so that the State Governments' Irrigation Departments can follow it. Apart from the excess utilization of water in the earlier stages and tail-enders being suffering, another aspect of utilization which lags behind is salinity. Specially this problem is very acute where the soil is black. Immediately within three years or six years, or five years, the salinity comes up and the land becomes useless, although potential is created, utilization also is being made because of drain and other aspects, and drainage, etc. has not been properly done, again we do not produce, the end is to have the optimum production out of the irrigation potential which we have created. That is our aim. If all these aspects are not taken into consideration, it is so difficult to produce more from the potential which you have created and the utilization which you have made. So, in so many places, the salinity question also arises. Our final aim should be the maximum utilization of irrigation potential and ensure optimum productivity. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking towards this end so that the drainage, wherever irrigation potential is utilized, is being done.

These were some of the points which were not answered in the reply given by him, although whatever questions were asked, he had tried to give the complete reply. There were no supplementaries and all that. On this basis, one more point I would like to stress. I would like to get some answer in this connection. The irrigation potential, by the turn of the century, we are aiming is at about 113 million hectares ; and as on today, we are having only 63 or 65 million hectares. Another 50 million hectares, we are short of. With this target and utilization, can we achieve that ? I would like to know from the hon. Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The hon. member, Shri B.V. Desai, has very ably summed up in a way the total situation, so far as irrigation is concerned and the problem that arises in

(Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha)

this context. The question was of a limited nature and we did try to give all the answer that the hon. member wanted. But now he has tried to amplify some of the things that he wanted to elicit from the government I will try to answer as best as I can. It is true that there would be a shortfall in our achievement of irrigation target at the end of the Sixth Plan. The Sixth Plan target is 13.74 million hectares and the likely achievement is going to be 11.50 million hectares. Thus there will be shortfall of 2.25 million hectares. As I answered in the question, the main constraint is that of resources. I mentioned the figure of Rs. 1650 crores as additional central assistance for two years i.e. 1983-84 and 1984-85, plus 20 per cent step-up in market borrowings for the programme in 1983-84 as compared to last year. I want to clarify that this is not the figure which would be made available for irrigation. This is the total additionality that the Government has made available to the States in the State sector. We do hope that the States would be able to use as much of these additional resources that have been made available to them to reach the target and expedite irrigation programmes, about whose importance the hon. Member very rightly stressed. It is a very important sector of our development and in a way, all future development in agriculture and in other areas can only come from irrigation and development of agriculture, which depends on provision of water. I cannot say that the targets would be reached with these additional funds because it all depends how much priority the State Government would give in allocating these additional resources so far as irrigation development is concerned.

Another constraint is that the inputs sometimes are not available, which hinders developments and construction of irrigation works. It is true that some time back, that was the situation and we were passing through a great scarcity, which, unfortunately, we are not still able to get over. But it is not true that the cement allocation has been reduced from six million tonnes, as stated by the hon. Member, to five million tonnes. But the problem is that even the allocations are not made available by the cement factories because of many other things. In the last year or two there have been vari-

ous serious cuts in electricity for cement works and this hampered the supply of cement for irrigation works to the extent we wanted. We in the Ministry of Irrigation have set up an inter-Ministerial group. We are constantly in touch with the Cement Controller, who also attends these meetings. The state Governments' requisitions are received and we try to sort out the things. I can say as of now, no serious complaint about this has been received. We have tried to streamline the distribution of cement to various States and project authorities.

Another very important point raised by the hon. Member is : why do we create potential when the potential already created is not being utilised ? This is a serious problem. The figure for utilised potential is, unfortunately, growing. In 1973-74 the figure of unutilised potential was 2 million hectares and it has gone up in 1982-83 to 4.8 million hectares. On the one hand, we have completed some irrigation works, provided more potential; on the other hand we have not been able to utilize it through the various methods that are available to us. This problem has been with us for quite a few years. It is because of this situation of lag between potential created and its utilization that in 1974-75 the Command Area Development Programme was introduced. It has been going on since then in a number of States and number of Projects have started.

