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Phalguna 23, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 14, 1983/Phalguna, 23, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने नियम-388 के अन्तर्गत एक सवाल उठाने के लिये आपको लिखा था ।

श्री भीकू राम जैन (चांदनी चौक) : यह गलत चीज है, यह अभी नहीं होना चाहिये ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सारे देश के अन्दर पृथकवादिता, साम्प्रदायिकता और हिंसा को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। हरियाणा जल रहा है , और उसके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । उनके वोट हम क्यों लेकर आये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डिस्कशन के लिये नोटिस दीजिये ।

श्री मनीराम बागडी : इन्सट्रक्शन्स जो किताब में लिखी हुई है, उसके मुताबिक ही है। जो भी बातें आप लोगों ने की है, उन बातों का फैसला कार्यान्वित नहीं हुआ है । बार-बार फसले किये गये और बार-बार ही उन फैसलों

को टाला गया । (व्यवधान) । आप कृपया मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । मैं कोई बच्चा हूं क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बच्चे नहीं हैं, आप तो बुजुर्ग हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप से पहले मेम्बर बन कर आया हूं लोक सभा का...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने ऐतराज किया ही नहीं, इस बात पर ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यहां पर पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू रहे, और आप मुझे समझा रहे हैं । आप मुझसे ज्याद पढ़े हो सकते हैं । यह बात हो सकती है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कद में जरूर बड़ा हूं। न उम्र में आपसे बड़ा और न अक्ल में ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह मजाक की बात नहीं है, संजीदा बात है, आप इसको समझते नहीं हैं । आपके खिलाफ और आरोप लगाया जाता है, आप पक्षपात करते हो, या पक्षपात नहीं करते हो, पंजाब और हरियाणा के अखबारों में ..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय कमल नाथ जी, आप बैठिये ।

बागड़ी जी, थे इसलिये उठा हूं कि आपने अध्यक्ष के मुताल्लिक बात की है, इसलिये उठा हूं। वर्ना उठने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं थी ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने नहीं किया है, अखबारों में आया है, पंजाब वालों की तरफ से और हरियाणा वालों की तरफ से ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूं कि आप पुराने सदस्य हैं और इसलिए मुझ से ज्यादा समझते हैं । मुझे समझाने की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं बलराम हूं, मेरा भी व्यक्तित्व है, मेरे भी हित हो सकते हैं, मेरी अपनी कुछ चाह भी हो सकती है, कुछ निजी स्वार्थ भी हो सकते हैं । लेकिन मैं जब यहां इस कुर्सी पर बैठता हूं तो मैं बलराम बलराम नहीं हूं, मैं सिर्फ अध्यक्ष हूं । मेरी एक बात है, इस सदन की इस की मर्यादा की रक्षा हेतु मेरा जिम्मा है और जब तक मेरे दम में दम है, यह मेरा धर्म है, मेरा ईमान है । तो मैं उस धर्म को खण्डित नहीं होने दूंगा, सीधी सी बात है । मेरे लिए सभी बराबर हैं । मैं पंजाब का, हरियाणा का, उत्तर प्रदेश का, राजस्थान का, सब का हू । अगर मैं कह सकता यह बात तो खुले आम कह सकता हूं । और जिस दिन कहना चाहूंगा यह बात तो मैं इस पद को छोड़ दूंगा तब कहूंगा । ऐसे नहीं छोड़ूंगा । मेरे लिए फर्क करना दोनों आंखों में से अलहदा अलहदा करना हित की बात नहीं है । मैं धर्म के नाम पर सब धर्मों को समझता हूं, और उस आदमी को आदमी नहीं समझता हूं जो धर्म के नाम पर भेदभाव करता है । कोई संत, कोई गुरू, कोई मजहब कोई ऐसी बात नहीं करता है । मैं इस देश का हूं, इस देश की मिट्टी का बना हूं, यह धरती जन्म भूमि मेरी मां है, इसके कण कण का मैं उत्तरदायी हूं, इसका अनुगृहीत हूं, इसका ऋणी हूं । और मेरी जान भी जाय तो मैं इसके लिए देने को तैयार हूं । मुझे इसकी परवाह नहीं है । लेकिन जो लोग मेरे नाम पर यह करना चाहते हैं और मेरे नाम से लगाना चाहते हैं वह समझ लें कि इस राजनीति के क्षेत्र में कोई और रास्ता वह तलाश कर सकते हैं । मेरे पर करना उनके लिए लांछित है, उनको नहीं चाहिए मुझे को बीच में घसीटें ।

तो इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं, और आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो मुझे दिया है मैं इसके लिए हर समय हर बात जो देश हित में होती है, चाहे वह हरियाणा की हो, चाहे पंजाब की हो, चाहे राजस्थान की हो, मैं सब को उजागर करना चाहता हूं, और इस सदन में मौका देना चाहता हुं कि आप आराम से जुटें और बात करें ।

अन्त में इनको भी कहना चाहता हूं, इन्होंने कभी इन्कार नहीं किया , इस पर भी आप डिस्कशन मांगते हैं डिस्कशन करवाओ, और कुछ मांगते हैं वह करवाओ । लेकिन उसूल के मुताविक करवाओ । उसूल के लिए न मैं आप से डरूंगा, न हाउस से डरूंगा । क्योंकि जब डरूंगा तो हाउस से माफ़ी मांग लूंगा और घर चला जाऊंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी; आप हमारी बात को सुन लीजिए । अध्यक्ष जी, कायदे राष्ट्र के लिए बनाये गये हैं, राष्ट्र कायदों के लिए नहीं है । अगर यहां पर राष्ट्र का अनहित हो रहा हो वहां पर .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बताइये क्या करें ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : फिर मैं भी आपको अपना फैसला बताये देता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बताइये क्या करूं ? आप ज्यादा पुराने हैं, आप बताइये मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मुझे आप पढ़ने की अनुमति दीजिए नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत । अगर इसमें कोई असंसदीय बात हो तो आप बताइए । आप बताइये हरियाणा के साथ कितने फैसले हुए, कितनी बार अवार्ड दिया प्रधान मंत्री ने, शाह किसी अवार्ड को नहीं माना गया ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें सिर्फ इतनी बात दी गई है नियम 388 में ....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हरियाणा को सताया गया, देश की एकता को तोड़ा गया, खालिस्तान की मांग उभरी । लोग जो कत्ल हुए हरियाणा में रेवाड़ी में 8 बच्चों की गोलियों से पुलिस ने उड़ाया आखिर कब तक .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम 388 में आप रूल सस्पेंड कर सकते हैं । आज तो भारतवर्ष लोगों को राह दिखा रहा है, शांति का दूत बन कर उभर रहा है । उस वक्त ऐसी बातें करने की मैं गुंजाइश नहीं समझता हूं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कोई शांति नहीं अगर घर में शांति नहीं है तो ।

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 388 says:

"Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हंस सकते हैं, मधु दण्डवते जी हंस सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं नहीं हंस सकता । जिसके कलेजे में चोट लगी है ...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप मोशन दे दीजिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आप से ज्यादा जानता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ज्यादा जानते हैं, इसीलिए मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूं कि बोलिए क्या कर सकता हूं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं सदन में इस बात को सबसे ज्यादा दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि जब जन-हित की बात आई... (व्यवधान) याद रखना खालिस्तान का सवाल मैंने सब से पहले उठाया थां, जब यहां के होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि चन्द पागलों की बात है । गायों के सिर काटकर लटकाये गये तो वह बात भी मैंने सबसे पहले उठाई थी । अध्यक्ष महोदय, रावी व्यास का पानी हमें मिल नहीं रहा है । हरियाणा को दबाया जा रहा है, यह बात बर्दाश्त नहीं हो सकती ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री बूटा सिंह जी, जब इस तरह की बात हो, यह कायदा नहीं है कि एक मेम्बर खड़ा हो तो आप कैसे खड़े हो सकते हैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको बैठा दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही के मुताल्लिक कुछ कह रहे हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I am afraid, the whole exercise indulged in by the hon. Member opposite is not according to the Rules of Procedure of the House. As you rightly pointed out (*Interruptions*).

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह सब कायदे के मुताबिक हो रहा है ।

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : बैठ जाओ ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अरे कौन है रे ? चरापाइयों के नीचे से निकालकर लाया हूं छछून्दरों की तरह ।

(व्यवधान)

अरे, क्या अर लोगे ? निकाल दोगे ? **(व्यवधान)**

अपने मां-बाप से पूछकर आओ, पहले माताजी से पूछ आओ ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया, आप मोशन दे दीजिये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा क्यों करते हैं ? आप मोशन दे दीजिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप ही यहां अध्यक्ष नहीं आये हैं, यहां पर पहले और भी अध्यक्ष आये हैं, सरदार हुक्म सिंह जी थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आये होंगे । मैंने कब कहा कि मैं आखिरी हूं या पहला हूं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने आपकी बात सुनी तो आप मेरी बात क्यों नहीं सुनते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो सुन ली, आप अच्छी तरह से क्यों नहीं सुनाना चाहते ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपकी बात मैंने अच्छी तरह से सुनी या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूं कि आप मोशन दे दीजिए, मैं सुनूंगा आपकी सारी बात ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, as you rightly pointed out in this House, according to your directions under the Rules, nothing can be discussed or raised unless it is covered under the Rules and also permitted by you.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI BUTA SINGH: When I met you a little while ago, I informed you that we have no reservation but let us not do anything which can further aggravate the situation in this sensitive State. The thing is at a very advance stage and we are hopeful that something amicably will be settled. To pre-empt that amicable settlement with the cooperation of everybody-all the States concerned, the opposition leaders concerned, the Government concerned and the parties partly concerned will be of no use. If I may be allowed to put it, the Government has no hesitation to bring in any subject matter which is covered under the Rules and this is very important as highlighted by the hon. Member and also by you. We are willing to have a discussion but not at this stage and especially in the manner in which the hon. Member is trying to raise it...

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरे लिए नहीं है । यह बात मेरे लिए नहीं कह सकते ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Rule 388 says "with the consent of the Speaker" and I believe, you have not given the consent so far.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : वह मैंने ले ली है । वह तो दे दी है ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: That consent is further subject to the motion to be carri-

**Not recorded.

ed before the House. There are two very very important qualifications which the hon. Member has to fulfil before the starts raising the matter. Unfortunately he has said so many things irrelevant. But my submission is that we are preppared to have a discussion at any point of time. At this moment time is not ripe. That is my submission.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप मेरी बात सुन लें। सरदार बूटा सिंह की बात का मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूं। मेरी कोई भी बात कभी भी देश के हित के खिलाफ नहीं गई है, किसी पार्टी के हित के खिलाफ गई हो ... **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। अगर सारे ही ऐसा करने लग जायें तो मेरी गाड़ी नहीं चलेगी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप सदन की मर्यादा की बात करते हैं मैं सदन की मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिए हीं यह कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ठीक कहते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप और कितने आदमियों को कत्ल करवाना चाहते हैं ? **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी बात समझ गया हूं। उन्होंने भी तो इनकार नहीं किया है लेकिन इसके बावजूद आप नहीं मानते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं तो पढ़ूंगा लाजमी तौर पर। आप चाहे सभी लोग अपने कानों में रुई डाल लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने हमेशा इस हाउस को हाउस के लिए चलाया है, मैंने कभी नहीं चाहा कि कोई आदमी सदन को छोड़ कर जाए। लेकिन आप मुझे मजबूर मत करिए। मैं अपने अख्तियारात को इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता, आप क्यों मजबूर करते हैं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या मजबूरी है आपको ? दो मिनट में मामला साफ हो जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप पढ़ना ही चाहते हैं तो 377 के अन्तर्गत पढ़वा दूंगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : 377 में जवाब ही नहीं मिलता है। **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, 15 मिनट जाया हो गए हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं 388 में इसको पढ़ूंगा। **(व्यवधान)**

MOTION *RE* SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आनरेबल मेम्बर्स, अब मेरे बस का काम नहीं है।

I leave it to the House.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें भी देश का खयाल है, हाउस को भी देश का खयाल है।

श्री मनीराम बाड़ी (हिसार) : अगर आप ने फौरी तौर पर आज इस पार्लमेण्ट में ऐक्शन नहीं लिया .... **(व्यवधान)**

आप और कितनों को कत्ल करवाना चाहते हैं ? . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम किसी को कत्ल नहीं करवाना चाहते । मैं डिस्कशन दे दूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to name the Member.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Unfortunately, the hon. Member is going against the rules of the House and he is not listening to the Chair. I move that he may be suspended from the sitting of the House for a week.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप मेरे खिलाफ ऐक्शन लें सकते हैं । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय :
Now no more recording.

विदाउट माई पर्मीशन जो कह दिया गया है वह रिकार्ड में नहीं जायेगा ।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि आप मुझे मोशन दे दीजिए और वे तैयार बैठे हैं डिस्कशन करवाने के लिए, इसलिए आप ऐसा मत करिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं 388 में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 388 में ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं है । मैं रूल कैसे तोड़ दूं ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to budge. This is too much. I will not allow the rules to be broken.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता होना चाहिए यह रूल्स आपके बनाए हुए हैं । मेरे यहां आने के पहले से बनाए हुए हैं । उसका अनुकरण आप मुझे नहीं करने दे रहे हैं । I will name you then.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: He should be sent out from the House.

MR SPEAKER: I have named him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I have already named him.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मजबूर कर रहे हैं आप ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : किस बात के लिए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरा नियम तुड़वा रहे हैं । मैं बहुत दुःखी हूं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सदा आपका एहतराम किया है । बल्कि कोई और अध्यक्ष होता तो मैं उससे लड़ गया होता . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैंने बहुत अध्यक्ष देखे हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं उस वक्त था, जब पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू थे, डा० लोहिया थे . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप नियम 388 में एडमिट करिए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 388 में एडमिट होता है आप बताइए इनको ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any rule?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं नहीं मानता क्योंकि यह हरियाणा का सवाल है । राष्ट्र की अखंडता का सवाल है । . . (व्यवधान) . . मैं नहीं मानने वाला । यह राष्ट्र का सवाल है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR SPEAKER: What can I do about it? मैं कैसे कर सकता हूं । मुझे कोई रास्ता बताइए । आप बता दीजिए । समर मुखर्जी जी बता दें, दंडवते जी बता दें, स्वासी जी बता दें ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : राष्ट्र की अखंडता के साथ मजाक नहीं कर सकते । पक्ष-विपक्ष की बात नहीं है । यह राष्ट्र की अखंडता की बात है । . . . (व्यवधान) हिन्दू-सिख मारे गए, बर्दाशत किया । फिरकादारी चलाई गई, बर्दाशत किया . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मनीराम जी, मैं नहीं चाहता । हिसाब से चलूंगा ऐसे ही थोड़े चलूंगा ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं प्रत्यक्ष देख रहा हूं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): Sir, on his behalf I am walking out.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): On his behalf Mr Patnaik walked out. . .

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ये मैम्बर नहीं थे, मैं मैम्बर था । ये तो कल आए हैं बेचारे । ये मुझे क्या पढ़ायेंगे । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री कमल नाथ : बागड़ी जो आप पीछे-पीछे चलिए । पटनायक जी ने रास्ता बता दिया है । आप पीछे चलिए । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं स्पीकर की रूलिंग और यह शिष्टाचार अगर नाम-निहाद शिष्टाचार है, मैं राष्ट्र के हित के लिए उसकी परवाह नहीं करता हूं । मैं किसी की परवाह नहीं करने वाला हूं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . देखिए आप समझ लीजिए । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR SPEAKER: I will ask you to leave the House please.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप मुझे कैसे कहेंगे, छोड़ दीजिए । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR SPEAKER: I will request you to leave the House.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : देखिए, मैं प्रोसीडिंग्स को, सारी प्रोसीडिंग्स जो यहां हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR SPEAKER: You are obstructing the proceedings of the House.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सवाल तो समूचे . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I move a motion that he should be named.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Bagri I will name you otherwise.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri I will name you. Let the Minister please move the resolution.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the entire House, I appeal to his good

sense to pay heed to the sense of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूं।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह पक्ष-विपक्ष का सवाल नहीं है। यह राष्ट्र का सवाल हैं।...

MR SPEAKER: Do not record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR SPEAKER: I now ask the Minister to move the motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Minister has agreed for a discussion. So, a date can be fixed and the matter will be closed.

MR SPEAKER: It can be fixed. I do not deny that.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Please fix a date for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If he is raising some very urgent issue, I would request you, in your right after 12 O'Clock, under rule 377... (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: I will allow.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : 377 को छोड़िये मैं तो काल-एटेन्शन को भी माननेवाला नहीं हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: I can admit a Motion. The Government is not adverse to discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North East): Is he raising something of importance...

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: We will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee. I can let you know.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप के दिमाग में एक घमण्ड है कि आप बहुत ज्यादा मुझ को दबा सकते हैं (व्यवधान)... यह ठीक है। मेरे हृदय में आप के प्रति बहुत इज्जत है। आप ने विरोध के साथ कभी अन्याय नहीं किया, मैं यह मानता हूं। लेकिन मेरी राष्ट्रीयता मुझ को अंदर से यह कहती है कि यह एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। समचे राष्ट्र का सवाल है यह पक्ष-विपक्ष नहीं है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा भी यही प्रश्न है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : फिर आप मुझे क्यों पढ़ने नहीं देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन उसूल से पढ़ने देता हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : 388 में पढ़ने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह 388 में नहीं आता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पहले दिन इन का भी हुआ था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो सारे हाउस का बिजनिस सस्पेण्ड कर के हुआ था। उस में स्टेटमेन्ट कभी नहीं होता है; डिस्कशन होता है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, will you please move a motion?

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry. But I cannot help it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Motion is being moved. As a last attempt I am appealing to you to sit down, otherwise I am going to take steps against you.

आप मेरे को मजबूर कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आप से उम्र में बड़ा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मानता हूं, इसी लिये मैं आप की इज्जत करता हूं। लेकिन आप के ही दिये हुए कानून को मुझे चलाना पड़ता है। यह आप का दिया हुआ हथियार है, मेरा नहीं है ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कानून बड़ा है या देश ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह ठीक है, लेकिन जिस देश में कानून नहीं है वह देश कैसे चलेगा ?....(**व्यवधान**)... मैं मानता हूं आप पूजनीय हैं, लेकिन अध्यक्ष के लिये आप सिर्फ एक मेम्बर हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : में इन को कहता हूं, आप का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। ये सब डालते हैं। मैं इस बीच में आप का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं, यह सब डर रहे हैं, दबबू हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डिस्कशन करवा दूंगा....

....(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : इन को 374 (2) में निकालिये....

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am very sorry. Under Rule 373 and 374(1), (2) and (3), action may be taken against Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

The hon. Member Shri Mani Ram Bagri has been flouting the Chair for the last over half-an-hour. He has grossly misused his position in this House by obstructing the proceeding of the House and contravening the rules governing the conduct of business of this House. He has not only flouted the Chair but has also gone to the extent of insulting the Chair. He has raised matters which are very sensitive. His atterances in the House are likely to create stuation in the State which will be detrimental to the public interest.

Therefore, Sir, having regard to all these things, under Rule 373, you had kindly directed him to desist from insisting on speaking without your permission and to observe the rules. Unfortunately, there is no way left for me except to recommend to this House that the hon. Member Shri Mani Ram Bagri be suspended from this House for one week.

I beg to move:

"That Shri Mani Ram Bagri, M.P., who has been named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for one week.".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Shri Mani Ram Bagri, M.P., who has been named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for one week.".

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Noes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: You want division?

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared. I will repeat the question.

The question is....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I would request you to make one more appeal to him.