All the things that the hon. Member mentioned regarding the field channels, water management technique, provision of water to the tail-enders, rotational irrigation, drainage and cross drainage works, all these from part of the CAD programme. We have further strengthened the CAD programme this year by announcing that Rs. 25 crores would be made available to the Command Area Development Authority; where the performance is found to exceed the target, for the construction of field channels, we would be able to assist them more than what they normally get.

Lastly, the hon. Member mentioned that we have a potential of 113 million hectares. This is true. According to the surveys carried out, as on today our water resources

minor, medium, ground water etc. is 113 million hectares, of which we have utilized just about 50 per cent. If we continue the rate of development that we are projecting, by the end of the century or may be a little beyond, we would have utilized all this. But, still vast areas would remain without irrigation.

So, what is the solution for this problem? It is a very serious thing to imagine that all our known water resources are only 113 million hectares, only 50 per cent of which we have so far been able to utilize and with the tempo of development we have created, we propose to increase the tempo and by the turn of the century or a little beyond that, we will be able to utilize them. So, the only solution before us is that we should have a massive transfer of water from areas where at times it is plentiful. Flood waters have to be impounded, have to be stored; when the flood waters are plenty, that water has to be transferred to areas which are drought-prone, which are not getting water. That is the only solution before us. In that context, we have done a lot and I will presently explain what we are doing.

I will first refer to the rate of our development of irrigation. When our planning started in 1951, till the end of the Fourth Plan in 1974, we were developing potential at the rate of one million hectares every year. From that time onwards we stepped up this potential to 2 million hectares. In the Sixth Plan it is more than 2 million hectares. Our aim is to step it up to 3 million hectares every year. If we can maintain this tempo at anything between 2.5 to 3 million hectares, we would have utilized everything by the end of the century. This is the plan before us.

In 1980 the Ministry of Irrigation and the Central Water Commission, after making all possible surveys, came out with what we call a national perspective for water resource development, which means we took an overall view of the situation and accepted the necessity of massive inter-basin transfer of water, water from the river basin, particularly the flood waters to areas which do not have sufficient rainfall. So, last year

we started the National Water Development Agency. It is given a time span of 7 to 10 years and a tentative budget as on today of Rs. 110 crores. We have asked this Agency to survey all river basins in the country to see how much surplus water is available and what possible steps can we taken for storing the flood water, because in our country almost three-fourths of the water we obtain during the few months of the monsoon. And the rest of the months get much less. So, unless that water which flows down to the sea and in the process causes tremendous difficulties by way of floods and other damages, is stored and is transferred when it is needed in the lean months, there is no other solution. That is the only solution for this and we do hope that this National Water Development Agency which have surveyed the whole thing would receive the cooperation of various States and other agencies so that in the next 10 or 12 years we are able to prepare a complete blueprint of our country's water resources and the way it can be developed and we do hope that through this method of what is popularly called Ganga-Cauvery or Garland Canal concept, the basic idea between all these concepts is, take water at the time when it is most available, which means storage in the flood season and take it to other areas whether by lifting or through any other means, to areas where they are needed. This is how we propose to meet our ultimate demands after 2000 A.D. when we would have exhausted our known resources as at present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Sudhir Giri. You can put a question because Half-an-Hour discussion is already over.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I am putting a question. Sir, the importance of agriculture in the life of the Indian people is no doubt the greatest thing. In this connection, the importance of irrigation is very much felt by all sections of people.

We have been importing foodgrains from abroad by spending thousands of crores of rupees. Still why do we not . . .

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why I said you must put a question is this, what question you would have put to the Minister if that question had been allowed and you would have participated? That is why I said 'put your question'. Some reply given by the Minister is not satisfying. And therefore, what Supplementary you would have put, that question only you must put even now, not as a general discussion on food situation and all that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : There has been a convention that by putting the question we have to prepare the background.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not in the Half-an-Hour discussion.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : No, Sir I am not going to have any discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Be short. That is my request to you.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, the importance of irrigation has been felt by all sections of the people and it is more felt because of the fact that we have been importing foodgrains from outside by spending thousands of crores of rupees. Sir, the production of food crops in our country definitely contributes towards the price stabilisation. In the age of spiralling prices, we want that sufficient foodstuffs should be here. But my question is : Why does not the Government pay due attention for making more land irrigated because due to lack of irrigation we are not in a position to produce more?

Sir, in the Sixth Five-Year Plan a total sum of Rs. 8,448.36 crores has been allotted. Out of this total sum, the States will spend Rs. 8,301.46 crores and the Union Territories will spend Rs. 56.90 crores.

18.00 hrs.

Central sector will spend only Rs. 90 crores. You are aware that the States resources are very much limited. Now-a-days the Central Government has been taking away power from the States and in this

background I want to put a specific question to the hon. Minister whether the Minister would agree to give more money to the States for irrigation purposes.

In my own Constituency Central Ground Water Development Corporation made an investigation about ten years back and they submitted a report to the effect that in South of West Bengal Ground water is not available. But for the last two years there has been severe drought in our area. People who could afford some money have been arranging for sinking shallow tube well. They have been able to draw underground water. In this background may I put a question to the hon. Minister whether the would agree to instruct the Central Ground Water Development Corporation to make a further investigation in that area of whether water can be drawn from underground?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (बाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जितनी सिंचाई योजनाएँ बनी हैं, क्या उनमें से किसी भी योजना का टारगेट पूरा हुआ है। वह कोई योजना बता दें, जिसका टारगेट पूरा हो गया हो।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :—

Faulty planning shows out of 58 irrigation projects not a single irrigation project in the country has been completed in time. As many as 58 irrigation projects, started before 1969, are still languishing. Of these 11 projects were carried over from the First Plan, 30 from the Second Plan, 24 from the Third Plan and 10 projects from the Annual Plan.

हमारे घर का उदाहरण है राजस्थान कैनाल पन्त जी ने 1958 में उसका उद्घाटन किया, जबकि उसकी लागत 58 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गई। आज 500 करोड़ रुपए में भी वह पूरी नहीं होने जा रही है। इन प्राजेक्ट्स को कौन बनाता है? कोई भी प्राजेक्ट टाइम पर पूरी नहीं हो पाती है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स

कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि 58 प्राजेक्ट्स अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। इस स्थिति में इरिगेशन का काम कैसे पूरा होगा ?

इन प्राजेक्ट्स पर देश की जो धनराशि खर्च की गई है, उसका क्या रिटर्न मिला है और सरकार उससे क्या रिटर्न चाहती थी ? जो भी योजनाएँ आपने बनाईं उनकी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हुआ इसीलिए घाटा होता है। फिर आपको रिटर्न क्या मिला ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारे राजस्थान में आपकी एक योजना है।

“A target of creating an additional irrigation potential of say, 7 million hectares from ground-water sources is proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) through construction of the following units of ground water structures.”

यह छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का आपका टारगेट है। आप मेहरबानी करके बतलायें कि आप कितने टारगेट तक पहुँच सकेंगे ? राजस्थान में ग्राउन्ड वाटर रिसोर्सज को यूटिलाइज किया जा सकता है और सरकार ने उसका टारगेट बनाया है लेकिन जो भी योजना बनती है उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है। देसाई जी ने जो बात कही थी उसको मैं रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जहाँ तक पानी का सम्बन्ध है, जिसके हाथ में लाठी है वह उसको जबर्दस्ती ले लेता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आपने कोई माडल रूल्स बनाए हैं जिनको कि सारी स्टेट्स फालो कर सकें ? इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट के रूल्स इतने पुराने हैं कि आज भी जितना पानी एवेलेबल होता है उसका उपयोग बड़े-बड़े लोग ही करते हैं, छोटे लोग उससे वंचित रह जाते हैं।