MR. SPEAKER: You can make it if you like.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): You may try once again. We have done our best to persuade him not to insist on that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये। आप बैठिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, बात यह है कि मैं इस संसद् की कार्यवाही बिल्कुल भाईचारे से चलाने के लिए बाध्य हूं। मुझे बड़ा क्लेश होता है और मेरे मन पर बड़ा वजन है जब इस तरह से होता है। मैं इस संसद् की कार्यवाही आपकी अनुमति से जैसे आप कहें, चलाने के लिए बाध्य हूं और रहा हूं जैसा कि आपने तीन सालों में देखा भी होगा। म आप से बराबर विनती करता रहा हूं कि जो भी सब्जेक्ट आप डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं या यहां लेना चाहते हैं उसके बारे में बिजनस एडवायजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में या लीडर्स की मीटिंग में सलाह कर लिया करें, पहले डिस्कस कर लिया करें कि हमें क्या करना है। आज भी मेरी आप से हाथ जोड़ कर यही प्रार्थना है कि आप मुझे बाध्य न करें कि मैं किसी अनियामितता को यहां लागू करूं। इस से मेरे मन को क्लेश होता है। मने आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया है। मैंने अपना मन बनाया हुआ है कि आपकी सहमति से, आपकी कोआप्रेशन से, जैसा कि मैं आज तक करता रहा हूं, इस हाउस को चलाऊं। म फिर से आपको कहना चाहता हुं कि जो बात भाई मनीराम जी करना चाहते हैं, या दूसरे आनरेबल मेम्बरस डिस्कसन के लिए लाना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए कोई बन्दिश नहीं है, कतई बन्दिश नहीं है, वह कभी भी करा सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरे से आप आज यह कहें कि आज यह रूल तोड़ दो तो कल को मुझे दूसरा रूल तोड़ना पड़ेगा। इस से यह हाउस नहीं चलेगा। इस से यह बेहतर हो कि मैं काम नहीं करूं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये मुझे कोई भी यह बात समझा दे। अगर आप मुझे यह बात समझा देंगे तो मैं कल ले लूंगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप मुझे पढ़ने दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं कि मैं आपको पढ़ने दूं, लेकिन रूल 388 में पढ़ा नहीं जाता है। मैं आपको रूल 377 में जब चाहें, पढ़वा सकता हूं और पढ़वा दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं उसका भी जवाब देने को तैयार हूं। इस के लिए भी मैं आप से यह चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसा न करें, मैं इसके लिए भी डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हूं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर वही बात कर रहे हैं। मेरी बात सुनिये, अगर देश में एक आदमी दस आदमी, एक हजार आदमी या एक लाख आदमी भी यह हथधर्मी करें और अपनी मन-मर्जी करें और यह सोचें कि देश झुक जाय या देश टूट जाए तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। यह हाउस भी सब का है, यह देश सब का है। यह प्रजातंत्र है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये। बापू ने, शहीदों ने इसलिए नहीं खून दिया था कि हमारी जबान बंद हो जाए, हमें कुंठित कर दिया जाए। उन्होंने इसलिए दिया था कि हम बोल सकें, हमारा फ्रीडम आफ एक्सप्रेशन, फ्रीडम आफ थाट, फ्रीडम आफ रिलिजन रहे। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमें जहां बोलने की आजादी हो तो वहां हम अपनी बात इस तरीके से, अपनी मर्जी से नहीं बोलें कि सब की बोलती बंद कर दें। इसलिए मैं आप से हथ जोड़ कर विनती करना चाहता हूं जब आप यह कहते हैं कि आप देशहित में बात करना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा मत मुझे से कराइये, मुझे बाध्य मत कीजिए कि में कानून तोड़ दूं। इसलिए में आप से यह अपील करना चाहता हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप देशहित की बात के लिए मजबर हैं। आप देशहित की बात नहीं सुन रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब भी नहीं मान रहे हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आप लोगों को यह बताने के लिए कह रहा हूं (व्यवधान) आप मुझे यह बयान पढ़ने दें।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh): Please accept his appeal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Bagriji, please head the Chair.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You have now no option, but it should not be put to vote.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sorry I have to put this motion.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling? Can he read the same under Rule 377?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will allow.

Now the question is:

"That .....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is prepared to raise the same question at 12 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now; afterwards.

नहीं अब नहीं मैं जब बुलाऊंगा तब तो मैं जब 377 में लूंगा तो सब से पहले मैं आपको लूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रूल तोड़ना है।

I am not going to allow. .....Not allowed.

SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA: You put it to vote, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं होगा। मैं पहले आपको अलाऊ कर दूंगा। प्लीज बैठ जाइये, मुझे मत मजबूर कीजिए। मेरे हाथ बंधे हैं, मैं मजबूर हूं। मुझ से ऐसा काम मत करवाइये जिससे कि मेरी आत्मा पर कुठाराघात हो।

I will now put the motion moved by Shri Buta Singh to vote.

The question is :

"That Shri Mani Ram Bagri, M.P., who has been named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for one week."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want division?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, in spite of your appeal with folded hands, he is not agreeing. We are refraining from voting. We are not claiming any division.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Nobody has asked for division.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. The Ayes have it; the Ayes have it

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mani Ram Bagri is suspended for a week.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Out, out.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. M. Putte Gowda....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please leave.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्लीज बैठ जाइये । यह अच्छा नहीं लगता । अब ऐसा मत करिये । मुझ से आप ने बहुत बुरा करवाया है । यह अच्छा नहीं लगता ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : आप सजा भी दे रहे हैं और बोलने भी नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri is suspended from the House. ....

Please ask him to leave.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां (एटा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, 45 मिनट तक जो कुछ हुआ है वह प्रेस में नहीं जाना चाहिये ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. M. Putte Gowda....

PROF. K K. TIWARY (Buxar): He is still there, Sir. He may be removed.

[*Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon Members then left the House*].

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Question No 204.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Arif Mohammad Khan): The Agricultural Prices Commission has submitted its report....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): I would like to say something...

(*Interruptions*)

I was standing before Mr. Bagri rose. I wanted that this House must congratulate our Prime Minister for becoming the Chairman of the Non-aligned Summit. ....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not the time.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: But the nonsensical thing Mr. Bagri started stopped me from raising it.

11.45 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Support Price of wheat

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

*204. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Agricultural Prices Commission to announce the support price for wheat shortly;

(b) if so, whether the suggestions of the All India Foodgrains Dealers Associations would be considered before announcing the support price for wheat; and

(c) if so, other steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission has submitted its Report on Price Policy for 1982-83 Wheat Crop. The recommendations of the P.A.C. are under the active consideration of the Government and a decision in this regard is likely to be announced shortly.

(b) and (c). While deciding the Price and other related Policies, the Government keeps in view the various viewpoints expressed by different interests.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: The Minister has stated that the Agricultural Prices Commission has submitted its recommendation to the Government.

I would like to know the support price for wheat and other agricultural produces recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. As you are aware, the Agricultural Prices Commission is full of bureaucrats and there is no representative of farmers having practical knowledge of cultivation. I would like to know while fixing the prices whether the Commission have taken into account the increase in cost of cultivation and what are the other important recommendations of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): The Agricultural Prices Commission is composed of experts in agricultural economics. There is also a farmers' representative, Choudhary Randhir Singh. ....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Only one.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is a three-man Commission only. How many can we have? It is wrong to say therefore that it consists of bureaucrats only. While recommending the prices for various agricultural crops the Commission takes into account all the factors that go into production and the costs of production are taken into account from year to year before the recommendations for the next year are forwarded to the Government.

As has already been stated by my colleague, the question of fixing the prices for the coming crop is under consideration of the Government. Apart from the price recommended for wheat, that is, Rs. 150, the Commission has also made certain other recommendations, but they are under discussion with the State Governments and the various Ministries and I would not like to discuss them at this juncture before the Government take a decision on it.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: There is a general rise in the prices of consumer items.

There is a general rise in prices of consumer items other than foodgrains which goes into the farmer's basket. The cost of constitution his also in cost of living has gone up for the farming community. Having due regard to this aspect, does the Government propose to keep the rise in the price index of agricultural produce proportionate to the rise in the general price index in the country? If the answer is in the negative, do the Government consider, at least at this stage when there is so much of agitation going on throughout the country by the farming sections, forming a committee of experts consisting of Members of both Houses of Parliament also to examine the question of keeping the price index of agricultural produce proportionate to the rise in the general price index in the country? Since this is a policy matter, I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Immediately after Mrs. Gandhi's Government took over in 1980, the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission were amended. Now the A.P.C. is required to keep in view the terms of trade bet-

ween the agricultural and non-agricultural commodities—the consumer goods.

It is true that in spite of our best efforts to bring about a parity between the prices of these two produces, it has not been possible to achieve a better parity between the index prices of agricultural produce and the non-agricultural produce.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any representation from the Parliamentary Farmers' Forum regarding paddy price? This question is relating to wheat. Everybody is worried about wheat only. But, Sir, the South Indians are very much worried about paddy. The Minister also never takes much interest so far as paddy is concerned although he himself is a great farmer. I know he is also coming from paddy growers' State.

I want to know whether he has received any representation regarding the composition of the Agricultural Prices Commission in which there is only one non-official Member, namely, Shri Ranbhir Singh. If he makes any suggestion it is rejected by the other members. May I know from him whether he has got any proposal to include two more non-official Members?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: He had promised to do it more than three years ago.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Of the three members, one is an agriculturist representative, nominated by the Government of India. The hon. Member has made a suggestion and we have taken note of this. It is absolutely wrong to say that the Agriculture Ministry or Government of India or, myself, for that matter, do not take interest in the price of rice. Rice production is not confined to South alone. As I have already stated time and again, Northern States are producing more rice than the Southern States and their contribution to the Central Pool is much more than that of the Southern States.

Therefore, Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Bihar are as much interested in rice price as in the prices of wheat The cost prices of rice has increased from year to year at a faster rate and the percentage has been higher than the percentage of increase in the price of wheat.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने दाम के सिलसिल म कहा है कि विचार कर रहें है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि गेहूं बाजार में आ गया है और सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में होली के फौरन बाद ब जार में आ जायेगा? कब दाम तय करेंगे, कब परचेजिंग सेन्टर खुलवायेंगे, कब उसके लिये पैसा देंगे? इस सारी व्यवस्था में कितने दिन लगेंगे? स्वराज्य की लड़ाई के जमाने से फैजपुर कांग्रेस से लेकर, शायद उस समय मंत्री जी न रहे हों, तब से बराबर यह कहा गया है कि जब कभी फसल का जो भी दाम होगा वह सरकार फसल बोने से पहले एलान कर देगी। इनके साथ माननीय भागवत झा आजाद बैठे हुये हैं। सन् 65 में ए० आई० सी० सी० की बैठक में इनका भाषण और उसमें इन्होंने कहा है ...(व्यवधान) पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी और माननीय रंगा जी मेरे गवाह हैं कि दाम का ऐलान करेंगे फसल बोने से पहले। मंत्री जी भारी एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट हैं, दाम तब तय करेंगे जब फसल चली जायगी; और 142 रु० का दाम देंगे जबकि डिस्ट्रेस सेल में किसान 130 रु० में अपना अनाज बेंच देंगे। आप 3 साल से मंत्री हैं। आप कोई तारीख बतायेंगे जब तक किसान के गन्ने, कपास गेंहूं, धान आदि का दाम फसल बोने से पहले तय करेंगे? और इस मर्तबा किस तारीख में फैसला देंगे, और परचेज सेन्टर्स कब खोलेंगे, यह साथ साथ बतायें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात सही है इनकी । शिकायत इनसे भी यही है।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : हमने जो किया वह उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान से बात कर लीजिए ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : सरकार की कोशिश होती है कि फसल बोने से पहले दाम मुकर्रर कर दिये जायें कुछ फसलों के । लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा करने में हमें काफी कठिनाई महसूस हुई । लेकिन एक बात के लिये हम जरूर कोशिश करते हैं कि फसल मंडी में आनी शुरू हो उनसे पहले पहले दाम तय हो जायें; अभी तक गेहूं की फसल मंडियों में नहीं आयी...

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : मध्य प्रदेश में आ गयी है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मध्य प्रदेश में एक भी फसल अभी आनी शुरू नहीं हुई है मध्य प्रदेश में दूसरे इलाकों में पंजाब, हरियाणा, वैस्टर्न यू० पी० की निस्वत पहले गेहूं आना शुरू हो जाता है । लेकिन अभी तक वह नही आया है ।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : होली पर वह आ जायेगा ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : होली में तो अभी देर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, इसमें जिद न करिये । आप जल्दी कीजिये ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मैं इनसे तारीख जानना चाहता हूं, यह बतायें किस दिन ऐलान करेंगे दाम का? और आईन्दा साल की जो खरीफ हैं उसकी फसल का दाम फौरन ऐलान करेंगे कि नहीं बोवाई से पहले ? हां या न में मुझे जबाब चाहिये ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : ज्यों ही ऐग्री-कल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन की सिफारिशात हमारे पास आयी हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को लिखा । बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के कोंटम अभी तक हमारे पास नहीं पहुंचे हैं, हम उनका इंतजार कर रहे हैं । ...

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : मंत्री जी के जबाब से यही मतलब निकलता है कि किसान विरोधी जवाब कर रहे हैं । ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन मेरे अधीन नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह कहिये कि किसान का आप अहित नहीं होने देंगे । गेहूं सस्ते में नहीं बिकने देंगे ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसान का माल आने से पहले सारा इंतजाम कर दिया जायेगा । तारीख अभी इसलिये नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि केबिनेट के लिये तारीख मुकर्रर होनी है यह फैसला होना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जल्दी कीजिये ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जी हां जल्दी करेंगे ।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : फसल आने से पहले दाम तय करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : इनकी कोशिश नाकामयाब हो रही है बराबर ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is one of the big scandals of this country that the Ministry of Agriculture fixes support price well below the price they are willing to pay for imported wheat and in fact, the farmers in this country say that they are prepared to sell them in larger quantities to the Food Corporation of India and Government agencies if the support price is higher—not as high as imported wheat, but a little higher than what they are prepared to pay

just now. I want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the import lobby in his Ministry is deliberately reorganising the data in such a way that support prices are always depressed, forcing Government to import from abroad?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Any suggestion by the hon. Member about existence of any lobby is refuted; it is an absolutely wrong information which he has got. The Government did not import any foodgrains for five years from 1976 to 1981. Will the hon. Member consider what could have been the base for our fixing price internally when there was no import at all? Market prices international keep fluctuating. We cannot tie up our domestic prices with international prices for any commodity. We have to consider conditions within the country, and the cost of production here, not the cost of production outside. And now about the question of comparison between prices paid outside for imports: whenever they are essential, they are needed, we had to make some imports, because of drought conditions during the last few years. But this is not a normal feature now, because we consider ourselves more or less self-sufficient in foodgrains. It is only bad weather conditions that sometimes force us to import something to replenish our depleted stocks. Therefore, as has been clarified on many occasions earlier in the House, we cannot make international prices, which keep on fluctuating for any agricultural commodity, as the base for fixing our prices within India.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : गेहूं 300 रूपये क्विंटल बिका रहा है।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: May I request the hon. Minister to refresh his memory? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is it not a fact.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ranga, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Policies regarding Rates and Distribution of essential items

*205. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced new formula and policies for kerosene rates and distribution for weaker sections;

(b) whether in the case of wheat, rice ghee and other essential items also these formula and policies are going to be applied in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Details in this regard have already been conveyed to the Lok Sabha by the Union Minister of Energy on the 22nd February, 1983.

(b) and (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Houses.

Statement

Under the scheme of Public Distribution System, which is presently in operation throughout the country, certain key essential commodities such as wheat, rice, imported edible oils, sugar, soft coke and controlled cloth apart from kerosene are already being supplied to the consumers at fair and reasonable prices. These commodities are issued through fair-price shops and other retail outlets of the Public Distribution System. In the guidelines issued by the Central Government to the States, special stress is laid on meeting the needs of the weaker sections of the society under the Public Distribution System. The policies adopted by the Central Govt. in the case of issue of different commodities have to relate specifically to the production, procurement and other relevant factors concerned with the commodity. Wheat and rice are already being issued to the consumers at a subsidiced price while in the case of sugar, a dual pricing policy has been in operation in the recent years. In edible oils too, the quantities issued under the public distri-

bution system are at prices which are generally much lower than those prevailing in the open market.

Implementation of centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmme

*206. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have been selected for implementing centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) the amount spent thereon and the results achieved so far;

(c) whether Government intend to extend it to all the States in the country; and

(d) if so, the detatils thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is implemented in all the States.

(b) A total amount of about Rs. 347.79 crores was released and 34713 problem villages were provided drinking water facilities during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82 under the Centrally sponsored programme.

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

Indo-Nigerian Agreement

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Nigeria agreement has been signed in January, 1983 for development of agricultural farms in Nigeria; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Drought in Chotanagpur, Bihar

*208. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the current drought in Chotanagpur, Bihar the tribals of that area are virtually living on Mahua and leaves of trees and various types of roots;

(b) if so, measures taken by Government to save the Adivasis of Bihar from dying by starvation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rural development schemes run by Government for the tribals of Chotanagpur are under chaos due to mismanagement; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and step taken efor immediate relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the State Government of Bihar, this is not true. The Government of Bihar have reported that in view of the drought conditions in the entire plateau region of Chotanagpur large scale relief measures have been taken up which are as under:

(i) To ward off any apprehended starvation death, a reserve stock of three quintals of foodgrains have been placed at the disposal of every Gram Panchayat in the entire region;

(ii) 89,387 persons are being given free rations on Red cards;

(iii) Over one lakh people are being served by old age pension scheme;

(iv) Needly persons are provided with food at cheap price under Sasti Roti scheme; and about 1200 cheap bread shops have been opened in the area;

(v) About 7400 Ration Shops are functioning in the area to cater to the needs of rural population;

(vi) To provide employment to agricultural labourers and others, 4576 NREP schemes are in progress giving employment to about 3 lakh persons.

(c) and (d). The State Government has reported that rural development schemes are being implemented and are also being subjected to regular monitoring.

डीजल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का कृषि उत्पादों पर प्रभाव

*209. **श्री बापू साहिब पल्लेकर :**

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल के मूल्यों में हाल में हुई वृद्धि के कारण कृषि उत्पादों की लागत में भी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन लागत में किस हद तक वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को इस मूल्य वृद्धि से होने वाली क्षति की पूर्ति करने हेतु उन्हें कोई राहत देने का है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख), डीजल के मूल्य में हाल ही में की गई वृद्धि के कारण कुछ फसलों की उत्पादन लागत में मामूली बढ़ोत्तरी होने की संभावना है, क्योंकि जहां डीजल इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है वहां इसकी लागत कुल लागत के 2 से 5 प्रतिशत के बराबर बैठती है।

(ग) कृषि उत्पादों का अधिप्राप्ति/समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय डीजल तेल के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

Articles supplied through Fair Price Shops in Orissa

*210. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have added some new articles (edible oil or grains) to be supplied through Fair Price Shops in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the quantity so far supplied in favour of Orissa?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Alocation of foodgrains and finances the states under 'Food for Work Programme'

*211. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMent be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) what are the Central allocations to States in terms of foodgrains and finance for the implementation of 'Food for Work Programme' in the States during 1981-82;

(b) how many workers have benefited by the scheme; and

(c) whether there are any plans to extend the "Food for Work Programme"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA): (a) to (c). Food for Work Programme has been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme from October, 1980. The new programme is included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. A statement indicating the allocations|releases made to various States|Union Territories of cash funds|foodgrains and figures of employment generated under the programme during 1981-82 is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

Showing cash funds/foodgrains released to the States/UTs. and employment generated under National Rural Employment Programme during 1981-82.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Resources released		Employment generated (lakh man days)
		Foodgrains (MTs)	Cash funds released by the Centre including the value of foodgrains (Rs. in lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31,500·00	1896·00	503·55
2.	Assam	6,000·00	400·00	53·20
3.	Bihar	20,000·00	1210·00	318·70
4.	Gujarat	9,200·00	560·00	56·55
5.	Haryana	2,500·00	160·00	44·42
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,000·00	120·00	6·89
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,250·00	80·00	11·00
8.	Karnataka	14,000·00	828·00	233·94
9.	Kerala	13,400·00	804·00	128·32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22,000·00	1320·00	365·43
11.	Maharashtra	24,000·00	1420·00	468·00
12.	Manipur	150·00	10·00	0·20
13.	Meghalaya	200·00	10·00	NIL
14.	Nagaland	200·00	20·00	1·36
15.	Orissa	14,000·00	820·00	194·31
16.	Punjab	4,300·00	252·00	33·48
17.	Rajasthan	8,000·00	468·00	95·48
18.	Sikkim	100·00	8·00	1·00
19.	Tamil Nadu	25,000·00	1480·00	448·19
20.	Tripura	1,000·00	60·00	14·90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	55,800·00	3340·00	367·15
22	West Bengal	22,500·00	1348·00	195·38
UNION TERRITORIES				
23.	A & N Islands	150·00	16·00	2·02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	150·00	16·00	0·07

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	N.A.
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—
29	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	300·00	32·00	1·41
31.	Pondicherry	150·00	16·00	0·24
	Total :	2,77,850·00	16,694·00	3545·19

Packing of Vanaspati Ghee in Small and bulk Packs

*212. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) the gist of orders on the packing of vanaspati ghee in small and bulk packs;

(b) whether Government are thinking/ proposing to fix the percentage of vanaspati ghee to be packed in small packs of 1, 2 and 4 kgs. and bulk packs of 16.5 kgs. so as to make the easy availability of loose vanaspati ghee to the people without much difficulty;

(c) whether the control on the sale of loose ghee to the public by the retailers is proposed to be lifted; and

(d) whether a statement indicating the monthly production and packing figures will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There is no stipulation, statutory or otherwise, regarding the quantities of vanaspati produced for being packed in bulk and small sizes. However, there are statutory requirements regulating the packing of the product in tin containers of 16.5 kgs; 4 kgs., 2kgs and High Density Polythene containers of 5 kgs, 4 kgs, 2 kgs, and 1 kg.