मैंने जो क्वेश्चन्स किए हैं उनका उत्तर मन्त्री जी देने की कृपा करें।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर माननीय सदस्यों ने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक राजस्थान कैनल का सम्बन्ध है, अभी डागा साहब ने बताया कि 1958 में उसका उद्घाटन किया गया था लेकिन अभी तक उसका निर्माण कार्य पूरा नहीं हो सका है। प्रश्न यह है कि जितनी भी योजनाएँ हैं वह कार्यक्रम के अनुसार न चलकर ज्यादा समय क्यों ले रही हैं ? सारे देश में जितनी भी योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं उनमें डिले हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ विशेष तौर से इस डिले का कारण इन्टर-स्टेट डिसप्पूट्स है। इसके लिए ट्रिब्यूनल मुकर्रर किए जाते हैं और ट्रिब्यूनल बहुत टाइम लेते हैं। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास सिवाय समझाने-बुझाने के और कोई अधिकार भी नहीं है इरिगेशन का सब्जेक्ट कान्फ्रसेन्ट लिस्ट में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में इस तरह का अधिकार लेना चाहती है (इस सम्बन्ध में हमें आश्वासन भी दिया गया था) और उसके लिए कोई लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाहती है जिससे कि इन्टर-स्टेट डिसप्पूट्स का जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय किया जा सके ? केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अधिक शक्ति हो, क्या इसके लिए कोई कदम उठाने के लिए आप तैयार हैं ?

कोयले के बारे में देसाई साहब ने प्रश्न रखा था कि वह समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। सीमेन्ट और स्टील भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाती है। राजस्थान कैनल की निर्माण गति जो धीमी रही उसके पीछे भी यही कारण था। राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण कार्य अब तीव्र गति से चल रहा है और दूसरी स्टेज का काम चालू है। हमारे क्षेत्र में गडरा रोड में,

जोकि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, 185 किलोमीटर का भाग आता है। दो लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई वाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में होती है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष सहायता दे तो राजस्थान का जो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र है, उसकी उन्नति हो सकती है, उसका भी विकास हो सकता है। नहर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में है : यह नहर डिफेंस की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। यदि तीव्र गति से इस पर काम किया जाएगा और जो आप क्षेत्रफल बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वह क्षेत्रफल भी बढ़ जाएगा और आपकी योजना का मकसद भी पूरा हो जाएगा। पंजाब में 110 परसेंट 120 परसेंट इंटेंसिटी यूटिलाइज करते हैं और वाटर लॉगिंग होता है। हमारे क्षेत्र में 40-50 परसेंट इन्टेंसिटी होती है। उसके उपयोग से कल्टिवेशन करके हमारे क्षेत्र का विकास यदि करना चाहती है तो क्या इस संबंध में भी सरकार विचार करके उनको बाध्य करेगी कि कि 110-120 इंटेंसिटी और वाटर लॉगिंग से कॉटन का प्रोडक्शन जो कम हो रहा है, उस इंटेंसिटी को कम करके क्षेत्र का विकास करेगी? जैसे कि आपने फरमाया कि फलड को रिस्टोर करके ड्राउट प्रांन एरियाज में उसको पहुंचाया जाएगा, उसी प्रकार जो क्षेत्र अविकसित हैं, ड्राउट एरियाज हैं, जहां पानी का बड़ा भारी संकट है, उन क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए आप कुछ निर्णय लेंगे?

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए हमें सिंचाई को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। लेकिन वह अब तक नहीं दी गई है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री देसाई और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो लक्ष्य बनाया था, उसको पूरा करने में

समर्थ नहीं हैं। हमने दो हजार ए. डी. तक 113 मिलियन हेक्टेयर सिंचाई करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। यदि हिसाब लगाया जाए, तो तीन मिलियन हेक्टेयर प्रतिवर्ष एव्रैज आता है, लेकिन वह अचीवमेंट, कैसे हो सकता है जब छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का टारगेट, किसी भी साल में पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के तीन साल बीत चुके हैं और इसका इसका प्लान का लक्ष्य 14 मिलियन हेक्टेयर था, लेकिन बीत रहे तीन साल में हमने 6.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर प्राप्त किया है। इस प्रकार हम लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में बहुत पीछे हैं।

दूसरे अभी माननीय मंत्री जी से कमांड एरिया डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम की बात की है। इसमें भी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो लक्ष्य था, उसकी पूर्ति करने में हम पीछे रहे हैं। इस पर पैसा 966.3 करोड़ रु० खर्च किया जाना था।