(b) The matter is engaging attention of the Government.

(c) The Central Government has not imposed any such control.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement showing Month-wise Production of Vanaspati during Oil Year 1979-80 to 1982-83 in large and small packs (In Tonne)

Oil Year	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82			1982-83 (upto Jan.		
Months	Large	Small	Total	Large	Small	Total	Large	Small	Total	Large	Small	Total
Nov. . . .	46850	4374	51224	59173	5734	64907	66418	8536	74954	60281	7033	67314
Dec. . . .	51846	4063	55909	63977	5854	69831	72345	8842	81187	66786	5777	72563
Jan. . . .	42404	3183	47587	59410	5780	65190	63213	8635	71868	56790	7567	64357
Feb. . . .	46239	4502	50741	56075	7273	63348	56632	7504	64136			
Mar. . . .	46692	5015	51707	61977	5615	67492	69413	7329	76742			
Apr. . . .	53898	4739	58637	61086;	5450	66536	68671	8118	76789			
May . . .	55613	5079	60692	63929	4840	68769	69971	9646	79617			
June . . .	53053	4276	57329	62889	5703	67792	66608	9246	75854			
July . . .	58792	4946	63738	65243	6693	71936	59640	10262	79902			
Aug. . . .	53209	4272	57481	67383	9350	76733	67517	9461	76978			
Sept. . . .	53110	5597	58707	63866	8840	72706	65257	7707	72964			
Oct. . . .	58828	6597	65425	63166	8595	71761	64280	7885	72165			
Total:	620534	58643	679177	747374	79727	827101	799965	103191	903156	903156	20377	204234

Rotten Grains with FCI

*213. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) the estimated quantity of rotten foodgrains of each kind in the godowns of Food Corporation of India as on 31st December, 1982, 1st April, 1980 and 1st April, 1981;

(b) estimated value of such foodgrains and

(c) the reasons for their becoming rotten?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). There was no stock of rotten foodgrains in the godowns of Food Corporation of India. However, the stocks of damaged foodgrains in the godowns of the FCI are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The major factors causing damages are rains, floods and cyclones.

Statement

Statment showing the quantity of damaged foodgrains in the godowns of FCI and their estimated value (as on 1-4-1980, 1-4-1981 and 1-4-1982)

(Qty. in tonnes/Value in lakh Rs.)

Commodity	On 1-4-1980			On 1-4-1981			On 1-4-1982		
	Quantity in storage	Quantity damaged	Estimated value	Quantity in storage	Quantity damaged	Estimated value	Quantity in storage	Quantity damaged	Estimated value
Wheat	39,51,177	53,125	202.03	18,34,819	37,444	219.17	37,68,661	33,834	166.68
Maize	948	179	1.51	791	3	0.01	506	3	..
Jowar	15,511	7	0.02	14,359	73	0.20	3,809	54	0.13
Bajra	9,108	46	0.09	1,231	52	0.12	637	43	0.08
Paddy	32,38,257	5,835	18.81	29,87,5[illegible]	22,218	78.90	18,62,204	43,725	210.25
Rice	60,41,737	12,[illegible]82	56.44	43,46,659	13,211	67.37	42,67,673	17,249	132.37
TOTAL	1,32,56,738	71,674	278.90	91,85,397	73,001	365.77	99,03,490	94,908	509.51

Note: 1. Since the accounts are maintained according to the financial year the stocks position and estimated value of damaged foodgrains is given as on 1-4-80, 1-4-81 & 1-4-82.

2. Damaged grain % as on 1-4-80 0.54

as on 1-4-81 0.79

as on 1-4-82 0.95

सोयाबीन की वृद्धिगत खेती का खाद्य उत्पाद पर प्रभाव

214. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विशेषज्ञों द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये इन विचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि यदि सोयाबीन की खेती का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ाया गया तो अन्य खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या तुरन्त कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत में सोयाबीन की खेती के तहत क्षेत्र बढ़ने से खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राज्य सरकारों को पेय जल की सप्लाई के बारे में जारी किए गए निर्देश

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में पेय जल की सप्लाई के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को नये निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं ; और

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

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) पेय जल पूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता के विषय पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ जनवरी, 1983 में एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था । इस सम्मेलन में इस विषय के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर संकल्प पारित किये गये ।

(ख) सम्मेलन में पारित संकल्प सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-6041/83]

Land Degradation

*216. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large areas of land have been degraded and become unproductive due to deforestation;

(b) whether about half of the cultivable land in the country is allowed to remain unproductive by being classified as waste which could be nursed back to health by proper land management;

(c) have any specific Centrally sponsored schemes been prepared and implemented for making the land productive again; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) It is a fact that deforestation leads to degradation of land. The forest area of the country is 75.06 million hectares. About 4.3

million hectares of forest area has been diverted for other uses during the last three decades. The programme for tree planting taken up at an unprecedented scale and high priority given to conservation of forests and programmes of afforestation under the new 20-Point Programme are expected to check degradation of deforested lands.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following Centrally sponsored schemes, are under implementation:—

(i) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects;

(ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchment of Flood Prone Rivers;

(ii) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas;

(iv) Control of Shifting Cultivation;

(v) Strengthening/Creation of State Soil Survey Organisations; and

(vi) Social Forestry/Farm Forestry.

In addition to the above, sizeable programmes of soil conservation, afforestation and raising of shelter belts are being implemented under Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme under the Ministry of Rural Development. The Govt. of India hace further recently constituted a National Land Board and a National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

Master Plan for Delhi

*217. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have held any inquiry in the D.D.A's failure in implementing the Master Plan for old Delhi as directed by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament in its Report submitted in November, 1982; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Master Plan objectives of reduction of population in the walled City and regulation of commercial use are sought to be achieved through the Master Plan, 22 Zonal plans and actionplans to be implemented by invoking the provisions of the Delhi Developemnt Act, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Act and the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act. The DDA has reported that experience has shown that due to non-availability of vacan land in the walled City and difficulty in acquiring largely built up areas, the implementation gets retarded. All the same environmental improvement has been undertaken partly through environmental improvement programmes and by creation of slum tenements by the DDA. Some progress has been achieved in restricted goods traffic movement by the Railways who have shifted their main yards to Okhla. Similar proposal to diversify heavy truck movement by locating warehouses outside the Walled City and establishing comprehensive transport nagars are in hand. In view of this, the Government do not consider it necessary to hold an inquiry into the matter.

Augmentation of levy sugar quantity

*218. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of sugar production being at all time high Government propose to augment the quantity of levy sugar to benefit the consumers;

(b) whether sugar production has doubled over the previous year;

(c) if so, the mode of disposal thereof; and

(d) whether the consumer's quota will be increased;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Sugar production in 1981-82 sugar year touched 84.38 lakh

tonnes as compared to 51.48 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 thus recording an increase of 63.9 per cent. Sugar production in 1982-83 sugar year has been estimated at 75.80 lakh tonnes. Earlier, levy sugar quotas for States had been fixed on the basis of population as on 1-4-1978 taking 425 grams per capita availability. This has been raised upwards from 1-4-1982 on the basis of population as on 1-3-1981 thus raising the monthly levy allocation from 2.71 lakh tonnes to 2.94 lakh tonnes. To keep the market prices at reasonable levels month releases of free sale sugar have been substantially stepped up. Efforts are under way to increase internal consumption considerably over last year in view of the record production. Exports of sugar under International Sugar Agreement 1977 are being envisaged. An initial buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar has also been created to help tide over the problem of huge stocks resulting from this record production.

(d) Since the sugar season is still progressing the exact production prospects are not yet known. In of levy sugar allocation to States having already been stepped up, there is no immediate proposal for making a further increase in the same.

Complaints Regarding DDA Self Financing Flats in Hauz Khas, New Delhi

*219. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether some residential flats have recently been Constructed in the Hauz Khas area of New Delhi under the DDA Self-financing Scheme;

(b) if so, the number thereeof;

(c) whether complaints with regard to sub-standard material used in these flats have been received; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove these complaints?

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

(b) 380.

(c) The DDA has reported that one complaint was received from the Hauz Khas DDA SFS Owners Welfare Society. Society.

(d) The DDA has reported that detailed quality control inspections had shown that the houses are structurally sound. It has further reported that a few minor defects which were pointed out are being attended to.

Production and Export of Sugar

*220. SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while there has been record sugar production in the country, there has been stagnation in the domestic consumption and that Government propose to export sugar;

(b) if so, what is the estimated sugar production during the current crushing season and what are the reasons for stagnation in the domestic consumption;

(c) what is the quantity of sugar likely to be exported and whether there is likelihood in the prices of sugar coming down in the domestic market because of the record production; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) and (b). Sugar Production in 1981-82 sugar year touched 84.38 lakh tonnes as compared to 51.48 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 thus recording an increase of 63.9 per cent. Sugar production in 1982-83 sugar year has been estimated at 75.80 lakh tonnes.

Internal consumption of sugar during 1981-82 sugar year has not been stagnant and has, in fact, increased to 57.11 lakh tonnes from 49.89 lakh tonnes during

1980-81 sugar year. To keep the market prices at reasonable levels, monthly releases of freesale sugar have been substantially stepped up. Efforts are under way to increase internal consumption considerably over last year in view of comfortable availability. Exports of sugar under International sugar Agreement 1977 are being envisaged.

(c) and (d). Decision regarding exact quantity of sugar to be exported in 1983 has not yet been taken. Since sugar factories are required to pay remunerative cane price to the growers, any undue reduction in sugar prices is not considered desirable. Efforts are made to keep the prices at levels which are reasonable to the consumers, cane growers and producers.

Excise Exemption on Diesel used by Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

*221. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deep sea fishing trawler owners have represented to Government to grant excise exemption for fuel oil used by them;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) Representations have ben received for reduction in price of fuel oil used by deep sea fishing trawlers.

(b) and (c). A scheme is in operation for providing rebate on Central excise duty on refined diesel oil for those fishing vessels which are not less than 13.7 M in length and fitted with engines of not less than 150 H.P. This scheme provides for—

(i) general rebate of 50 per cent of the excise duty on diesel; and

(ii) an additional rebate of 50 per cent of the excise duty on each 1.08 kilo litre of diesel for every ton of prawn exported.

Government have not taken a decision so far on the modification of the scheme in operation.

Foreign Coaches for IX ASIAD

*222. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) names of countries from which foreign coaches came and for which events and disciplines of the IX Asiad they were called:

(b) amount spent on each of them in rupees and also in foreign exchange; and

(c) long range plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—6042/83]

(c) We have to work towards a situation where our own coaches achieve such expertise that need for foreign coaches to train our national level sportsmen and women does not arise. With this end in view, the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala has already taken steps for the upgradation of Indian coaches by getting them trained abroad and by running a Master's Course at the Institute itself. It is also in the process of strengthening its departments of sports medicine which are so essential for high level coaching. However, it may still be necessary in the short run to obtain the services of foreign coaches in a limited number of such sports disciplines which are not yet fully developed in the country.

Plan to Bring Down the Rising Prices of Wheat and Rice

*223. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to bring down the rising prices of wheat and rice by sanctioning subsidy on such grains supplied by Government to the consumers through Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Central Government is already supplying foodgrains to the State Governments for distribution under public distribution system and for supply to Roller Flour Mills at subsidised prices. The rate and total subsidy estimated to be reimbursed by the Government of India to Food Corporation of India during the current financial year is as under:—

Per Quintal Rate of Subsidy :

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Consumer Subsidy		Carrying cost of buffer
	Wheat	Rice	
1982-83 (RE)	40·76	42·67	34·61

Total Food Subsidy :

Rs. in crores

1982-83 (RE) 710

भवन निर्माण में सीमेंट मिश्रण का अनुपात

2317. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भवनों के निर्माण में सीमेंट, आदि के मिश्रण का मानक अनुपात क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस अनुपात की किसी भी समय जांच की जा सकती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अनुपात में दोष पाये जाने पर दांडिक कार्यवाही के उपबन्धों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) भवनों के निर्माण में अन्य सामग्रियों के साथ सीमेंट जिस अनुपात से मिबाया जाता है वह प्रकृति, स्थान और मैशनरी, प्लस्तर, फर्श प्लेन सीमेंट कंक्रीट इत्यादि जैसी मदों की सरंचनात्मक आवश्कताओं के उपर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) कंक्रीट की सुदढता तथा उपयोग में लाये गये सीमेंट की मात्रा के बारे में पता लगाने के लिए रसायन विश्लेषण द्वारा तक-वन इस अनुपात का परीक्षण किया जा शकता है।

(ग) की जाने वाली कार्यवाही प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण के उपर निर्भर करती है।

Objection by Orissa on construction of Neradi Barrage on River Vansadhara

2318. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa had raised objection before the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the construction of Neradi Barrage on river Vansadhara after the heavy flood in that river in the year 1980;

(b) if so, the position taken on objection by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on this point;

(c) is it also a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have already constructed the embankment of the Barrage on the basis of the old project report without any intimation to Government of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the stand taken by the Government of Orissa on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). The Project Report of Vansadhara Stage-II of which Neradi Barrage is one of the component, was prepared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in accordance with an agreement reached between the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in December 1978 and sent to the Central Water Commission in 1979 for technical examination. However, after the heavy floods which occurred in September 1980 in Vansadhara river, the Government of Orissa desired that the project proposals to be revised by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly a modified project report was prepared for the Neradi barrage portion by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and sent to the Central Water Commission and also to the Government of Orissa in July, 1982. This Project report is at present under study by the Government of Orissa.

The Government of Orissa had also raised an objection to the construction of right flood embankment by Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have informed that out of the total length of 9.98 Km. of the right flood embankment, only stretches totalling to 5.16 Kms. have been constructed by them leaving some gaps. They have also stated that the extent of work done will not have any adverse effect on Orissa side. This was also discussed at the official level by the two States in August 1982 and since then Orissa is reported to have not raised any objection. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also informed that the works on the project as a whole will be taken up only after the revised project report of July 1982 is concurred to by the Government of Orissa and cleared by the Central Water Commission.

Demonstration by DDA Employees

2319. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several hundred employees of Delhi Development Authority staged a demonstration on 25 January, 1983 to press their demand for removal of the Engineer Member;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether some anti-social elements attached an employee of DDA;

(d) if so, the details of the incident; and

(e) the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). It has been reported by DDA that some employees belonging to the Chathurath Shareni Karamchari Union and DDA Karamchari Sangh held a demonstration on 21-1-83.

(c) to (e). The DDA have informed that the case of alleged assault on a DDA Employee is under police investigation.

Implementation of National Rural Employment Programme

2320. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to make the implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme more effective in districts which have a concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agricultural workers; and

(b) what arrangements are being made to provide employment in off season time when agricultural employment is not available in villages to the rural labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Funds given under NREP are specifically earmarked for works exclusively benefitting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Employment given to them is also separately monitored. While allocating funds, weightage is given to number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the districts.

(b) The works under National Rural Employment Programme can be taken up by the States/UTs throughout the year depending on the need to provide employment in rural areas.

Import of Fertilisers and the stock Position

2321. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of fertilizers has been justified merely on an unrealistic estimate that consumption will go up by 40 per cent when last year the growth rate was nearly 10 per cent and if so, the justification for this high escalation; and

(b) whether this will lead to a very heavy glut in the country and whether before taking a final decision, Government would call a meeting of the Chief Executives of the Public Sector units to have a realistic assessment of the future demand as the bulk import is likely to effect the public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The quantum of fertilisers to be imported is decided upon after working out the realistic requirements of the country in a year and also taking into account the likely production and the available stocks within the country.

Functioning of A.S.R.B.

2322. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that despite Prime Minister's clear instructions, a superannuated former employee of ICAR is being appointed as Chairman of ASRB and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware of widespread dissatisfaction amongst farm scientists at the functioning of ASRB which is operating under D.G. ICAR and President ICAR Society contrary to assurances given in Parliament that ASRB will function on the lines of UPSC; and

(c) whether Government will reorganise ICAR, including ASRB on the lines of Estimates Committee's 35th Report so that it can take its legitimate share in nation building?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The post of Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board is one of the top Research Management Scientific *Positions of the Council and is invariably fill*ed up on merit from amongst Scientists of eminence and distinction in the field of agricultural research and education who have held positions of top responsibility, such as Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural University, Deputy Director Generals of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Directors of ICAR of Institutes etc. According to the recruitment rules of the post, it is a tenure post and appointment thereto can be made for a period of six years or till the incumbent attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Since the retirement age for this assignment is 65 years, superannuated persons having the requisite qualifications and experience can also be appointed to the post of Chairman, ASRB. This appointment is made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet of which the Prime Minister hereself is the Chairman.

In the face of the facts brought out above, it is clear that the directive of the Prime Minister regarding appointment/re-employment of the superannuated persons is not applicable in this case.

(b) It is not correct to say that ASRB is operating under the Director-General, ICAR or that there is widespread dissatisfaction among the Scientists in respect of the functioning of the ASRB. The ASRB is headed by an eminent agricultural scientist, and functions independently on the lines similar to the Union Public Service Commission. The working of both the ICAR and the ASRB is kept under close watch by the President of the ICAR Society and as a result, a number of improvements have been introduced. The board is functioning satisfactorily.

(c) The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in their 35th Report (Sixth Lok

Sabha) (1978-79) had gone into the working of the ICAR and the ASRB at great length and had made several recommendations to improve further the working of the ICAR. All these recommendations were accepted by the Government execpt for two. These two recommendations related to:—(i) conversion of ICAR into a statutory body and (ii) entrusting the recruitment functions of the ICAR to the UPSC. The Cabinet has decided that ASRB should continue to function as its recruiting agency subject to certain reforms in the light of past experience. There is, therefore, no necessity to reorganise either the ICAR or the ASRB further at this stage.

National Dairy Development Board

2323. SHRI VISHVANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDDB|IDC were created to set up dairy projects (cattle feed plants under O.F.I. & II under Anand Cooperative pattern and if so, the details of various projects set up in States and reasons for non-implementation thereof;

(b) whether NDDB|IDC has failed to create cooperative dairies in Delhi, Calcutta|Lucknow|Patna and is taking over and running several State plants directly;

(c) whether NDDB a registered society is not authorised to undertake commercial work and if so, the reasons for non-observance of these basic principles; and

(d) whether NDDB is interfering in the day-to-day work of IDC and preventing it from running Foot & Mouth Vaccine project, Hyderabad and vegetable oil factory, Bhavnagar to sub-serve the interests of AMUL and other private Gujarat dairies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The National Dairy Development Board, a registered society set up by the Government of India in 1965, provides technical, engineering, advisory, training, research and support activities in milk production, procurement, processing and marketing. It is the technical arm of Indian Dairy Corporation which was formed in 1970 as the agency responsible for providing finances for dairy development. The Indian Dairy Corporation is wholly owned by Government of India. Its major task is to handle the sale of dairy products provided as commodity aid to India and to use the proceeds of such sales for national dairy development projects, particularly operation flood programmes. It also handles the bulk procurement of dairy machinery for supply to dairy plants, the import of exotic breeds of dairy cattle for stud farms and bull mother farms, and exports of Indian dairy cattle. The various dairy plants in the country have not been set up by them. However, National Dairy Development Board has provided|providing technical consultancy while the IDC finances.

(b) and (c). Mother Dairies in Delhi and Calcutta and feeder balancing dairy at Patna are being managed by National Dairy Development Board at the request of the concerned Governments. Therefore, the question of taking them over does not arise. National Dairy Development Board is not undertaking any commercial work and the above units are being managed by them on payment of usual management fees.

(d) National Dairy Development Board is not interfering in the day-to-day working of the Indian Dairy Corporation and in fact these organisations are working in close coordination, especially, when they have a common Board of Directors and a common Chairman.

Central aid given to Government of West Bengal for Development of Towns

2324. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by Government to the West Bengal Government for the development of various towns in that State particularly in the backward Sunderbans area during the current year so far;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(c) the assistance, if any, likely to be given during the rest of the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A sum of Rs. 70.70 lakhs has been released in the current year to the Government of West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Deveolpment of Small and Medium Towns. In all Rs. 200.70 lakhs has been released for 16 towns since 1979-80.

No project from the Sunderbans area has so far been forwarded by the State Government to the Central Government for approval under this Scheme.

(c) The State Government is expected to be granted Central loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs for projects which are being processed for release of funds.