लेकिन हमने पिछले तीन सालों में केवल 416 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं। इस तरह से कमाण्ड एरिया डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में भी हम लक्ष्य से बहुत पीछे हैं।

वाराबंडी का लक्ष्य 15 लाख है हेक्टेयर का था और उसमें से पिछले तीन सालों में हमारा एचीवमेंट 5.64 लाख हेक्टेयर है। इस तरह से हम देख रहे हैं कि हर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की प्राप्ति लक्ष्य से बहुत दूर है। हमने वह लक्ष्य भी रखा था कि 25 लाख पम्पों को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एनर्जाइज करेंगे लेकिन तीन साल बीत रहे हैं और अभी केवल 10 लाख पम्प-सेट ही इनर्जाइज हो पाए हैं। इसको भी हम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जो सोन एरिया है, उसमें आप करीब 28 परसेन्ट सिंचाई कर पाए हैं जबकि आप

अपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में गरीबों और हरिजनों की बात करते हैं लेकिन जो ट्राइबल एरिया है, उसमें मुश्किल से 1 या 2 परसेन्ट एरिया में ही सिंचाई की सुविधा दे पाए है। आप विशेष प्रयास करके सिंचाई के क्षेत्रफल को क्यों नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं।

एक और चीज़ करना चाहूंगा। जो ट्यूब-वेल्स आप लगाते हैं, उनकी क्षमता हर साल कुछ न कुछ घटती जाती है लेकिन आप प्रारम्भ में एक ट्यूबवेल जितना एरिया सोचेंगे, उसी को प्रतिवर्ष मान कर अपना एचीवमेंट दिखाते हैं। जो परसेन्टेज घटता है, उसको आप माइ-नस क्यों नहीं करते, यह मेरा प्रश्न है ?

हमारे यहां पानी का नुकसान बहुत होता है। इसमें यू० एन० डी० पी० के अध्ययन के अनुसार पता चलता है कि 25 पर सेन्ट पानी का नुकसान केनाल सिस्टम में होता है, 22.5 पर सेन्ट पानी का नुकसान वाटर कोर्सेज से होता है और 21.5 पर सेन्ट का नुकसान खेतों में होता है। इस तरह से 69 पर सेन्ट पानी का नुकसान होता है जिसमें सिलटेज और खरपतवार से होने वाला नुकसान सम्मिलित नहीं है। अगर उनको भी शामिल कर लिया जाए, नुकसान बहुत अधिक होगा।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। वहां पर जो भी पानी की सोर्सेज हैं, उनसे किसानों को पानी ठीक से नहीं मिलता है। कहीं पर ट्यूबल की नालियां ठीक नहीं हैं और दूसरी बात यह है कि गांवों में वास्तव में नालियां हैं ही नहीं। ऐसा सोचा गया था कि कन्सोलीडेशन अगर होगा, तो चक्र रोड अच्छे बन जाएंगे। नालियां बन जाएंगी लेकिन चक्र बन जाने के बाद, कन्सोलीडेशन होने के बाद नालियां ठीक से नहीं बनी और अभी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार

ने क्या किया है कि 1 जुलाई से सिंचाई की दर 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी है। और इस प्रकार 20 करोड़ रुपया अतिरिक्त उसे मिलने जा रहा है। इसमें आप यह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश दें कि सिंचाई की दर बढ़ाने से जो इतना रुपया आएगा, वह सारा का सारा रुपया गांवों में चैनल्स को ठीक करने और नालियों को दुरुस्त करने में लगाए, जिससे किसानों के खेतों में पानी पहुंच सके जो कि अभी नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है।

अन्त में मैं एक प्रश्न यह करना चाहूंगा कि सन 1947 से 1982 तक हमारे देश की नदियों का जो पानी है, वह प्रति वर्ष कितने प्रतिशत समुद्र में जा रहा है, इस बात तो मंत्री जी बताएं और जितने प्रतिशत पानी समुद्र में जा रहा है, उसमें कमी हुई है या वृद्धि हुई है

मेरे इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी दें।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am very grateful to the hon. Members for raising the issues that can really keep us busy for a much longer time than what you would permit. However, I would try to answer briefly the points that have been raised, starting with Shri Sudhir Giri, about the survey of ground water in West Bengal.