Setting up of Kelavarapalli Irrigation Project in Tamil Nadu

2325. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Kelavarapalli irrigation project in Tamil Nadu was sanctioned with an investment of Rs. 7 crores;

(b) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have not so far taken any steps to start this project due to the fact that some individuals have got absolute stay in Madras High Court which was not contested by the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, whether the delay in the implementation of this project has resulted in the completion of Hosur Industrial complex; and

(d) whether the Centre will take any interest in ensuring that the sanctioned projects are taken up for implementation by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Kelavarapalli Reservoir Scheme estimated at Rs. 5.51 crores was accepted by the Planning Commission in March, 1982. During the Annual Plan discussions in November, 1982 the representative of Tamil Nadu Government indicated that the updated cost is Rs. 6.07 crores.

(b) The works on the project have been taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu and an expenditure of Rs. 3.22 crores was incurred on the project upto the end of March, 1982. As per the information available the works on the project have been slowed down due to some stay orders issued by the Madras High Court.

(c) No such matter has been reported by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(d) 'Irrigation' being a State subject, implementation of individual schemes devolves from the State Governments. The Planning Commission has emphasized in the 6th Five Year Plan (1980—85) document that highest priority is to be given for the completion of continuing irrigation projects and adequate funds provided for and all efforts made to utilise the same. In accordance with the objectives, the State Governments have been addressed by the Ministry of Irrigation to make all out efforts to complete the on-going projects as well as projects which will provide irrigation benefits during the 6th Plan.

Drinking Water for Tribal Villages

2326. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have taken a decision to provide drinking water to every village inhabited by tribal people;

(b) if so, whether this scheme will be executed under the Central plan or Centre would make available funds to the State Government to implement the same; and

(c) how many villages in Maharashtra are going to be benefited by this scheme and their names?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Drinking water

supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments. Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is, however, provided to State Governments to accelerate the progress in the coverage of identified problem villages. Problem villages are identified on the criteria of accessibility or quality of water and not with reference to the category of population. Supply of drinking water to problem villages has been included in the New 20-Point Programme. Under the Programme, the needs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the rural areas will be given due priority in the implementation of this Programme.

(c) The number of problem villages identified in Maharashtra was 12,935 at the begininning of the Sixth Plan period. Under the 20-Point Programme, the effort will be to cover all the problem village, with at least one source of safe potable water, during the Sixth Plan. As drinking water supply is a State subject, the names of the tribal villages to be benefied by this Programme will be available with the State Government.

Extension for completing LIG and MIG Residential Buildings at Shalimar Bagh and Vikaspuri

2327. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has granted further extension of time for completing the residential buildings on land allotted to lower and middle Income Groups at Shalimar Bagh, Vikas Puri etc.;

(b) if so, upto which date|period the extension of time has been given for completing the residential buildings without changing any composition fee; and

(c) what is the rate of the composition fee payable by those who have completed construction of building beyond the extension of time by DDA in Shalimar and Vikas Puri?

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

(b) The DDA has stated that a general amensty was given for the period 1-1-80 to 31-12-80 which was subsequantly extended upto 31-12-82 provided the building plans are valid.

(c) The DDA has stated that no composition fee is charged for the period of 3 years from the date of possession of the plots. For the 4th year composition fee is charged @ Rs. 2|- per sq. Metre per annum and for the 5th year the composition fee is charged at the rate of Rs. 3|- per sq. Metre per annum. For subsequent years, it is charged Rs. 4|- per sq. Metre per annum.

Public Distribution System

2328. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Willl the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enhance the public distribution system in the country by extending the areas in this year;

(b) if so, how many people will be benefited; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The Public Distribution System is already in operation throughout the country. Under the new 20-Point Programme, the various States and Union Territories have been asked to open more fair-price shops in their respective areas. In doing so, they have been instructed to pay a special attention to the rural, hilly and tribal areas. The primary responsibility of administering the Public Distribution System in their respective areas is on the State Governments, including the opening of additional fair-price shops. As per the reports received by the Central Government, 6025 additional fair-price shops have already been opened in various parts of the country during 1982-83 (upto December, 1982).

The States have been recently asked to assess the situation in the light of the shops already opened and to draw up a proper plan for implementation of this programme. The number of persons to be benefited would depend on the number of such shops to be opened in future.

रसायन उर्वरकों की खपत

2329. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि भारतीय उर्वरक महासंघ की वार्षिक बैठक में रसायन उर्वरकों की खपत में कमी पर गम्भीर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रसायन उर्वरकों की खपत में उनके मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि के कारण कमी आई है ;

(ग) आयातित और स्वदेश में उत्पादित उर्वरकों की उत्पादन लागत कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या उर्वरकों के कम प्रयोग के फलस्वरूप उर्वरक उद्योग और कृषि उत्पादन पर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसका प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बिरेन्द्रसिंह) :

(क) 1982–83 में उर्वरकों की अनुमानित खपत बढ़ने की आशा है, न कि घटने की।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) उवरकों का आयात विभिन्न देशों से किया जाता है और उन देशों में उत्पादन की लागत बताना कठिन है। देश में उत्पादित उर्वरकों की लागत भी अलग-अलग ग्रेड के लिये तथा अलग-अलग कारखानों में भिन्न-2 होती है।

(घ) उर्वरकों का अनुचित उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Increasing the food production

2330. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a far-reaching fundamental policy decision by Government to increase the food production is sought by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute;

(b) whether a new technology has been formulated to convert block development and district-level authorities into farmer service agencies;

(c) if so, whether it has been mentioned by the experts of Indian Agricultural Research Institute that unless **such onfarm** management support is assured the country will not be able to collect the returns for the large investment made in 3 decades; and

(d) if so, the decisions being taken by Government to have a strategy for food policy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No specific proposal has been received from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for a policy decision by Government on increasing the food production. The Institute Scientists, however, have stated that the more sophisticated techniques of crop production which are now being developed, will require creation of additional management support for the farmers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have suggested that increased management support in the form of agro-services and input supply will

have to be created for a greater flow of improved farm technology to farmers' fields.

(d) The Government is fully conscious of the need to provide greater support to the farmers in terms of extension and management services, which are being augmented. The recent decision to establish an Oilseed Board provides an example of such support to the farmers.

Regularisation of 28 more unauthorised colonies

2331. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has recommended to the Delhi Admjnistration regularisation of 28 more unauthorised colonies in different parts of the city;

(b) if so, what are the names of those colonies; and

(c) what are the amenities being provided in such colonies?

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.

विभिन्न देशों द्वारा दुग्ध चूर्ण की सप्लाई

2332. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न देशों द्वारा देशवार सरकार को उपहार के रूप में कितनी कितनी मात्रा में दुग्ध चूर्ण की सप्लाई की गई ;

(ख) उपहार स्वरूप मिलें उक्त दुग्ध में से कितना कितना दुग्ध चूर्ण दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना, मदर डेरी, हरियाणा सरकार तथा भारतीय रेड क्रास सोसायटी को दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मदर डेरी के दूध की लागत जो कि इस समय 2.50 रूपये प्रति लीटर बेचा जत रहा है, मजदूरी लागत सहित उक्त विक्रय मूल्य से आधी होती है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो मदर डेरी द्वारा कितने प्रतिशत दुग्ध चूर्ण, पानी तथा शुद्ध दूध मिलाया जाता है और औसतन उस पर कितनी लागत आती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम तथा यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(मीटरी टन)

वर्ष	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय	विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम-
1979–80	28,216	2,930
1980–81	13,531	5,281
1981–82	73,64*	3,796

* वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान हुई प्राप्तियों में 1981 के आवंटन अन्तरर्गत हुई नियमित प्राप्ति के अलावा गत वर्षों का बकाया भी शामिल है ।

(ख) भारतीय डेरी निगम ने भारतीय रेड क्रास सोसाइटी को कोई सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण सप्लाई नहीं किया था। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना, मदर डेरी, दिल्ली तथा हरियाणा स्थित डेरियों को सप्लाई किये गये सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(मीटरी टन)

	1979–80		1980–81		1981–82	
	विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय	विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय	विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय
दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना . .	3236	—	600	4401	—	8072
मदर डेरी, दिल्ली . .	3103	1364	600	5574	—	11564
हरियाणा की डेरियां (अम्बाला, बल्लभगढ़, रोहतक, और जींद स्थित दुग्ध संयंत्र) . .	—	56	—	223	—	226
कुल	6339	1420	1200	10198	—	19862

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1982 और जनवरी, 1983 के महीनों में प्रयोग किये गये ताजे दूध से सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण की प्रतिशतता तथा प्रति मीटरी टन दुग्ध उत्पादन की लागत नीचे दी गई है।

महीना	प्रयोग किया गया ताजा दूध (मी०टन)	सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण (मी०टन)	ताजे दूध से सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण की प्रतिशतता	प्रति मीटरी टन दुग्ध उत्पादन की लागत (रूपये में
दिसम्बर, 1982	11350	472	4.1	2427/–
जनवरी, 1983	12601	339	2.7	2582/–

वर्ष 1983–84 के दौरान राजस्थान में सिंचित क्षेत्र

2333. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में लघु, मध्यम तथा दीर्घावधि की सिंचाई योजनाओं के माध्यम से, उक्त क्षेत्र में सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के प्रयोजन से, वर्ष 1983–84 के दौरान कितने हैक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया और तत्संबंधी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राजस्थान की वे स्कीमें, जिनसे 1983–84 के दौरान अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन उपयोग किया जायेगा

(हजार हैक्टेयर में)

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम	अतिरिक्त क्षमता	अतिरिक्त उपयोग
	बृहत और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं		
1.	राजस्थान नहर चरण–I	26	25
2.	राजस्थान नहर चरण–II	64	16
3.	गुड़गांव नहर	5	—
4.	मेजा फीडर	2.50	—
5.	भीम सागर	1	—
6.	हरिश्चन्द्र सागर	3	2
7.	सोम-कमला–अम्बा	0.5	—
8.	पंचाना	0.1	—
9.	सोम-कागदव	2	—
10.	वैगोन व्यपवर्तन	3	1
	जोड़ (वृहत् और मध्यम)	107.1	44
	लघु सिंचाई	36	36
	कुल जोड़ :	143.1	80
	अर्थात्	143	

Permission to construct third storey on houses in Delhi

2334. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted the building of a third storey by house owners on their two-storey houses in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether this decision is in consonance with the over-all development programme of the Capital and its architectural concept;

(c) whether the necessary bye-laws have been framed on the subject; and

(d) the additional dwelling units expected to be made available by the decision mentioned in (a) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporataion of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee have issued public notices inviting objections and suggestions to the proposal for additional coverage on barsati floor upto 50 per cent of the maximum permissible coverage on the ground floor or 1000 sq. ft. which ever is less.

The overall developmental programme and architectural concepts will be taken into consideration alongwith the suggestions/objections received by the respective authorities before the relevant bye-laws are amended.

(d) The above proposal is likely to apply to about 1.5 lakh units.

Metalling of lanes in Shantiniketan New Delhi

2335. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S. Qn. No. 2236 dated 13 October, 1982 regarding Metalling of lanes in Shantiniketan, New Delhi and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the metalling of backlanes/bye-lanes behind Street No. 2, Shantiniketan, New Delhi these back-lanes of wild bushes, malba, of years; and

(b) the action taken presently to clear these back-lanes of wild bushes, malba, debris etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The Municipal Corporation has reported that the metalling work of backlane and bye-lanes of Street No. 2, Shantiniketan, New Delhi has been done and pre-mixing will be provided in due course.

(b) According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the lane has been cleared of wild bushes, debris, etc.

Support prices for gram and edible oil seeds

2336. SHAI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that support prices for gram and edible oil seeds have been raised recently;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) measures being taken to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds in the country under the 20-Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following table indicates the minimum support prices for gram and edible oilseeds fixed for 1982-83 (crop year) as compared to those which have were announced previously.

Minimum Support Prices for Gram and Edible Oilseeds (crop-year)

	Rs. per quintal		
	Minimum support prices announced earlier (crop year)	1982-83	% increase
Gram	145 (1979-80)	235	62·07
Rape & Mustard	245 (1979-79)	355	44·90
Groundnut-in-shell	270 (1981-82)	295	9·26
Soyabean (Black)	210 (1981-82)	220	4·76
(Yellow)	210 (1981-82)	245	6·52
Sunflower	250 (1981-82)	250	—

(c) These are as under:

Oilseeds

1. Adoption of improved package of practices on oilseed crops over as large area as possible in oilseed producing States.

2. Expansion of oilseeds area particulary rabi groundnut, soyabean and toria.

3. Provision of plant protection measures over as large area as possible.

4. Provision of large number of seed minikits.

5. Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Oilseeds Development including special projects for the Development of Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh and Groundnut in Gujarat. The scheme provide for subsidies on seed, plant protection chemicals and demonstrations etc.

Pulses

1. Introduction of pulse crop in irrigated farming systems.

2. Bringing additional area under short duration variety of urd & moong in rice fallows as also in summer season with irrigation.

3. Intercropping of arhar in various kharif crop.

4. Adoption of plant protection measures as large area as possible.

5. Use of phosphatic fertilizers and rhizobium culture.

6. Implementation of Central Sector/ Centraly Sponsored Schemes for Pulses Development to increase pulse production.

Rice quota for Maharashtra

2337. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monthly rice quota sanctioned to Maharashtra State has been curtailed in the recent months;

(b) what was Maharashtra's demand for the period January 1982 to December 1982 and the actual supply made;

(c) whether Government are aware that rice prices have gone up in Maharashtra in view of the inadequate supplies; and

(d) what steps are being taken to restore the State's quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) In the context of the need to conserve the stocks of rice in the Central Pool, and in view of the substantial stocks

already available with some of the State Governments, the allocations of rice to various States, including Maharashtra, were rationalised from June, 1982. The monthly allocation of rice to Maharashtra was fixed at the level of 25,000 tonnes in June, 1982, and the same level of allocation has since been maintained.

(b) A statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice in respect of Maharashtra State for the period from January, 1982, to December, 1982, is attached (Annexure).

(c) The wholesale prices of rice are reported to be higher this year than a year ago due to various reasons, such as overall reduced availability on account of failure of kharif crops as well as general price rise.

(d) Allocation of rice from the Central Pool to various States, including Maharashtra, is made on a month to month basis, taking into account the availabiilty of stocks in the Central Pool, stocks available with the State Governments, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocations are increased/decreased wherever necessary. Allocations from the Central Pool are, however, supplemental in nature to availability in the open market. Recently, in response to their request, the Maharashtra Government have been permitted to purchase 40,000 tonnes of levy-free open market rice from Punjab and Haryana.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice to Maharashtra during the year 1982.

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
January	75·0	75·0	75·8
February	75·0	75·0	63·7
March	75·0	75·0	75·2
April	75·0	75·0	59·8
May	60·0	60·0	48·4
June	60·0	25·0	34·0
July	60·0	25·0	20·6
August	60·0	25·0	18·7
September	60·0	25·0	30·1
October	60·0	25·0	18·2
November	60·0	25·0	21·8
December	60·0	25·0	33·7
TOTAL	780.0	535.0	482.0

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि विकास

2338. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि के विकास के लिये कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने कृषि फार्म बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) उस राज्य में ऐसे कितने कृषि फार्म हैं, जहां किसानों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) से (घ) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से आवश्यक जानकारी भेजने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Rural Development Works carried out under NREP

2339. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of school buildings and panchayat centres built kilometrage of roads constructed flood protection and afforestation and works carried out separately in each State, under the National Rural Employment Programme uptil now; and

(b) the number of millions of mandays for which employment was provided during 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Statement I indicating the physical assets created in various States/UTs. under National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 as reported by the State Governments UTs upto 5th March, 1983 is laid on the Table of the House .

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6043/83].

(b) Statement II indicating the employment generated during the year 1982-83 as reported so far by different States/UTs.

Area under forest

2340. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the area of land that has been stripped of forest cover, in the last 50 years amounts to nearly 90 million hectares, thus wasting out of nearly 6000 millions tonnes of topsoil, every year, which represents a loss of Rs. 3000 million in relation to food crops, according to the former Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the actual area under forest cover is very much less than the published statistics of 22 per cent; and

(c) if so, figures of actual area under forest, the minimum area required to be under forest and the target for bringing more area under forests during 1980—85 Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Loss of forest area has been monitored with effect from 1951, according to which about 4.3 million hectares of forest land has been diverted for non-forest purposes till 1980. It has been estimated that almost 6,000 million tonnes of topsoil is getting lost every year through erosion. Some studies made roughly project yearly average nutrient loss at about 6 million tonnes resulting in production loss of about 36 million tonnes of foodgrain.

(b) and (c) Forest Survey of India is in the process of making reliable assessment of forest cover in the country. However, according to rough estimates about 15 million hectares or 20 per cent of the forest area of abuot 75 million hectares is either treeless or unproductive.

According to the National Forest Policy, 1952, 33-1/3 per cent of the total area of the country is required to be under Forest. The target for bringing more area under forest plantations during 1980—85 Plan period is 2.15 million hectares.

Unremunerative price for sugarcane

2341. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) production of sugarcane in India for last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) out of this total production, the quantity of sugarcane bounded by cane societies or Government, State-wise, and year-wise;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that kisans are forced to sell the unbounded sugarcane at throw away price of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per quintal, which is unremunerative; and

(d) whether Government will take measures so that cane growers may get remunerative price for their unbounded cane supplied to cane crushers and sulfitation plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHR BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

(b) The information is not readily available with the Central Government as this matter is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Central Government fixes the statutory minimum cane prices payable by vacuum pan sugar mills only The private crushers are in the unorganised sector and not bound to pay these prices.

Under clause 4 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the Central Government or the State Government with the concurrence of the Central Govt., may fix the minimum prices to be paid by producers of khandsari sugar. In view of the nature of the industry, as stated above, the Central Government exercises its power only on the recommendation of the State Government. During the current season, minimum prices for crushers have been fixed by only the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh after getting the approval of the Central Govt. No other State Govt. has so far considered it necessary to fix such prices.

Statement

Statement showing production of sugarcane during 1977-78 to 1981-82

(Figure in' ooo tonnes of cane)

States	Production during				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	12847·4	9044·2	8422·4	10053·9	1488·0
Assam	1429·6	1658·0	1691·7	1723·2	2150·5
Bihar	4957·8	3570·3	3913·8	3480·4	4180·4
Gujarat	3486·7	3286·6	3191·6	4435·2	5022·8
Haryana	8970·0	6890·0	3950·0	4660·0	5840·8
Karnataka	11605·8	10972·7	9670·5	12421·0	12556·0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	377·6	376·4	487·5	461·6	460·8
Madhya Pradesh	1681·7	1790·3	1111·4	1071·2	1527·0
Maharashtra	23319·6	22482·0	19819·3	23590·6	28779·6
Orissa	2600·0	2810·0	2823·0	3860·0	3220·0
Punjab	6520·0	6240·0	3930·0	3920·0	6120·0
Rajasthan	2828·1	2195·7	1159·6	1163·9	1413·2
Tamil Nadu	16994·7	15430·8	15393·4	18578·0	18664·4
Uttar Pradesh	76818·6	62324·2	51228·4	64204·9	76868·3
West Bengal	1906·8	1884·9	1437·2	867·4	1410·1
Others	621·1	699·0	603·6	564·7	668·0
All India	176965·5	151655·1	128833·4	154248·0	183646·8

Introduction of Agricultural Extension Schemes by Central Rice Reesarch Station

2342. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Rice Research Station has introduced Agricultural Extension Schemes in various States;

(b) if so, what are these Schemes;

(c) whether any such scheme has been introduced in Orissa;

(d) if so, the work undertaken in the State of Orissa since the introduction of these schemes; and

(e) the work proposed to be taken up in the current financial year under the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Orissa) has not introduced Agricultural Extension Schemes in States other than Orissa. However, an Extension Programme is undertaken by different Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes and Agricultural Universities located in different areas. This programme also includes the popularisation of technology developed by Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

(c) Yes, Sir. The CRRI, Cuttack has introduced a Lab to Land Programme in Orissa under which the Institute has been carrying out extension activities for the past four years. In addition, the CRRI has also two Operational Research Projects.

(d) and (e) Under the Lab to Land Programme, CRRI started work near Pipli (Puri district) in five villages covering 400 families of small and marginal farmers. This programme aimed at introducing improved varieties and better package of practices for improving rice productivity in the area. The variety CR-1009 developed by CRRI became very popular and farmers harvested 5-7 tonnes of paddy per hectare in *Kharif* season as compared to 1-2 tonnes previously. In addition a *Rabi* crop of groundnut was also introduced. After three years of successful work in this area, the Institute has taken up a transfer of technology programme in another area of Tangi Block of Cuttack district covering 200 farmers. In this area varieties such as Sattari, Culture-1, MW-10 have performed well and the farmers have been able to harvest 2.5 to 3.5 tonnes/ha as compared to less than 1 ton of paddy obtained earlier. This programme under Lab to Land is being pursued.