The Central Ground Water Board is carrying on survey all over the country for water resources. First they have a systematic survey hydrologically and then they do the actual borings to test the water situation. The same thing is happening in West Bengal. As regards hydrological survey, almost the whole State has been covered, and the next stage now would be to actually bore holes and see what sort of strata is available, what sort of water is available. Even then, this would be only sample testing. What we expect after this survey is over is that the State Governments, on their own, would carry out detailed surveys in their own areas so that water-bearing strata is

discovered and tubewalls are dug so that water could be taken.

About the recent drought which was mentioned, that some wells were dug and results have come, we discussed it with the West Bengal Government authorities and we have suggested to them that they should strengthen their organization for ground water development. We are prepared to assist them in this. We have a scheme of providing rigs at 50 per cent subsidy to the various State organizations and a lot can be done to tone up the ground water development organization in West Bengal. I am in touch with them, and it is only after they have carried out these surveys that it would be possible to see which pockets in South West Bengal have actually water-bearing strata.

As regards the general point raised regarding more resources to be made available to the State Governments, I have said just now in my reply to Mr. Desai that a sum of Rs. 1,650 crores has been made available to the State Governments, apart from more share in the loans that will be raised. But the problem lies in this. The State Governments themselves do not give the priority which should be given to irrigation projects. And most of the difficulties that have been recounted actually start from this. Water is a State subject. They are responsible for its development and utilisation. Whatever assistance is available from the Central Government is available to them and they should give enough of importance to this; I do hope, as I said earlier, that, out of the additional resources, more and more money would be made available for irrigation in the respective areas.

As regards the Public Accounts Committee's observations regarding the problem of irrigation works not finishing in time, as I said earlier, this is a situation which we have been considering for a long time. It is not a situation that has developed all of a sudden and to which the Public Accounts Committee has drawn our attention. We are indeed grateful to the Public Accounts Committee for taking on a subject which is of vital importance. Their conclusions are based on the data supplied by us, and the conclusions they have arrived at have high-

lighted the problems which we in our Ministry have always been conscious of. To have them projected at a higher level by a respectable Committee and a very important Committee of this House has served the purpose well, and we support all that they have said with respect to this.

Just to recount, we appointed a Committee long time back exactly to consider the whole situation. We called it Naigamwala Committee which was established in 1972. The Central Water Commission established the Committee to avoid delays. Then the Conference of State Irrigation Ministers discussed this problem on a number of occasions. And various things came to light. Then it was asked why these schemes are faulty. Well, it is not because of any faulty scheme. Mostly it is because of various other factors which I will refer to. The procedure is that State Government surveys a particular scheme, it sends it to the Central Water Commission which scrutinises it from the technical angle and then there is a Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission who goes through and recommends it to the Planning Commission for inclusion as a plan scheme. This is the procedure that is followed. But the type of difficulties that arise are many. Firstly there is the cost escalation. Whatever targets we had before, because of the delays, they have not been able to stick to them and delays are there because States have taken up too many projects under pressure from all of us—I should say, because we are always after the State, 'Please include my project.' and rightly so. Why not? Still, the States have maintained a discipline in this respect. I should bring it to the notice of the House that as much as 75% to 80% of the annual allocations, we advise the States, to use for existing and on going works and more or less they conform to that. What more can we expect from them? Whatever little is left, that is, about 20% naturally goes to areas which have been deprived of irrigation till now. These are very backward and drought-prone areas which have not had any survey scheme. If you accept this proposition that from now onwards, all money will be used for ongoing projects only, I think it would not be a very healthy proposition because there are vast areas which are waiting at least for a

beginning of a scheme and it is these schemes which are included in this 20% that I mentioned. A new beginning is made. This is mainly due to lack of funds. When more funds become available, we take up more schemes.

Another thing is that when you start it, there are a certain type and scope of the scheme like how much do you want to extend it and what are the canals you want, etc. Then again because of public pressure you want to take the canal a little further and then the scheme is revised further. Cost escalation is also there and it goes on and on. What I say is that we very much welcome in this respect the findings of the Public Accounts Committee which will be a guideline for us how to act in future so far as formulation and implementation of these policies are concerned.