Under one of the Operational Research Projects concerning 'Integrated Pest Management' the farmers have been assisted to use need based plant protection measures. Some of the pest tolerant varieties like Shakti and Phalguna for gall ridge have been introduced which became popular with farmers. The programme is being continued and efforts will also made to introduce composite fish culture in the rice fields. Under the second Operational Research Project on Cultivation of Rice in Waterlogged and Flood Prone areas, varieties like CR 1009, CR 1011, CR 1016, CR 1018, CR 260-51, CR 1030 and CR 260-30 are being evaluated. Attempts will be made to extend the area under CR 1030, CR 1009, CR 1016 and CR 1018. Simultaneously improved management practices like efficient use of fertilisers and need based plant protection measures will also be popularised.

Lamp in the State of Orissa

2343. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are about 1828 Primary/ LAMPs in the State of Orissa dealing in supply of essential commodities which are to be rehabilitated since almost all have lost their godowns and stocks due to flood and cyclone;

(b) whether Central Government have issued instructions to start supply of essential comomdities at the village point which is mostly essential to go along with relief operations of Government; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken for increasing their working capital base and meeting the increased transport charge in view of serious dislocation of communications by way of the Central assistance in shape of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Government are aware of the losses suffered by cooperatives in Orissa on account of flood and cyclone.

(b) and (c) Distribution of essential commodities is a part of the functions of these cooperatives. Based on the report of Central Team and recommendations of the High-Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India sanctioned a ceiling expenditure of Rs. 100 lakhs for assisting the cooperatives, including LAMPs in the State. The Government of Orissa could utilise this amount for assisting among others, the LAMPs for facilitating procurement and supply of essential consumer articles.

Schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Water Supply Programme

2344. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes approved for Orissa under the Centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply programme;

(b) the details of grants-in-aid for 1982-83 for these schemes; and

(c) the number of villages to be covered under the target of the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Since 1977, 14212 tubewell handpump schemes covering 7032 problem villages with a population of 34.7 lakhs and costing Rs. 2395.817 lakhs have so far been approved under the accelerated rural water supply programme for Orissa.

(b) A sum of Rs. 766.50 lakhs was released as grants-in-aid during 1982-83 for the schemes under the Centrally

sponsored accelerated rural water supply programme.

(c) The target for coverage for 1982-83 is 7280 problem villages under ARP and MNP including coverage under accelerated rural water supply programme of 1400 villages.

Increase in Supply of Wheat to Gujarat

2345. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any demand for the increase in the allotment of wheat to Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, details and the reaction of Government on the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government have requested for increase in the monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system from the existing level of 17,500 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes and also for a substantial increase in the existing level of 8,800 tonnes of wheat for roller flour mills. Allotment of foodgrains to various States/Union Territories is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. While it has not been possible to increase the normal monthly allocations, a quantity of 8,750 tonnes of wheat was allocated over and above the normal allocation for February, 1983 for utilization under the Employment Generation Scheme for relief works in the State.

Irrigation Schemes Continuing in Dhanbad

2346. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of medium irrigation schemes continuing in Dhanbad district of Bihar;

(b) schemes pending in the files, after all surveys and proved technical viability, without implementation, as on 1 January, 1983 with names;

(c) whether keeping technically viable scheme pending in the file is against the spirit of the new twenty point programme;

(d) whether the Central Government would draw the attention of the State Government over the tardy progress of the irrigation schemes and advise to remove all procedural delays with particular reference to the hilly tribal areas of Dhanbad district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A statement showing the details of Ongoing/New Medium Irrigation Schemes benefiting Dhanbad District, Bihar is enclosed.

(b) to (d) 'Irrigation' being a State subject, formulation and implementation of irrigation schemes rests with the State Government within their overall development plan, after they have been found techno-economically viable and accepted by the Planning Commission for execution.

Statement

(Rs. lakhs/th. ha.)

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Latest estimated cost	Anticipated expenditure upto March 1983	Ultimate potential	Potential created upto June 1982
	Ongoing Medium Scheme				
1.	Gobai Barrage	321·30	257·30	5	4·46
	New Medium Scheme				
2.	Khudia Reservior	124·00	..	4·50	..

Release of Accessories Equipment etc. to National Sports Institute, Patiala

2347. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) total amount (estimated) spent on the purchase of tools, equipments, accessories, materials etc. for use in ASIAN GAMES 1982;

(b) whether Government are considering to release such materials, tools and implements, accessories, equipments etc. to National Sports Institute, Patiala, etc. to make their use; and

(c) if not, will Government consider this aspect, in view of the national interest?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The total expenditure incurred on the purchase of such items for use in Asian Games was Rs. 380.07 lakhs. This included the expenditure on laying of Astroturf field at National Stadium and electronic scoreboard and Synthetic track at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. The expenditure incurred on such items by the Special organising Committee is not yet available.

(b) and (c) By and large, the Sports equipments procurred for the IX Asian Games 1982 are already with the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

AD-Hoc Allotment of Government Accommodation to Wards of Retiring Government Servants.

2348. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made ad-hoc allotment to wards of retiring Government servants working in his Ministry, Naval Head Quarters, Central Electricity Authority etc. who have actually drawn HRA and subsequently refunded the same, which fact has been concealed by their respective officers, in contravention of the recent revised orders;

(b) why steps not taken initially by the Directorate of Estates to obtain confirmation about drawal/non-drawal of HRA in case of each applicant, before actual allotment.

(c) whether Government nod propose to ascertain the fact of drawal of HRA from all offices from whom applications have been received and allotment made; and

(d) whether Government propose to cancel all such allotments; and if not, whether it is proposed to allot accommodation to those wards also in whose cases their offices have certified drawal of HRA?

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

No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Such confirmation is invariably obtained.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation of SC/ST Employees in Category-I of FCI

2349. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many service cadres are there in the Food Corporation of India;

(b) Cadre-wise number of sanctioned posts and number of SC/ST persons in category-I;

(c) whether there are cadres where there is no category-I officer from SC/ST communities;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(e) whether eligible SC/ST officers for promotion to category-I posts are available in the lower grade; and

(f) if so, why they are not being promoted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There are 10 cadres, apart from certain special posts, provided for in the FCI (Staff) Regulations, 1971

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) In Godown Cadre, Data Processing Cadre and Planning and Research Cadre, there is no Category-I officer from SC/ST communities.

(d) In Godown Cadre, there is no post sanctioned in Category-I. In Data Processing Cadre, no posts are being operated. In Planning and Research Cadre, there was no officer of SC/ST community in the grade of Assistant Manager (P&R) eligible for consideration for promotion to Category-I post.

(e) and (f) In Planning and Research Cadre, one officer belonging to SC community is eligible for consideration and he is being considered for promotion to category-I post.

Statement

Statement showing the cadre-wise number of sanctioned posts and number of SC/ST persons in Category-I

	No. of sanctioned posts (cadre-wise as on 30-9-82) in Category-I	Representation of		Remarks
		SC	ST	
1. Genl. Admn.	434	42	8	..
2. Teach. Cadre	108	9	2	..
3. Movt. Cadre	52	1	..	..
4. Planning and Research Cadre	5	..	..	One Addl. post has been transferred from Punjab Region to Headqurters as the post of Deputy Manager (Planning and Research)

Statement

5. Accounts Cadre . . .	136	14	..	..
6. Legal Cadre	21	4	3	..
7. Engg. Cadre	92	8	2	..
8. Misc. Cadre	35	6	1	..
9. Godown Cadre . . .	..	..	..	..
10. Data Processing				No posts are being operated
Total :	883	84	16	

Manhandling of Referee during Durand Semi-Final Matches

2350. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the players of JCT, Phagwara manhandled the referee on 7 February, 1983 and 8 February, 1983 in the Durand semi-final matches;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the said team; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Durand Football Tournament Committee which organises the tournament, has stated that the JCT players were not involved in manhandling the referee.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sea Erosion in South Kanara District of Karnataka

2351. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) efforts made and the progress in the matter of prevention of sea erosion in the coastal areas of South Kanara district of Karnataka; and

(b) the total amount which Central Government have so far sanctioned for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Karnataka Government have prepared an outline plan for Rs. 60.30 crores for tackling the sea erosion problem of the coastal reaches of the State. Under the above plan the State have prepared 24 schemes for South Kanara District and out of these 10 schemes have been cleared by State Technical Advisory Committee. Some of the schemes have been taken up for construction in stages for protection of more vulnerable reaches.

(b) Flood control being a State subject, the formulation and execution of the schemes under this sector (including anti-sea erosion schemes) is taken up by the State Governments and funds provided out of their Annual Plan Budgets. Central Government has not provided any funds for these schemes to Karnataka Government.

Outdated Apples Packing Techniques

2352. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 30 per cent of about 7 lakh tonnes of apples produced in the country goes waste due to inadequate post-harvest handling operations;

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken thereon; and

(c) the principal suggestions made at 3-day workshop on this subject held in January, 1983 and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA): (a) Whereas precise estimates are not available in a perishable item of fruits like apples losses take place on account of inadequate storage, package, processing facilities, etc.

(b) In the two major apple growing States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, Government of India have assisted in the setting up of corporations to provide for cold storage facility, packaging and grading houses, fruit processing plants etc. Work is also in progress for devising efficient containers and improving packaging techniques.

(c) The principal suggestions were: (i) efforts should be made to provide better grading, packing, transport including refrigerated transportation and cold storage facilities, (ii) processing of off grade apples, (iii) attractive packaging introduced; (iv) extension machinery should be strengthened; (v) corrugated tray pack cartons should be popularised and with a view to saving forest use of wooden cases should be avoided; & (vi) excise duty on kraft paper, cans and other material and import duty on machinery for fruit processing plant should be exempted. These suggestions are under examination with the concerned agencies.

Acreage of Land Above Ceiling Acquired

2353. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest State-wise position with regard to the total acreage of land above ceiling already acquired or not acquired, distributed among the deserving, rights of tenancy conferred or recorded in the names of share-croppers etc.; and

(b) the latest State-wise figure of the agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers, middle farmers and rich farmers and the total land owned by each of these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) The total acreage of land found above the ceiling and declared surplus, the total area taken possession of as well as the area distributed are shown in Anex I. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6044/83] 41.91 lakh acres have so far been declared surplus. Of this 27.86 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 19.74 lakh acres distributed to eligible families. As a result of the abolition of the intermediary rights, an estimated 20 million tenants were brought directly under the State. Besides, the tenancy laws of a large number of States provide for conferment of ownership rights on tenants or bringing the tenants directly under the State. As a result of implementation of these measures, more than 7.7 million tenants have been conferred ownership rights. States were share-cropping and under-tenancy are still recognised under the law, provide for recording this status in the record of rights. This is a continuing and repetitive process. It is going on in all these States.

(b) The number of agricultural labourers computed state-wise under the 1981 census is at Annex. II [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-6044|83] Details of operational holdings and of area operated by major size classes as computed under the agricultural census of 1976-77 are appended at Annex. III. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6044|83].

Parks in DIZ Area

2354. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that parks, etc. in the M.S. Government quarters in DIZ area are not being maintained properly;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide fencing around the parks and

plant trees, etc. there with a view to ensure their proper maintenance;

(c) if so, the names of the places in these areas where such steps have been taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). Parks etc. in DIZ area are being maintained within the constraints of resources, like funds, unfiltered water etc. There is presently no proposal to fence the lawns, which are raised from the ground level. Trees have been planted. More ornamental shrubs and trees are proposed to be planted during the next monsoon.

(d) Does not arise.

Repayment of Agricultural Loans

2355. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main suggestions that have been made in the recent two-day Conference of Registrars of cooperative societies particularly in regard to increasing default in the repayment of agricultural loans; and

(b) the action proposed to improve the repayment of agricultural loans?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Performance of recovery of loans by Cooperatives 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 Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chief Executives of State Cooperative Banks and Central Land Development Banks. The matter has been taken up by Minister for Agriculture in his letter dated 31-1-1983 with the Chief Ministers of States with the request to take appropriate steps for tackling the problem of over due on a priority basis and create a proper estimate for recovery by restraining from issue of suspension of recovery and taking coercive procedure in respect of wilful defaulters.

In order to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities their short-term dues to the Cooperatives have been converted into medium-term loan repayable over a period of 3—5 years. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 9.34 crores has been provided during the current year under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to strengthen the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the State Cooperative Banks being Maintained to facilitate the conversion of short-term loan.

STATEMENT

During their two day conference, the Registrars of Cooperative Societies, discussed in detail further expansion and strengthening of the activities of Cooperatives to under-pin production through provision of credit, inputs and facilities for processing, storage and marketing of products for the benefit of farmers, workers and artisans.

The Conference emphasised progressive orientation of the policies and procedures of cooperatives, to identify and help the weaker sections of the community.

The programme of re-organisation of primary agricultural credit societies, (PACS) should be taken up with real earnestness and completed in States where it has not been done. The reorganised PACS should be developed into multipurpose cooperatives on the lines recommended by the Committee To Review Arrangements For Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development (CRAFI CARD).

Efforts may be made to strengthen potentially viable but weak district cooperative banks on priority basis. In the meanwhile, the apex Cooperative Banks should open branches for financing directly the PACS in the areas of weak District Cooperative Banks to ensure continued flow of credit.

The Conference stressed the urgent need to improve recovery performance of Cooperative Institutions. As the peak season for recovery of cooperative overdues is approaching the Registrars will step up the tempo of recovery and in respect of overdue amounts coercive measures will be initiated on a priority basis to recover overdues from "bigger defaulters".

To provide timely relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the Conference suggested measures for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans.

For strengthening the primary agricultural Credit Societies at the grass root level, the Conference suggested that the existing margins available to State and Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Societies should be reviewed with a view to increasing the margins to Primaries.

Credit support to beneficiaries under the IRD programme should receive priority of attention of Cooperatives.

The role of Cooperatives in the distribution of fertilizers is to be further expanded. Presently, Co-operatives are distributing nearly 47 per cent of the fertilizers in the country. In this connection, the Registrars pointed the need for increasing the margins to Cooperatives to render the business of fertilizer distribution functioning viable. Cooperatives are to be associated in a big way for distribution of seeds produced by National Seeds Corporation.

The Conference recommended that the Government of India should constitute a Committee to review cooperative laws and administration to ensure smooth and efficient functioning of cooperatives. Study Teams may be set up for major crops to consider measures for expanding inter-state and export trade in agricultural produce by Cooperatives with necessary coordination between Primaries and State and National level Cooperative Marketing Federation.

The Conference recommended measures for improving the operational efficiency of Cooperatives through proper recruitment and training programmes.

While the Cooperative Sugar Industry now accounts for 55 per cent of national production of sugar, some sugar factories have become "sick" for various reasons. The Registrars recommended a programme for rehabilitation with adequate financial support.

The Conference noted that the spontaneous efforts of cotton growers who have formed themselves into Cooperatives and contributed substantial amounts of share capital for establishing Cooperative Spinning Mills, have not been encouraged in the absence of adequate plan outlays and support from term lending institutions. They urged full support from Government and financing institutions for this programme.

Cooperatives are running nearly 72,000 fair price shops of which 58,000 are in rural areas. This activity of Cooperatives is to be further strengthened and enlarged. The Registrars recommended that margins available to Co-operatives for distribution of essential commodities be reconsidered with a view to rendering this business functioning viable.

Non-Procurement of Paddy by FCI in Thanjavur

2356. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the F.C.I. in Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu failed to procure paddy in the last Kuruvai the first crop, in spite of representations, and the four modern rice mills in the district remained idle, because of its faiulure to procure paddy;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for its failure to procure paddy;

(c) whether the officials concerned are justified in keeping the rice mills idle in this surplus district; and

(d) if not, what actions Government proposed to take against those responsible for their lapses and to avoid such

lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The procurement of paddy in Thanjavur District out of Kuruvai crop was not entrusted to the Food Corporation of India by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Procurement was, however, made by the State Civil Supplies Corporation. Food Corporation of India had sufficient stocks of paddy for its four modern rice mills in the State and as such they did not remain idle for want of paddy.

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

लहरी कालोनी, दिल्ली-32 को नियमित करना

2357. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :**
श्री राम किंकर :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के वाइस चेयरमैन ने लहरी कालोनी (पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, शाहदरा-32) को नियमित करने के आदेश दे दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आदेश कब तक कार्यान्वित कर दिये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) से (ग) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि लाहरी कालोनी (पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर) की नियमितीकरण नक्शों की अनधिकृत कालोनियों की तकनीकी समिति ने जांच की है । तकनीकी समिति की सिफारिशों पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अनुमोदन के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Formulation of Proposal|Scheme for Research and Development by CART

2358. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CART had formulated any proposal and scheme for research and development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other research organisation submitted any proposal for consideration by CART; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (d). The Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 recently and its two main bodies i.e. General Body and Executive Committee are in the process of being constituted. Therefore, the question of formulation of any proposal and schemes for research and development and also the consideration of the proposals any other organisation by it does not arise.

Reservation of posts for SC|ST in ICAR

2359. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of reservation for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes in the ICAR in respect of Class I gazetted senior posts.

(b) how many SC|ST candidates were selected vide Advertisement No. 1|82 Item No. 13;

(c) the criteria set for selection of suitable candidates;

(d) whether any SC|ST representative was in the selection committee;

(e) whether the general category candidates are also called for the posts reserved for SC|ST community; and

(f) whether transfer of reserved post to general category on non-availability of suitable candidates from SC|ST community is done under the Rules?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) In accordance with the instructions contained in the Cabinet Secretariat (Deptt. of Personnel and Admn. Reforms) O.M. No. 9-2-73-Esstt. (SCT) dated 23-6-75 such of the scientific and technical posts as satisfy all the following conditions are exempted from the purview of reservation orders:-

(i) The posts should be in grades above the lowest grade in Class I of the service concerned;

(ii) They should be classified as 'Scientific or Technical' in terms of Cabinet Secretariat (Deptt. of Cabinet Affairs) O.M. No. 86|11/CM-61(1) dated 28-12-61;

(iii) These should be posts for conducting research or for organising, guiding and directng research.

The Agricultural Research Service which is purely a scientific service of All India character was introduced with effect from 1-10-75.

In view of the above instructions the Council was not under obligation to follow any reservation. However, with the approval of the Presdent, ICAR, it was decided that reservation orders should be applicable to the extent possible to all the grades of A.R.S.

With a view to attract the best persons for research it was however also decided that if suitable candidates belonging to SC|ST are not available for vacancies reserved for them in a particular discipline, the reservation may be transferred to unreserved vacancies in the same grade in anothr disciplien. This procedure has been devised with a view to ensuring proper representation of SC|ST candidates in the Agricultural Research Service in general.

In pursuance of the above policy, the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board inserts a general clause in its advertisements for recruiting scientists that if suitable candidates belonging to SC|ST are not available for any particular post, the post is declared open for the general category.

It may also be stated here that as and when eligible SC|ST candidates are available their suitability is considered first. If, however, none of them is found suitable the Selection Committee does consider the suitability of the general category candidates also.

(b) There were four vacancies of S-3 (Soil Science) for item No. 13 of Advertisement No. 1|82. Of these, three were reserved for S.C. candidates and one for S.T. candidates. One ST candidate was selected. For the remaining three posts reserveed for SC candidates, no SC candidate was found suitable and hence these were thrown open to general category candidates and two candidates were selected.

(c) The Board considers the academic qualifications, practical experience, specialised training and performance of the candidates during the interview.

(d) There is no provision to co-opt on SC|ST representative on the selection committee.

(e) Yes. Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Area of land under cultivation

2360. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area out of the total geographical area of the country which is at present under cultivation; and

(b) how much area of land out of the total geographical area of Punjab is under cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) and (b): A statement on total geographical area and land under cultivation for the latest available year for the country and for Punjab, is given below:—

(Area in million hectare)

	(Punjab)	All-India
Geographical area	5·04	328·78
Area under cultivation	4·23 (1979-80)	155·38 (1978-79)

Misuse of land allotted to Triveni Art and Sangeet Academies

2361. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1506 answered on the 19th July 1982 regarding misuse of land allotted to Triveni Art and Sangeet Academies and state:

(a) the exact nature and extent of misuse by each institution and the exact dates on which such misuse came to the notice of Government;

(b) the details of the action initiated against each institution and the dates on which such action was initiated and the progress made in each case so far;

(c) the exact area which is being utilised separately for hostel and for staff quarters by each institution; and

(d) whether the Minister would give an assurance that each institution would be given permission for construction of hostel and staff quarters to the maximum extent granted to any one of the four institutions, if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) (a) and (b): *Sangeet Bharati*

There is at present no misuse.

Bharatiya Kala Kendra

The following misuse came to the notice on 17-2-78:

(i) Subletting of the audotorium.

(ii) Subletting of 12921.60 sq. ft. of area of the teaching block on first, second and third floors for office purposes to various other organisations.