About the cost-benefit ratio we have a certain formula. In drought areas it is a little liberal and in other areas it is a little different. It is according to this we evolve and before we approve it, we mention it in our appraisal of the project as to what is the cost-benefit ratio of that particular project. From that point of view it works all right.

We come to the Rajasthan canal about which a mention was made. It was started in 1958. It has been delayed. The reasons of delay, as I said, are that the State is not able, like many other States, to devote a large portion of their resources for this purpose.

As regards the coal situation, it is now very satisfactory. We are constantly in touch with the Rajasthan Government authorities. There is no problem as of now. They are getting good quality coal and everything is going on all right.

One very important point Mr. Virldhi Chander Jain mentioned and that takes us to the root of the irrigation policy - whether we should have concentrated on 2-3 crop intensive irrigation in a limited area or use that same water to spread it to wider areas as a sort of a protective irrigation or an irrigation which will at least give people one crop. I think he has pointed to a very

important aspect of the policy and this extension of Rajasthan Canal to the Gadra Road is part of the same policy that we should extend the benefits of irrigation to as wide areas as possible even if it results in less intensity of irrigation. I do hope that this policy would work.

As regards reducing it in Punjab and other places, as you know, the States have their share of water as per the Ravi-Beas accord and they can use water of their share in any way they like and Rajasthan is exercising its option. It is a welcome sign that it is using it for more extensive irrigation because it meets the situation in a very special way. As regards special assistance, to Rajasthan Canal all I can say is that Rs. 40 crore was sanctioned specially for Rajasthan Canal - Rs. 15 crores in the last year, Rs. 15 crore this year and Rs. 10 crore for the next year. This is over and above the State Plan resources and I think this should help them increase the tempo of construction of the canal.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Rajasthan is the only State which has invested the full amount, which was entrusted to it for Rajasthan Canal and therefore special assistance should be given to the State.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Of late, the tempo of work of Rajasthan Canal has been stepped up a lot.

SHRI VIRLDHI CHANDER JAIN : They also want more money for Gardra Road project.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As regards Gadra Extension Scheme, funds have not yet been sanctioned. As soon as the detailed project report and estimates come, I am sure we will give consideration to that and we will make available the resources.

(Interruptions)

Now, Mr. B. D. Singh has raised a number of points which are very basic and important. I do not deny them. But if I answer everything, that will take a lot of time. He mentioned about the targets not

being reached in C.A.D. in Warahandi, in water development and other types. That is precisely because the States have not allocated enough funds. As regard Central Government's seriousness, I may point out that in the Sixth Plan allocation, for irrigation, it is Rs. 12,700 crores or so, which is more than all the previous Plans put together. It is also the first point in our 20-point Programme. We are very much conscious of the importance of irrigation and we try to do all that we can. But whether the pumpsets are functioning or not, whether the channels that are drawn are proper or not, again it is the area of the State Government and we would not like to interfere too much in this. But whatever hon. Members bring to our notice, we take up with them in an informal way. Sometimes in a formal way and sometimes these problems do get solved.

Now, lining of the channels, because of the lot of loss in transition, is also one of the very important programmes. Most of the losses are because of the old unlined channels. Some of them in U.P. is hundred years old or more than that. So they do need modernisation. So, one of the ideas

is to have modernisation of old works by lining them, by remodelling the barrages and other works so that more and proper use of water can be made. Some States have made modernisation schemes of old irrigation projects and I think we would be able to do it.

Lastly, about the inter-State disputes, it is true that they are holding up many of our projects. But all we can say is that these disputes can only be solved by mutual cooperation between the States themselves and Central Government has always played the role of conciliatory which brings them together for discussion and many of the things have been solved. So, all that we can say is that given the goodwill and a little accommodation, these water disputes would be solved so that many of the works which have been held up because of the absence of agreement between the various States are taken up immediately for the benefit of the people. Thank you.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 9, 1983/ Sravana 18, 1905 (Saka).