A show cause notice was issued on 6-4-78 and on receipt of a representation additional information was called for from the lessees and site was reinspected. The case was further examained and on the basis of inspection on 24-2-83 subletting of the audotorium and the third floor continues and a final show cause notice is being issued.

Triveni Kala Sangam

The premises were inspected on 10-8-77 when the following misuses were noticed:—

(i) A portion of the building is used for residential purposes.

(ii) A portion of the basement was being used for sale of books and art gallery.

(iii) Visitors hostel was being used as residence of the teaching staff.

A show cause notice was issued to Triveni Kala Sangam and terms were offered to them for regularisation of the breaches. The breaches being of minor nature it was decided that no further action was necessary.

Gandharva Mahavidayalaya

The premises were inspected on 3-2-82 and the following misuses were noticed:

(i) The third floor is rented out to a company for commercial use.

(ii) One room at third floor is being used by an architect and valuer as his office.

A show cause notice was issued on 2-3-82. On a representaion from the Vidyalaya on 30-2-82, the premises were reinspected on 10-6-82 and the misuses were confirmed. On receipt of the additional information from the Vidyalaya the terms and conditions for regularisation of the misuses temporarily are being finalised.

(c) Sangeet Bharati

Hostel	Nill.
Staff quarters	One quarter 906 sq. ft. for caretaker.
Bhartiya Kala Kendra	
Hostel	16929·00 sq. ft.
Staff quarters	4771·60 sq. ft.
Triveni Kala Sangam	
Hostel	6684·00 sq. ft.
Staff qrs.	Nil
Gandharva Mahavidyalaya	
Hostel	1981·00 sq ft.
Staff quarters	1699·00 sq. ft.

(d) As far as hostels and staff quarters are concerned all cases are being decided without discrimination, having regard to the terms of the lease deed in each case and also rules and regulations of the local bodies such as DDA, MCD, NDMC as also the social|cultural objectives of the individual institution and bonafide needs thereof.

Encroachment on the premises of ICWA compound at Sapru House, New Delhi

2362. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain Trust erected some structures for itself in the premises|compound of (Sapru House, New Delhi) Indian Council of World Affairs;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether the President of ICWA recently asked the Delhi Adiministration to demolish these unauthorised structures;

(d) if so, the details and

(e) action taken in the matter?

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

(b) The details, as reported by New Delhi Municipal Committee, are as under:—

(i) unauthorised construction of a room in the rear side behind covered link between the main building and the annexe measuring; 15'6"X13'3".

(ii) construction of a toilet block with three rooms on the right side measuring 38'13'3".

(iii) construction of brick masonary enclosure for a proposed room measuring 16'X16'3"

(c) & (d) Acomplaint was received by Lt. Governor Delhi from the members of Indian Council of World Affairs against the unauthorised constructions.

(e) Notices were served by New Delhi Municipal Committe but the structures could not be demolished as the Trust obtained a stay order from the Court. Since the unauthorised constructions also violate the provisions of the lease deed,

Land and Development Officer, as a lessor, has initiated action in terms of the lease deed against the Indian Council of World Affairs, which is the lessee of the premises.

Vehicles in ICAR

2363. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Patriot' dated 16 February 1983 that Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute is running and maintaining a fleet of 500 vehicles.

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that huge amount is being spent for the running and maintaing the vehicles; nad

(c) if so, the details regarding the annual budget and the average amount annually being spent per vehicle for running and maintaining them?

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

(b) No, Sir. According to information already furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2457 answered in 26-7-1982, the expenditure incurred in the running and maintenance of 500 vehicles in the Institutes during the last three years as on 1-4-1982 was Rs. 3.339 crores. The vehicles in the Institutes are used for official purposes in connection with the research activities of the Institutes.

(c) The expenditure incurred on running and maintenance of vehicles is in the nature of contingent expenditure provision for which is made in the budget under the head "Other Charges" which includes a number of items like equipment, tools, furniture, fixtures etc. also. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish information in respect of the budget provision for running and maintenance for each vehicle alone and also the expenditure incurred thereon.

Sole selling rights for soft drinks for Asiad

2364. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that public sector company Modern Food Products had agreed to pay the required sum of Rs. 10 lakhs asked for by the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games for the sole selling rights for soft drinking in ASIAD premises;

(b) were the sole rights given to a private sector enterprise Pure Drinks instead which promised to pay Rs. 15 lakhs but has actually paid even less than Rs. 10 lakhs;

(c) full facts and reasons for giving preference to a private company and also of not securing the full amount of Rs. 15 lakhs from them; and

(d) were the tenders invited for this contract; if so, how do the offers of other companies compare?

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

(b) to (d): For appointment as sole official suppliers of aerated water for the IX Asian Games, 1982 the following three parties approached the Special Organising Committee with the offers made by them as shown against each:

(1) M/s Pure Drinks—Rs. 7 lakhs (New Delhi) Ltd.

(2) M/s Modern Bakeries (India), Ltd., Rs. 6 lakhs

(3) M/s Delhi Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd.—Rs. 4 lakhs

M/s Pure Drinks had also offered to supply vacuum flasks and glass tumblers for participants/officials of the IX Asian Games. In addition, they had agreed to give free supply of soda water at the bar

counters in Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and I. P. Estate Indoor Stadium.. The other two companies did not offer these facilities. Taking into consideration the highest offer of royalty and other facilities of M|s Pure Drinks Ltd., the Special Organising Committee for the IX Asian Games decided to accept the offer of this Company.

राज्य कृषि फार्मों में काम करने वाले भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को नियमित बनाये जाने के बारे में नीति

2365. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने राज्य कृषि फार्मों में काम करने वाले भूमि हीन श्रमिकों को नियमित किये जाने के बारे में कोई नीति तैयार की है ; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख), राज्यों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे कृषि फार्मों में. कार्य कर रहे श्रमिकों तथा भूमिहीन मजदूरों की सेवा की शर्तों का निर्णय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है । भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा चलाए जा रहे केन्द्रीय फार्मों में कार्य कर रहे नियमित तथा आकस्मिक मजदूरों की सेवा की शर्तों का निर्णय इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रचलित नियमों तथा आदेशों के अनुसार निगम द्वारा किया जाता है । आकस्मिक मजदूरों को नियमित करने की व्यवस्था है, परन्तु भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के नियमन के लिए कोई पृथक व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

Chelmsford Club Plot

2366. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chelmsford Club is situated on leasehold plot of land; and

(b) if so, details of the terms and conditions of the lease and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The salient terms of the lease are given in the statement enclosed. The terms of the lease are of a normal nature.

Statement

The land measuring 4.235 acres on Raisina Road was given on perpetual lease to the Chelmsford Club Limited of Delhi in 1928 in consideration of the premium of Rs. 847|- and an annual ground rent of Rs. 42 and annas 6 for starting a club. The area was subsequently increased to 4.347 acres in 1939 and the annual ground rent raised to Rs. 60|- Other salient terms of the lease are as follows:—

(i) The lessee to pay and discharge all rates, taxes, charges and assessments during the continuation of the lease.

(ii) The lessee to maintain the buildings on the demised premises in as good a state as they were.

(iii) The lessee to use the demised premises for club purposes only and not to make additions thereto without the approval of the lessor except what has been agreed as necessary to make the premises habitable as a club.

(iv) The lessee not to transfer or assign the said premises or any part thereof without the prior sanction of the lessor in writing.

(v) In the event of any breach by the lessee of the terms of the lease, the lessor has a right of re-entry subject to payment of compensation computed in terms of the lease deed.

(vi) If the premises are required for public purposes, the lessor has the right of re-entry upon the premises and the lessee is entitled to compensation to be computed in terms of the lease deed.

Irrigation projects from West Bengal pending clearance

2367. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of new major and medium irrigation projects of West Bengal are pending with the Central Government for want of financial clearance; and

(b) if so, the date of receipt of each project from the said State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Only three major irrigation projects of West Bengal, which have been considered acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, are pending for want of financial clearance of the State Government.

(b) A statement giving the names of the schemes with the date of receipt of schemes in the Central Water Commission is enclosed.

Statement

List of projects of West Bengal, accepted by the Advisory Committee of the planning Commission and pending for want of finncial clearance by the State Government.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Date ofreceipt in Central Water Commission
1.	Upper Kangsabati Reservior Project (Purulia and Bankura)	43·84	February, 1976
2.	Bamangola-Habibpur Irrigation Scheme (Malda)	21·68	28-5-80
3.	Tangon Valley Irrigation Scheme (West Dinajpur)	13·60	June, 1980

NOTE: All the above three projects were considered acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission at its meeting held in June 1980.

Enhancement of DDA Housing Activities

2368. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the budget approved for the DDA for 1983-84 for housing;

(b) the target of houses to be built during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(c) the amount provided for the development of land by the DDA;

(d) the specific steps proposed for larger number of house bulding; and

(e) the measures proposed to ensure better quality housing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that a sum of Rs. 164.87 crores has been provided for housing in the budget for 1983-84 and that this includes a sum of Rs. 7.06 crores for construction of shops.

(b) The DDA has reported that it expects to achieve the target of completing 25,000 houses for 1982-83 and that the target fixed for 1983-84 is about 30,000 houses.

(c) Out of the allocation in the budget of the DDA for 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 44.00 crores has been approved for development of land under the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi.

(d) The DDA has reported that it has completed about 85,900 houses so far and about 54,200 houses are under construction at present. In addition, about 2,800 houses are under plannnig estimation and tendering stage. Against 20,000 houses completed in 1981-82, the DDA expects to complete 25,000 houses in 1982-83.

(e) The DDA has reported that, apart from special emphasis on quality consciousness on the part of the executing staff, the works are also inspected by the Quality Control Cell at random independently to examine whether these are being carried out according to specifications and to suggest corrective and to suggest corective and preventive measures. A Committee under the Chairmanship of a former Director General (Works), Central Public Works Department, was also constituted to review the housing programmes of the Authority and to advise on aspects of design, technical supervision, quality of materials, inspection procedures, empanelment of contractors and other related matters. A Task Force under the Chief Engineer (Quality Control), DDA has also inspected a number of on-going housing projects to evaluate the quality of the works. The works of the DDA are also being inspected at random by the Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Violaton of Fertiliser Control Order

2369. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the action taken by Government against open violation of provisions of fertiliser control order in regard to short-weighing and discrepencies in the percentage of nitrogen etc. by the unscruplous Fertiliser Dealers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Fertiliser has been declared an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 has been issued by the Central Government with a view to regulate quality, prices and distribution of fertilisers. The enforcement of this Order has been entrusted to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 has been declared a Special Order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for purpose of summary trials of offenders.

Whenever any complaint with regard to sale of sub-standard/adulterated fertiliser, short weighing fertiliser begs, etc. is received in this Ministry, the matter is taken up with the concerned State Government for taking neccessary action in the matter. Action in respect of short weighing fertiliser bags can also be taken by the concerned State Government under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977.

मकानों के स्वामित्व अधिकारों का किरायेदारों को अन्तरण

2370. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 2–3 वर्ष पूर्व यह निर्णय लिया था कि राज्य सरकारें मकानों के स्वामित्व के बारे में नियम बनाये क्या केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने जो मकान अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाये थे, और जहां वे कर्मचारी बरसों से रहे हैं, उनके स्वामित्व अधिकार उन्हें अन्तरित कर दिये जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये आदेश कब जारी किये गये थे और उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने नियम तैयार कर लिए हैं और राज्यवार कितने कर्मचारियों को स्वामित्व अधिकार प्रदान कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने पाली जिले में अपने कर्मचारियों को अभी तक स्वामित्व-अधिकार नहीं दिए हैं जहां उनके लिये 600 मकान बनाये गये थे और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) फरवरी, 1978 में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने औद्योगिक कामकगारों और समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों की एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्मित टेनामेंटों को उन दखलकारों को अन्तरित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया था और इस प्रकार के अन्तरण की शर्तों के बारे में मार्गनिर्देशन दिए थे। तदन्तर, जुलाई 1982 में, उपर्युक्त योजना सहित सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं का चार श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्य समूहों के आधार पर पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया गया था । राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन अब स्वयं अपने मार्ग निर्देशन बनाने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं ।

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

Supply of medicines by companies to Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokto Sangh

2371. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Drug Companies, under the direction of Government were giving direct supply of medicines to Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh and were also allowing 3 per cent discount thereon;

(b) is it also a fact that the Drug Companies have since stopped this facility to the Sangh, if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard to safeguard the interest of the cooperatives and thereby of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) A circular was issued in June, 1976 to various drug manufacturers to supply drugs and medicines derictly to certain consumer cooperative stores holding wholesale drug licences and designate them as wholesale dealer stockists.

The Rajasthan Rajya Sahakari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd., had represented in Sept. 1981 that some drug manufacturers might discontinue this factlitiy due to some internal problems. This representation was sent to the State Govt., for examining the problem and taking suitable remedial measures.

Fall in consumption of fertilisers

2372. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertiliser industry is facing a big glut;

(b) whether steep fall in fertiliser consumption may severely affect the food production target of 149 million tonnes this year;

(c) whether farmers were not lifting stocks at the anticipated level due to the bad weather and the hike in fertiliser prices;

(d) whether during 1982, fertiliser consumption has not exceeded 4 per cent against the last year's 10 per cent; and

(e) steps being taken to help the fertiliser industry?

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

(b) to (d) No, Sir. The consumption of fertilisers in 1982-83 is expected to increase by about 5.8 per cent as compared to the previous year. The main reason for lower growth rate in consumption was the aberrant weather conditions.

(e) Does not arise in view of the facts stated above.

Energisation of pumpsets in sixth plan

2373. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of energisation of pumpsets in Sixth Plan for minor irrigation has been reviewed by Government;

(b) if so, the target set for the energisation of pumpsets in Sixth Plan;

(c) the progress made in achieving the targets in various States; and

(d) the efforts proposed to be made by Government to achieve the target during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A target of energising 25 lakh nos. pumpsets has been envisaged during the Sixth Plan 1980—85.

(c) The progress achieved during 1980-81, 1981-82 and target for 1982-83 is as under:

1980-81	3,81,000 nos.
1981-82	3,25,000 nos.
1982-83 (Target)	4,23,000 nos.

State-wise break-up is shown in the annexure.

(d) The State Governments have been requested to adopt the following measures for fully realising the Sixth Plan target:

1) Electrical connections to the tubewells/lift irrigation schemes|pumpsets which are awaiting energisation may be given top priority.

2) Funds made available to the State Electricity Board by the Rural Electrification Corporation for energisation of pumpsets may be fully utilised at the earliest.

3) Maximum advantage of SPA under which funds are made available by REC, commercial banks and ARDC (now NABARD) should be taken to accelerate the tempo of energisation of pumpsets.

4) Power cut should not be imposed in the agriculture sector as far as possible particularly during the periods of keen irrigation demand. Roster for planned supply of power should be worked out by the State Electricity Boards in consultation with the Director Agriculture, officers concerned with irrigation and these should be publicised well in advance for the benefit of the farmers.

5) Exclusive feeders may be provided for public tubewells and lift irrigation projects so that these could run for more than 18 hours per day and these should not be subjected to power sheding during the irrigation season.

6) State-wise and District-wise programme of energisation of pumpsets may be prepared for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan in consultation with the State Electricity Boards and Rural Electrification Corporation.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State	VIth Plan 1980-85 Target	During 1980-81 Achievement	During 1981-82 Achievement	Target during 1982-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280000	58762	50182	56000
2.	Assam	15000	210	24	1030
3.	Bihar	203550	7747	4180	50000
4.	Gujarat	125000	28373	20390	25000
5.	Haryana	100000	22094	11575	20000
6.	H.P.	2930	92	204	730
7.	J & K	1000	41	14	67
8.	Karnataka	100000	18411	23697	20000
9.	Kerala	60000	13526	12758	12000
10.	M.P.	350000	37557	37657	32000
11.	Maharashtra	249900	70584	51225	60000
12.	Manipur	..	Nil	Nil	100
13.	Meghalaya	1500	Nil	Nil	20
14.	Nagaland	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Orissa	90032	3236	2929	9000
16.	Punjab	165300	20979	24146	20000
17.	Rajasthan	175000	24151	25501	250000
18.	Sikkim	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Tamilnadu	150000	31935	26358	30000
20.	Tripura	1308	120	305	300
21.	U.P.	320000	41115	31487	58010
22.	West Bengal	77145	818	764	3000
	TOTAL STATES	2466665	379751	323396	422357
	TOTAL U.Ts	3335	1582	1312	677
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	2470000	381333	324708	423034
	Say	2500000	381000	325000	423000

New Licences for R.F.M. in Karnataka

2374. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sent a communication to Karnataka Government in May, 1980 to the effect that Centre has banned giving new licences for Roller Flour Mills;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether in spite of the above communication new licences were given for setting up of Roller Flour Mills in Karnataka;

(d) whether there was any CBI enquiry; and

(e) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Press Note was issued on 24-5-1980, indicating that it was decided to withdraw the facility of setting up of roller flour mills with a caparity up to 30 tonnes per day and below without the requirement of obtaining an Industrial Licence. A telegram was issued on 27-5-1980 to all the State Governmeent indluding Government of Karnataka in this behalf. A detailed letter was also seent to all State Government on 29-5-1980.

(c) The Government of Karnataka issued licences upto 29-5-1980 on the ground that the sanctioning authority was not aware of the instructions till then.

(d) and (c) Yes, Sir. CBI conducted an inquiry in this case at the instance of the Government of Karnataka. The licensing powers were being exercised by the State Government in May, 1980. As the inquiry was entrusted to the CBI by the State Government, it was for them to take such action as they deemed fit in the matter.

Central Assistance for Development of small and medium towns

2375. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state State-wise Central assistance given for development of small and medium towns in the States and Union Territories during the last three years; year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): A table is enclosed showing loan assistance given on matching basis for the development of identified small and medium towns.

Statement

(Figures in Rs. Lakhs)

States/U.T's	1979-80 Amount released	1980-81 Amount released	1981-82(b) Amount released	1982-83(b) till the end of Feb. 83 Amount released	1979-83 (b) amount released (Total)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	42·00	16·95	123·80	33·00	215·75
2. Assam	4·92	36·00	13·00	85·12	139·04
3. Bihar	15·00	14·00	109·00	28·00	166·00
4. Gujarat	39·48	34·25	53·00	20·50	187·00
5. Haryana	..	..	52·00	..	52·00

b) Includes amount released by way of second and third instalments.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	15·00	..	..	15·00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	5·00	5·00
8. Karnataka	..	47·05	32·80	3·50	83·35
9. Kerala	9·40	67·00	98·00	27·00	201·40
10. Madhya Pradesh	35·50	38·00	56·00	35·00	164·50
11. Maharashtra	5·50	114·65	53·90	71·18	245·23
12. Manipur	..	4·50	..	4·60	9·10
13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	15·00	1·00	32·64	29·00	77·64
16. Punjab	2·00	98·25	89·00	..	189·25
17. Rajasthan	3·15	71·05	113·00	..	187·20
18. Sikkim	..	5·50	..	..	5·50
19. Tamilnadu	42·50	148·75	185·25	100·80	477·30
20. Tripura	..	9·00	..	..	9·00
21. Uttar Pradesh	10·55	161·55	31·00	15·00	218·10
22. West Bengal	..	10·00	120·00	70·70	200·70
Union Territories					
1. A&N Islands	..	..	..	25·00	25·00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	..	3·50	..	..	3·50
5. Mizoram	..	..	..	20·00	20·00
6. Pondicherry	..	4·00	..	..	4·00
Total	225	900·00	1202·39	573·40	2900·79

Sugarcane arreas in Uttar Pradesh

2376. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the arrears of farmers for supply of cane pending with sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh for the current year and two preceding years and what steps Government are taking in the matter; and

(b) whether Central Cane Price Control Order has been promulgated and appliede to enable canegrowers to receive penalty interest of 50 per cent as provided therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The cane price payments overdue to farmers from sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are as follows:—

In Rs./Crores

Year	As on 31.1.83
1980-81	0.14
1981-82	21.82
1982-83	29.15

Ensuring the payment of cane dues in the direct responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce such payments. The Central Government monitors the position and issues directions to the State Governments from time to time for expeditious clearance of cane price arrears. The Central Government has also provided liberal bank credit facilities to mills to enable payment of cane dues.

(b) Under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, if a producer of sugar fails to make payment for the sugarcane purchased within 14 days of the date of delivery, he is required to pay interest on the amount due at the rate of 15 per cent per annum only.

Stamp duty exemption to cooperative societies

2377. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have issued some directions to the State Governments to consider exempting the cooperative societies from payment of stamp duty on registration etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). This is a matter for the State Governments to decide. However, the Government of India have requested the State Governments to consider the question of exempting the cooperative societies from payment of stamp duty on registration etc.

Recommendation regarding expansion of cooperatives activities

2378. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cooperative societies Registrars Conference had submitted recommendations for expansion of activities of the cooperatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies held on 8th and 9th February, 1983 discussed, in detail, further expansion and strengthening of the activities of cooperatives to under-pin production through provision of credit, inputs and facilities for processing, storage and marketing of products for the benefit of farmers, workers and artisans. The major recommendations of the Conference and the action taken thereon are as follows:—

i) The Conference emphasised progressive orientation of the policies and procedures of cooperatives to identify and help the weaker sections of community. Besides earmarking of certain percentage of funds of cooperatives for lending to weaker sections, greater emphasis will be laid on organisation of special types of cooperatives for the weaker sections.

ii) The Conference recommended measures for improving the operational efficiency of cooperatives through proper recruitment and training programmes. It is essentially the responsibility of State Governments for making arrangements of training for junior level personnel. The National Council for Cooperative Training will enlarge and

strengthen the existing facilities for training of Senior and Intermediate level personnel.

iii) The Registrars agreed to step up the tempo of recovery of cooperatives dues.

iv) For strengthening the primary agricultural credit societies at the village level, the Conference suggested that the existing margins available to State and Central cooperative banks and primary societies should be reviewed with a view to increasing the margins to primaries. The State Governments, in consultation with the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, will have to work out revised margins, wherever necessary. The Registrars also pointed to the need for increasing the margins to cooperatives for distribution of fertilisers. The Government have taken note of this recommendation and this will be kept in view when the present margins are reviewed.

v) The Conference recommended a programme of rehabilitation with adequate financial support, of the 'sick' cooperative sugar factories. The National Cooperative Development Corporation will consider stepping up allocation for this programme, consistent with the overall availability of its resources.

vi) The Conference recommended that the programme of cooperative spinning mills should get the full support from Government and financing institutions. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the 6th Plan for growers' spinning mills. This provision is inadequate in the context of large demands. The mid-term appraisal of the 6th Five Year Plan will take into account the additional outlays required for this purpose.

vii) For helping the weaker sections, the Registrars reocmmended ear marking of funds, liberal pattern of financial assistance for cooperatives of weaker sections and special programme for village artisans. The State Governments are to formulate specific programmes and earmark fund for this purpose. The State Governments could also draw upon the assistance available from the National Cooperative Development Corporation for these programmes.

viii) The Registrars recommended that the Central Government should constitute a Committee to review of Cooperative Laws and administration in the country. This recommendation will be placed before the next meeting of the State Ministers of Cooperation.

ix) The Conference also recommended setting up of study Teams for major crops to consider measures for expanding inter-State and export trade in agricultural produce by cooperatives with necessary coordination between the primary, State and National Level Cooperative Marketing Federations. After identifying the major commodities for which such study teams have to be appointed, the National Cooperative Development Corporation will constitute the Study Teams.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

2379. **श्री अनवर अहमद** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि पर आधारित बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहीं है ; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) और (ख). छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए पांच

आशय पत्र/लाईसेंस दिए गए हैं जो नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(1) सितारगंज, जिला नैनीताल ।

(2) हंसा (सेमीखेडा) जिला बरेली ।

(3) जानसाथ, जिला मुजफ्फरनगर ।

(4) पूरनपुर, जिला पीलीभीत ।

(5) सम्पूर्णनगर, जिला खेरी ।

पोवायान, जिला शाहजहांपुर तहसील घाटमपुर, जिला कानपुर तथा गदरपुर जिला नैनीताल में चीनी के कारखाने स्थापित करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव की सरकार जांच कर रही है ।

Provision of ktichen sinks in type III Quarters in Mandir Marg

2380. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether kitchen sink have been provided in certain quarters of type III in Sector D, Mandir Marg, Gole Market, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the quarters indicating the numbers that have been provided kitchen sinks during the last three years (yearwise);

(c) whether the residents of type III quarter, are entitled for the provision of kitchen sinks; and

(d) if so, the reasons why other allottees in Sector D have not been provided this facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) Kitchen sink has been provided in quarter No. D-744, Mandir Marg, in 1982-83 on payment of additional licence fee.

(c) and (d) In the new quarters, kitchen sinks are being provided at the time of constuction but decision for provision of kitchen sinks in the old quarters has not yet been taken. Individual requests for provision of kitchen sinks in the quarters already constructed are however, considered subject to availability of funds and on payment of additional licence fee.

Supply of Food Articles to Kerala and Orissa

2381. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the details of food articles allotted and supplied by the Central Government to the States of Kerala and Orissa since 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLY (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): A statement showing allotment and offtake of food articles in respect of the States of Kerala and Orissa for the years 1980 to 1982 and upto March, 1980 is attached (Annexure).

Statement

Allotment and off-take of food articles in respect of Kerala and Orissa for the years 1980-82 and upto March, 1983

State	Allotment			Off-take		
	Foodgrains ('000 tonnes)	Sugar (Metric Tonnes)	Edible oil* (Metric tonnes)	Foodgrains ('000 tonnes)	Sugar (Metric tonnes)	Edible Oil* (Metric tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala . .						
1980	1815.26	125940	10800	884.1	@	7972
1981	1672.00	125940	28300	1171.3	@	27590
1982	1342.00	128649	24067	1279.6	@	21311

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1983 . . . . (Upto March)	361.00	32388	8660	118.0 (Upto Jan.)	@	7083 (upto 22-2-83)
Orissa						
1980	888.36	132641.3	1525	337.4	105305.6	844
1981	154.20	128714.4	6000	151.4	105163.0	5738
1982	253.20	134597.4	9754	245.9	126274.0	7359
1983 . . . . (upto March)	111.80	33507.0	3040	29.8 (upto Jan.)	N.A.	931 (upto 22-2-83)

*Allotment and offtake for *Oil Years* 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. (Oil Year= November to October).

@The lifting of levy sugar is done by the State Government.

NA : Not available.

Drought in Rajasthan

2382. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fifth consecutive year of drought in Rajasthan and particularly in Jodhpur district has shattered the economy of the area and had a drastic effect on the agriculturists;

(b) whether a Central study team has been sent there to review the situation and give its recommendations; and

(c) if so, what recommendations have been made by the Central study team and what action has been taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) According to the Memorandum received from the Government of Rajasthan, a total cropped area, human and cattle population affected during the post-monsoon drought is 30 lakh hectares, 177.12 lakhs and 268.63 lakh respectively;

(b) An Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the State between 29th November, 1982 to 2nd December, 1982 and have submitted its report.

(c) On the recommendations of the Central Team and High level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 29.87 crores was sanctioned to the State Government for providing relief to the affected people.

Loss suffered by NCCF

2383. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

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

(a) the extent of loss, if any suffered by the National Consumers' Cooperative Federation (NCCF) during 1982 as compared to the loss suffered by the Federation in the year 1981;

(b) whether any inquiry into the reasons for the losses being suffered by NCCF has been made by Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd., (NCCF) has reported that it has not suffered losses during the cooperative years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (ending 30th June) in over-all business. The Accounts for 1981-82 are still provsional and yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

राज्यों में भूख से हुई मौतें

2384. **श्री शिवचरण वर्मा :**
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों (उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों में 1 अप्रैल, 1982 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक भूख से मरने वालों की संख्या राज्यवार कितनी है ;

(ख) सरकार विभिन्न क्षेत्रों/राज्यों में खाद्यान्न और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं ग्रामीण लोगों को उनकी कमी दूर करने के लिये आसानी से उपलब्ध कराना सुनिश्चित करके भुखमरी रोकने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सूखा और बाढ़ से पीड़ित राज्यों तथा पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों से खाद्यान्न का कोई निर्यात नहीं करना चाहती है, और यदि हां, तो उन खाद्यान्नों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये क्या वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा सरकारों ने सूचना दी है कि उनके राज्य में भूख से कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई है । राजस्थान से जानकारी प्राप्त होनी है ।

(ख) समय-समय पर और अधिक उचित दर की दुकान खोलकर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है जिसके माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आवश्यक जिन्सों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जा रही है ।

(2) ऐसे निदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि चोर बाजारी करने वालों, लाभ कमाने वालों और जमा खोरों तथा ऐसे सभी असामाजिक तत्वों के खिलाफ तुरन्त और सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए., जो कमी की स्थिति से फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

(3) केन्द्रीय सहायता से किये जाने वाले राहत कार्य के लिये प्रति मानव दिन 1 कि० ग्राम की दर से आंशिक मजदूरी का भुगतान करने के लिये सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों का अतिरिक्त आवंटन किया जा रहा है ।

(4) स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों, गर्भवती तथा दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं जैसे समाज के प्रति संबंध-शील वर्ग के लिये निशुल्क राहत, विशेष पोषण

कार्यक्रम के लिये भी केन्द्रीय सहायता मजूंर की गई है।

(5) राहत देने के लिये किसी भी आपात व्यय को पूरा करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों के पास सीमान्त धन राशि सुलभ है।

(6) विभिन्न राज्यों के पास राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धन राशि और खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध है।

(ग) और (घ) खाद्यान्नों के व्यापार और संचलन के उद्देश्य से पूरा देश एक क्षेत्र समझा जाता है। तथापि राज्यों को धान के अन्तः राज्य संचलन पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सुझाव दिया गया है। अगर एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य का चावल या गेहूं भेजने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो भारत सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति लेनी होती है।

जहां तक देश से बाहर निर्यात करने का सम्बन्ध है, गेहूं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध हैं। इस समय केवल बासमति चावल ही खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत आता है। गैर-बासमति चावल की अनुमति केवल भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा दी जाती है। जो और मक्का का निर्यात एक सीमित मात्रा में भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

Exploitation of Economic Zones

2385. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the proper exploration of the economic zones of the country is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to exploit the economic zones;

(c) the schemes prepared for implementing in the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the programmes proposed to be undertaken in 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Territorial Water, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, the Exclusive Economic Zone of India is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters and the limit of such zone is 200 nautical miles from the base line. Proper exploitation of these zones comprise exploitation of living and non-living resources as well as producing energy.

(b) to (d) Various measures to exploit the marine fisheries resources are being taken by the States and Union Territories by grant of assistance to both mechanised and non-mechanised scetors. The Central Government under their Plan have the following important schemes for exploiting marine fishery resources;

(i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mixture of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels;

(ii) Providing 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels;

(iii) Providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels;

(iv) Augmentation of fisheries survey;

(v) Augmentation of training facilities;

(vi) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres; and

(vii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone. For this purpose "The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by For-

eign Vessels) Act, 1981, and the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982 have been notified.

So far as exploitation of the non-living resources in the Exclusive Economic Zones is concerned material is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

नवम् एशियाई खेलों के लिए बनाये गये प्रत्येक स्टेडियम का ब्यौरा

2386. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवें एशियाई खेलों के आयोजन हेतु कितने स्टेडियमों का निर्माण किया गया था और उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक की लागत कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनके निर्माण की योजना कब तैयार की गई थी और उस समय कितनी लागत निर्धारित की गई थी ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . नवम् एशियाई खेलों को आयोजित करने हेतु निर्मित स्टेडियमों के नामों, नवम्बर, 1980 में, जब उनके निर्माण की योजना बनाई गई थी, यथा अनुमोदित अनुमानित लागत और इस समय उपलब्ध संकेतों के अनुसार निर्माण कार्य पर अनुमानित व्यय को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	निर्मित स्टेडियम का नाम	नवम्बर, 1980 में यथा अनुमोदित अनुमानित व्यय	वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार निर्माण कार्य पर अनुमानित व्यय
1	2	3	4
		(करोड़ रु)	(करोड़ रु०)
1.	जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्टेडियम, लोदी रोड	16.21	20.83
2.	लान टेनिस स्टेडियम, हौज़ खास	0.20	0.33
3.	यमुना वेलोड्रोम, राजघाट खेल परिसर	1.00	1.15
4.	शूटिंग रेंज, तुगलकाबाद	0.70	1.48

1	2	3	4
5.	इनडोर स्टेडियम, इन्द्रप्रस्थ ।	15.35 (दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित इसमें से सरकार केवल 6 करोड़ रु० की सहायता देने के लिये वचनबद्ध थी ।)	26.23 दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित । इसमें से सरकार ने केवल 9.82 करोड़ रु० की सहायता की) ।
6.	तरण ताल, तालकटोरा गार्डन	9.25 (नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा निर्मित । उक्त राशि में से न०दि०न०पा० को 2.75 करोड़ रु० का व्यय वहन करना था और शेष व्यय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाना था) ।	9.15 (नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा निर्मित । इसमें से न दि० न० पा० को 2.75 करोड़ रु० का व्यय वहन करना था और शेष व्यय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाना है) ।

पेड़ों का अवैध रूप से गिराया जाना

2387. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश के वनों में पेड़ों के अवैध रूप से गिराये जाने की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) वनों की व्यवस्था करना प्रत्यक्ष रूप से राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है । तथापि, वृक्षों को अवैध रूप से काटने की छुटपुट रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी मिली हैं ।

(ख) भारत सरकार को वर्ष 1982 में तथा फरवरी, 1983 के अन्त तक 26 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). शिकायतें राज्य सरकारों को भेज दी गई हैं, जो वनों की रक्षा करने तथा लागू कानूनों के तहत कार्यवाही करने के लिये प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जिम्मेदार है ।

Setting up of Grape Research Centre in North India

2388. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a grape research centre in Northern India;

(b) if so, the site selected for setting up the centre; and

(c) the amount to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up a grape research centre in Northern India during the Sixth Plan period.

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

Production of Vanaspati, Margarine, Refind Oil and industrial Hard Oils

2389. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

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

(a) whether the production allowed under Vegetable Oil Products Control Order 1975 and other such Control Orders lay down the extent to which Hindustan Lever Limited can produce Margarine, Refined Oils and Industrial Hard Oils under the cover of the Main Licence issued to them for production of Vanaspati;

(b) if so, the details of the respective capacities laid down by the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order 1957 or any other such orders in respect of Margarine, Refined Oil and Industrial Hard Oils; and

(c) the actual production by Hindustan Lever Limited Ghaziabad of Vanaspati, Margarine, Refined Oil and Industrial Hard Oil respectively in the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). While the Vegetable Oil Products (Standard of quality) Order, 1975, issued under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, does not lay down the extent to which M/s Hindustan Lever Limited or any vanaspati unit licensed/registered under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, can produce Margarine and Industrial Hard Oils for soap manufacture, the production of Refined Oils can be undertaken by such units to the extent of 25 per cent of their production of vanaspati during any calendar month under the Vegetable Oil Product Producers (Regulation of Refined Oil Manufacture) Order, 1973.

(c) The actual production of Vanaspati Margarine, Refined Oils and Industrial Hard Oils by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, Ghaziabad, for the year 1974 to 1977 is as under:

(In tonnes)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Vanaspati	6,621	16,113	14,841	15,304
Margarine	1,178	55	92	165
Refined Oils	58	47	398	1,7 14
Industrial Hard Oils	—	279	165	55

Effect of Foreign Chartered Trawlers on Indian Fishing Industry

2390. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the damage being done by foreign chartered trawlers to the Indian fishing industry; and

(b) the reasons for Government's inaction to public representation on this subject of permitting foreign chartered trawlers, fishing in Indian waters?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Various reprseenttaions received on the subject have been examined by the Government. Chartered vessels are allowed to fish only beyond the territorial waters. There is no evidence to conclude that the policy of chartering of foreign fishing vessels is damaging the Indian fishing industry. The question of Government's inaction, therefore, does not arise.

विदर्भ की शुष्क भूमि को सिंचित करने की योजना

2391. **श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विदर्भ में शुष्क भूमि को सिंचित करने हेतु कुछ कदम उठा रही है ;

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

(ग) विदर्भ के उन जिलों, तहसीलों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां इस प्रयोजन के लिये शुष्क भूमि का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है और राज्य के किसी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विकास का निर्धारण, विभिन्न तथ्यों जैसे जल की उपलब्धता, सिंचाई सुविधाओं की आवश्यकताओं और भूमि की किस्म आदि पर निर्भर करते हुए, राज्य सरकार को करना होता है । महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विदर्भ क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली 13 बृहद और 35 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी छठी योजना में सम्मिलित की गई हैं । इन स्कीमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विदर्भ क्षेत्र में सिंचाई क्षमता, जो 1956 में 0.53 लाख हैक्टेयर थी, जून, 1982 तक बढ़कर 4.14 लाख हैक्टेयर हो गई है ।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय होने के कारण, सिंचाई स्कीमों के सर्वेक्षण, अन्वेषण, सूत्रीकरण एवं क्रियान्वयन के काम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं किये जाते हैं । अतः किये गये सर्वेक्षणों के संबंध में क्षेत्र-वार सूचना, केन्द्र में नहीं रखी जाती है ।

विवरण

क—बृहद् स्कीमें

1. अपर पेनगंगा
2. अपर वर्धा
3. पेंच
4. अपर तापी चरण–दो
5. बवनथाडी
6. कालीसरार
7. लोअर पेनगंगा
8. धोशीखुर्द
9. लोअर वर्धा

10. लोअर अन्ना
11. वान
12. अरुणावती
13. तुलतुली

ख—मध्यम स्कीम

1. चन्द्रभागा
2. चुलबन्ध
3. दीना नदी
4. साखली नाला
5. केसर नाला
6. चारगांव
7. अमलनाला
8. कोराडी
9. मास
10. पिम्परी बारावट
11. सोनल
12. वधाडी
13. उमा
14. गोकी
15. जियोगांव टैंक
16. लोअर पुस
17. धाम
18. पोधरा
19. शेखाडरी
20. खाकरानाला
21. कोलार
22. चन्दईनाला
23. चैन्नानेडी
24. मकूरढोकरा
25. लेंबन शरदनाला
26. अन्तनगांव
27. पेन्धारी नाला
28. उमरजारी
29. करवाप्ण नाला
30. डोंगरगन
31. बोर गांव टैंक
32. शाहनूर
33. मदन टैंक
34. पकडीगुडेन
35. मुन

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को वित्तीय आवंटन का प्रावधान

2392. **श्री उमाकांत मिश्र :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के ओला-वृष्टि बाढ़ तथा सूखा पड़ने वाले क्षेत्रों तथा प्रधानतः आदिवासी तथा हरिजन आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को बड़े पैमाने पर क्रियान्वित करने के लिये पर्याप्त वित्तीय प्रावधान किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को मिर्जापुर, इलाहाबाद, वाराणासी तथा बुन्देलखण्ड के अन्य पिछड़े तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये शत प्रतिशत सहायता दिये जाने का विचार है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कुल 9904.79 लाख रुपये की धनराशि उपलब्ध की गई है । जिसमें राज्य का 50 प्रतिशत अंशदान , खाद्यान्नों का मूल्य तथा पिछले

वर्ष के उपयोग में न लाए, बचे संसाधन शामिल हैं। इसके मुकाबले में, 15.2.83 तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा केवल 34.77 करोड़ रूपये व्यय किये जाने की सूचना मिली है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Production of Vegetable Oils

2393. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

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

(a) whether the production of Dalda Refined Oil, Margarine and Industrial Hard Oil is allowed by the Government in terms of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order 1957 and other such orders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Production of Refined oils, Margarine and Industrial Hard Oil for soap manufacture can be undertaken by any vanaspati unit licensed| registered under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

आलुओं का निर्यात बन्द करना

2394. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आलू के उत्पादन के मामले में विश्व में भारत का छठा स्थान है ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में बताया है कि देश में बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में आलू का उत्पादन क्रमश: 20 प्रतिशत, 34 प्रतिशत और 14 प्रतिशत है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि 1976–77 से पहले आलुओं का निर्यात किया जाता था जिसे अब बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) जी हां। 1980–81 के दौरान आलू उत्पादन के मामले में भारत का विश्व में छठा स्थान रहा ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट में दी गई प्रतिशतता 1971–72 को समाप्त होने वाले त्रैवार्षिक से संबंधित हैं, तथापि 1981–82 के दौरान देश में कुल उत्पादन का 46 प्रतिशत, 20 प्रतिशत तथा 12 प्रतिशत क्रमश: उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार में हुआ ।

(ग) जी नहीं । आलू के निर्यात की अनुमति खुले सामान्य लाइसेन्स–3 के आधार पर दी जातीहै ।

दालों के उत्पादन पर रोग का प्रभाव

2395. **श्री जयराम वर्मा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दालों पर कृषि-संक्रमण का अधिक प्रभाव पड़ता है तथा कृमि लगने पर सारा पौधा ही सूख जाता है और अन्य बीमारियों में अरहर के पौधे पर न तो फूल लग पाते हैं और न ही बीज और क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त तथा अन्य कारणों से दालों का उत्पादन आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं तथा दालों के उत्पादन के मामले में कब तक आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर ली जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) अन्य फसलों की तरह दालों पर भी कृमियों, कीटों तथा रोगों का असर पड़ता है। मुरझान रोग से समुचा पौधा सूख जाता है। चना, अरहर तथा मसूर को औसतन 7 से 10 प्रतिशत का नुकसान पहुंच सकता है। अरहर में अन्य रोगों, जो "स्टरीलिटी मोसाइक वायरस" के नाम से जाना जाता है, के लगने पर, यदि यदि इसका प्रकोप गम्भीर हो, तो आम-तौर पर पौधे में फूल नहीं लगते अथवा बीज नहीं होता है। कृमि तथा रोगों से दालों के उत्पादन में बाधा पहुचती है ।

(ख) दालों में लगने वाले मुख्य कृमि अर्थात् "पाड बोरार" पर काबू पाना संभव है। यह काम पौधे की एक खास अवस्था में विशिष्ट कीटनाशी औषधि का एक या दो बार छिड़काव अथवा डस्टिंग करके किया जा सकता है। नीम की पत्तियों के रस अथवा निम्बोली के 5 प्रतिशत रस के उपयोग द्वारा बोरर कृमियों पर अधिक किफायती ढग से नियंत्रण किया जा सकता है। चना, मसूर तथा अरहर के मुरझान रोग के मामले में मुरझान रोगी किस्मों का विकास किया गयाहै तथा उनका परीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

छठी पचवर्षीय योजना में 145 लाख मीटरी टन के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नीति अपनाई गई है :—

(1) सिंचित कृषि प्रणालियों में दलहन की फसलों की खेती शुरू करना।

(2) निम्नलिखित के तहत अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र का लाया जाना :

(क) रबी मौसम में अवशिष्ट नमी के उपयोग के जरिए चावल की परती भूमि में उड़द, मूंग आदि की अल्पावधि किस्में; तथा

(ख) गर्मी के मौसम में तिलहन, गन्ना, आलू तथा गेहूं के पश्चात् सिंचाई करके।

(3) सिंचित तथा असिंचित दोनों स्थितियों में सोयाबीन, बाजरा, कपास गन्ना तथा मुंगफली में में अरहर की अन्तर्वती खेती करना ;

(4) उन्नत दलहन के बीजों में वृद्धि तथा उनका उपयोग करना;

(5) वनस्पति रक्षण के उपाय अपनाना;

(6) फास्फेट युक्त उर्वरकों तथा रिजोबियल कल्चर का उपयोग करना ।

(7) कटाई के पश्चात् की उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी ।

(8) सार्वजनिक नीतियां जिनमें दलहनों का मूल्य निर्धारण तथा विपणन भी शामिल है; तथा

(9) सिंचित तथा वर्षा सिंचित दोनों क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्रखण्डों में "दलहन फसल ग्रामों" का आयोजन करना ताकि श्रेष्ठ सुलभ जानकारी के आधार पर दलहन की फसलों के उत्पादन, अधिप्राप्ति तथा विपणन की समेकित नीति का सवर्धन किया जा सके।

यह नीति एक चालू केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना में रखी गई है। इसके अलावा अखिल भारतीय महत्व की अल्पावधि/उन्नत किस्मों के उच्च कोटि के बीजों के उत्पादन की एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना भी 1977 से चल रही है। दलहनों

की अल्पावधि/उन्नत किस्मों के तत्काल प्रसार तथा उनके निष्पादन का जायजा लेने के लिए 1981–82 से एक मिनी-किट वितरण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है ।

Escalation in cost of Rajasthan Canal

2396. DR. A. U. AZMI:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the publication division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has released a book "Sands Bloom by Mr. Bhisham Pal" highlighting the inordinate delay in the execution of the prestigious Rajasthan Canal project which was started in 1958 and scheduled to be completed in 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.45 crores which has now galloped to Rs. 450 crores;

(b) if so, reasons thereof together with steps taken to complete the project according to a time bound programme; and

(c) whether the delay in the completion of the canal is causing a loss of nearly Rs. 300 crores a year in terms of revenues earned by cultivating crops in the additionals areas to be irrigated by the canal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The publication mentioned by honourable Member has come to the notice of this Ministry. The project is being executed by the Rajasthan State and inadequate allocation of funds by the State Government in initial stages has been the main reason for delay in completion of the project. Also the Project has been revised from time to time due to increase in its scope. As per 1970 project estimates the Project in its present form was scheduled to be completed by 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 207.00 crores. According to the latest estimates its cost is likely to be Rs. 534.5 crores. The State Government has now adopted a programme under which the main canal almost in all respects and distribution channels mostly unlined are scheduled to be completed by March 1985. The remaining works of completion and lining of disributaries will spill over to the Seventh Plan.

(c) No, Sir.

युवकों को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए योजनाएं

2397. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के युवकों को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रारम्भ किए गए कार्यक्रम तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इन्हें प्रारम्भ किया गया है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) (क) और (ख) : समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण युवाओं को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण देने की एक योजना (ट्राइसेम) कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ताकि समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाए गए चुने युवकों को विभिन्न शिल्पों तथा व्यावसायों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के सभी खण्डों को लिया गया है ।

Demand of Fertilisers by Orissa for 1982-83

2398. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The total demand of fertiliser sent by the Government of Orissa for the year 1982-83;

(b) whether the consumption of fertilisers in comparison with other States is less in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The requirement of fertilisers received from Orissa State for 1982-83 was 1,32, 500 tonnes of nutrients.

(b) The consumption of fertilisers in Orissa in 1981-82 was 9.9 kgs/Hectare which is more than the per hectare consumption for 5 State/U.Ts.

(c) Does not arise.

EEC aid for setting up of Soyabean Complexes

2399. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is going to set up large integrated Soyabean complexes with the active help of European Economic Community; and

(b) if so, how many complexes will be set up, when and where they will be set up and what will be the processing capacity of each one?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) NCDC is not setting up on its own any such complexes. However, with part assistance from the European Economic Communtiy, it is assisting the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in setting up large integrated soyabean complexes by cooperatives in these States.

(b) Four complexes, each with a capacity of 200 tonnes of soyabean per day are to be set up in Madhya Pradesh by 1985-86. Three of these will be located at Seoni-Malwa (Hoshangabad District), Sehore (Sehore District) and Vidisha (Vidisha District) and for the fourth, the location is yet to be decided. The fifth complex with a capacity of 180 tonnes per day is to be set up at Haldwani in the Nainital District of Uttar Pradesh in 1983-84.

पूरी की जा रही बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएं

2400. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां गत दो वर्षों से बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं का कार्य प्रगति में है;

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत और दी गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई थी और कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई थी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों में बृहद सिंचाई स्कीमों पर कोई व्यय नहीं किया गया था । तथापि, 1980–81 तथा 1981–82 के दौरान मध्यम तथा लघु स्कीमों पर कुल 7.15 करोड़ रुपए तथा 8.11 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए गए थे ।

(ग) सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण राज्य के बजटगत साधनों से किया जाता है । केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को उपलब्ध कराया गया धन एक मुश्त ऋणों या अनुदानों के रूप में होता है और यह विकास के किसी सेक्टर या परियोजना से सम्बद्ध नहीं होता है ।

विवरण

उन राज्यों के नाम, जहां गत दो वर्षों से बृहद सिंचाई स्कीमों पर कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश
2. असम

3. बिहार
4. गुजरात
5. हरियाणा
6. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर
7. कर्णाटक
8. केरल
9. मध्य प्रदेश
10. महाराष्ट्र
11. मणिपुर
12. उड़ीसा
13. पंजाब
14. राजस्थान
15. तमिलनाडु
16. उत्तर प्रदेश
17. पश्चिम बंगाल

Reasons for import of wheat

2401. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to import more foodgrains from the USA in addition to already purchased wheat has been taken in view of the reports about the loss of Kharif crop in the various parts of the country due to drought and floods;

(b) if so, to what extent the wheat has been purchased afresh;

(c) whether the decision to import more US wheat was taken with a view to help a steady flow of foodgrains in the public distribution system and to serve as a deterrent to the rising trend in food prices; and

(d) at what cost the USA's wheat was purchased and to what extent it was more than the wheat purchased earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). During 1982-83 a total quantity of 39.50 lakh tonnes of wheat was purchased from USA—24.95 lakh tonnes in August, 1982, and 14.55 lakh tonnes in November, 1982. As per Contracts, deliveries are to be made during September 1982, to May, 1983. These imports have been made with a view to building up buffer stocks as a measure of national food security and to keep a check on prices.

(d) The overall average FOB price of wheat purchased from USA comes to US 164.66 and US $167.66 per tonne for the purchases made in August, 1982, and November, 1982, respectively as against US $172.98 per tonne for the purchases made in the year 1981-82.

उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों की पूर्ति

2402. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक** पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से लोगों को खाद्यान्न की नियमित पूर्ति करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए हैं ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति कितनी मात्रा में की जाती है ; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान राज्यों को इस उद्देश्य से खाद्यान्नों की पूर्ति कितनी मात्रा में की गई तथा उसकी प्रति व्यक्ति मात्रा क्या थी ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) केन्द्रीय पूल से विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघशासित प्रदेशों को खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन प्रति मास के आधार पर किए जाते हैं। जिस मास से आवंटन संबंधित होते हैं उस मास के शुरू होने के लगभग तीन सप्ताह पेशतर ही मासिक आवंटन आदेश जारी कर दिए जाते हैं ताकि भारतीय खाद्य निगम से राज्य सरकारों को

उचित दर की दुकानों से वितरण करने के लिए खाद्यान्नों की समय पर पूर्ति करना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम देश के सभी भागों में स्थित अपने गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों के पर्याप्त आरक्षित स्टाक भी रखता है ।

राज्यों के अन्दर उचित दर की दुकानों को खाद्यान्नों का वितरण करने का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). 1982 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को उचित दर की दुकानों से वितरित करने के लिए कुल 108.06 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न आवंटित किए गए थे जबकि इसमें से लगभग 93.72 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न उठाए गए थे । उचित दर की दुकानों से जारी की जाने वाली खाद्यान्नों की प्रति व्यक्ति मात्रा राज्य सरकारों/संघशासित प्रदेशों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है ।

Subsidy for import of fishing trawlers

2403. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to give subsidy for the import of fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the percentage of subsidy;

(c) whether Government have set up any machinery to expedite the clearance of applications for import of trawlers;

(d) how many applications have been received from private parties and State Governments during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 with the State-wise break-up;

(e) how many have been cleared so far; and

(f) the reasons, if any, for delay in clearance?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There is an inter-Ministerial Fishing Vessels Acquisition Committee to recommend the applications for clearance of the import of trawlers.

(d) In 1981-82 no application was received for import of trawlers. In the year 1982-83, so far 5 applications have been ceived for import of trawlers. In the year from the State Governments. These applications are from two companies in Andhra Pradesh, one in Maharashtra, one in Tamil Nadu and one in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(e) and (f). These 5 applications are at different stages of processing including two which need some clarifications from the importers.

Irrigation schemes completed in Gujarat during last five years

2404. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI OTIBHAI R. CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major and medium irrigation schemes completed in Gujarat during the last 5 years giving area under command of each;

(b) the development of irrigation during the last 5 years on each of these projects;

(c) the reasons for shortfall in utilisation; and

(d) measures taken by the Government to ensure full utilisation in a reasonable period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have reported that four major and six medium irrigation projects were completed during the last five years (1977—1982). The names of the shcemes, ultimate irrigation potential,

tial created and utilisation is given in the statement appended.

(c) The main reasons for shortfall in utilisation have been reported to the uncertainty of rains to fill the reservoirs, on completion of field channels, land levelling unlined canal system etc.

(d) Measures being taken by the State Government to ensure full utilisation are as under:

(i) A High Power Committee has been set up by the State Government to look into the question of low utilisation and to suggest remedial measures.

(ii) Introduction of the Warabandi System (Rotational Water Distribution System).

(iii) Introduction of Water Cooperatives and selling water on Volumetric basis.

(iv) Sanctioning water applications in spite of arrears of water dues by relaxing canal Rules from time to time

(v) Undertaking on-farm development works by Command Area Development Authorities.

(vi) Conversion of grass lands into irrigation lands to bring more areas under command.

(vii) Fixing season-wise optimum target of irrigation and reviewing the performance.

(viii) Massive modernisation programme of old channels/schemes.

(ix) Extension of Irrigation channels from 40 hectares Chak to 8 hectares Chak.

(x) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water, wherever feasible.

(xi) Setting up of a Water Management Institute to train the personnel in this field to achieve effective and better water utilisation.

Statsment

(In thousand of hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Ultimate Project Potential	Potential created and Utilisation to the end of 1981-82	
			Potential	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5
I.	MAJOR ..			
1.	Kakrapur	227.41	227.41	153.41
2.	Mahi Stage I	261.40	261.40	118.60
3.	Ukai	153.00	153.00	27.32
4.	Kadana	13.40	13.40	5.45
II	MEDIUM			
1.	Saraswati	8.76	8.76	0.46
2.	Phophal	4.18	4.18	3.35
3.	Ambajal	1.64	1.64	0.54
4.	Nara	1.73	1.73	1.60
5.	Chaparwadi	2.94	2.94	0.36
6.	Vaidy	1.24	1.24	0.25

Schemes for Settlement of Landless/Agricultural Labourers

2405. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been received from the States and Union Territories for the settlement of landless agricultural labourers during the last 3 years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the proposals submitted by each State Government year-wise, separately; and

(c) the action taken including the latest progress in each case of these schemes and the likely expenditure on each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA): (a) to (c). No scheme has been received during the last 3 years from any State. A centrally Sponsored Scheme from financial assistance to allottees of ceiling surplus land has been in force since 1975-76. An amount of Rs. 1000 per hectare is given to the allottees of ceiling surplus land as assistance. This is shared equally between the Centre and the States. Since the inception of the Scheme, Rs. 17.04 crores have been released by the Centre to the States and Union Territories.

Poor Performance of Agriculture Scientist

2406. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in agreement with the criticism of APC and poor performance of Agriculture Scientists in the country;

(b) if so, what corrective steps Government have in mind;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of claims of IARI and ICAR made from time to time are devoid of substance and are bloated;

(d) whether Government will make an indepth critical examination of specific, practical and significant contribution of each of the ICAR Institutes since inception and total expenditure incurred to recognise research system accordingly; and

(e) will Government also look into need for consideration of agriculture research development centres of Agriculture University and ICAR and State Government which number about 2,000 in the country and to ensure that they are fully exploited?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) We are not aware of any criticism by the APC (it is presumed that the reference is to Agricultural Price Comission) about the perforamance of agricultural scientists in the country;

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

(c) It is incorrect to say that a large number of claims of Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Indian Council of Agricultural Research are devoid of substance and are bloated. On the contrary, scientific achievements of agricultural scientists of ICAR system have been nationally and inter-nationally acclaimed and their contributions to the cause of agriculture recognised.

(d) The performance of ICAR Institutes is periodically subject to thorough review by Quinquennial Teams consisting of eminent scientists in the concerned disciplines. Apart from this, there is a continuous monitoring mechanism within the ICAR system itself.

(e) Under the National Agricultural Research Project implemented by the Council, the research infra-structure of the Agricultural Universities located in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Himachal, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, have been reviewed by Teams constituted by the Council. Similar reviews are in progress in respect of Maharashtra, West Bengal and North-Eastern Hill Regions. These reviews have iden-

tified the measures needed for rationalisation of the existing infra-structure and its strengthening wherever necessary.

Vacant land opposite Higher Secondary School Mandipur

2407. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4722 on 9 August, 1982 regarding utilisation of vacant land opposite Higher Secondary School, Madipur, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the plans for construction of Janata Houses and developing the area are finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date by which the plans for this land will be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that places for construction of 1308 Janata houses on the vacant land opposite Higher Secondary School, Madipur have been finalised.

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

Storm in Ganjam District, Orissa

2408. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale damage of crops and cattle wealth due to the storm that broke over in February, 1982 in parts of Ganjam district in Orissa;

(b) if so, the name of the villages which have been affected by storm;

(c) the relief and rehabilitation measures taken up in the storm affected villages of that district; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being obtained from the State Government and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

खाद्यान्न का बर्बाद होना

2409. **श्री डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में उचित भण्डारण सुविधाओं के अभाव में प्रति वर्ष कितना खाद्यान्न बर्बाद होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न बर्बाद हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि खाद्यान्नों की बर्बादी को टालने के लिए खाद्यान्नों के भण्डारण हेतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गोदाम बनाना आवश्यक है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) अधिकांशत: फार्म स्तर पर उपयुक्त भण्डारण सुविधाओं के अभाव होने सहित विभिन्न कारणों से खाद्यान्नों की कुछ हानि हो ही जाती है ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों की हानि को कम करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । इनमें ग्रामीण गोदामों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड स्थापित करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय योजना को कार्यान्वित करने और उन्नत भण्डारण ढांचों का इस्तेमाल करने सहित वैज्ञानिक भण्डारण करने की विधियों को अपनाने के लिए किसानों को प्रेरित करना शामिल है ।

प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन

2410. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई विशेषज्ञों तथा अधियांत्रिकों द्वारा बनाई गई प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाएं प्राक्कलन तथा योजनाओं के अनुरूप नहीं हैं, वे समयबद्ध नहीं हैं तथा उन पर दो से तीन गुना अधिक धन, समय और जनशक्ति खर्च हो जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप अब तक देश की कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि के 20 प्रतिशत की सिंचाई होना भी निश्चित नहीं हो सका है ;

(ग) क्या अभियांत्रिकों तथा ठेकेदारों द्वारा लूटने की चालों, वस्तुओं की चोरी तथा अन्य अनियमितताओं के कारण परियोजनाएं लोगों के लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण सिद्ध हो रही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके द्वारा शपथ लेने के पश्चात् परियोजानओं के समयबद्ध निष्पादन के लिए संबंधित अधिकारियों पर जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाएगी तथा बार-बार पुनरीक्षा की पद्धति समाप्त की जाएगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) से (घ). सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है और योजनाए तथा अनुमान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं । परियोजनाओं के समय-बद्ध क्रियान्वयन में मुख्य अड़चन धन की तंगी रही है, जिसके कारण विलम्ब हुए हैं और उनके परिणामस्वरूप लागत में वृद्धि हुई है ।

कृषि विभाग ने वर्ष 1978–79 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश में कुल सकल बुआई क्षेत्र के 27.5 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की जाती है ।

सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय होने के कारण, परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राज्यों की जिम्मेवारी है जो अनियमितताओं से संबंधित किन्हीं मामलों पर, जो उनके ध्यान में आते हैं, कार्यवाही करते हैं ।

Number of Villages in Gujarat State Lacking Drinking Water Facilities

2411. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and population of such villages in Gujarat as do not have drinking water facility;

(b) the quantum of Central grant sought by Gujarat Government during the year 1977 to 1982 for completion of drinking water schemes under 'no-source' plan and the grant actually made available to the State till 1982; and

(c) the time by which drinking water facility is likely to be provided to those villages and bastis which do not have such facility at present and the details of concrete steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) As reported by the State Government, there were 5318 problem villages with a population of 38.21 lakhs which remained to be provided with safe drinking water facilities as at the beginning of the Sixth Plan (i.e. 1-4-1980).

(b) Drinking water supply is a State subject and the funds required are provided in the State Plans. Central assistance under the centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is, however, given to State Governments to provide safe drinking water to identified problem villages. Problem villages are those:

(i) which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance of, say, 1.6 kilometres or within a depth of 15 metres,

(ii) which are endemic to diseases like cholera, guineaworm, etc.

(iii) where the available water has an excess of salinity, iron, fluorides or other toxic elements.

A total amount of Rs. 1742.30 lakhs was released to the Government of Gujarat under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for works during the period 1977-78 to 1982-83.

(c) Supply of drinking water to problem villages has been included in the new 20-Point Programme under which the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year, during the Sixth Plan. Further augmentation of drinking water facilities is contemplated under the programme for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (April 1981—1991). As mentioned earlier, drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are to be formulated and executed by the State Governments.

Rengali Dam and Sambal Barrage (Orissa)

2412. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target date of the completion of the construction of Rengali dam project and two main channels of Sambal Barrage of Orissa;

(b) the progress made so far in the construction of the main channels of Sambal barrage and the Rengali dam project of that State; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Rengali Dam Project (also known as Rengali State I) is targetted to be completed by June, 1984. Small barrage with canal systems on either side of the barrage constitute Rengali Project Stage-II and is programmed by Orissa Government to be completed by the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Rengali Dam Project is in an advanced stage of construction. 95 per cent work on excavation 86 per cent on masonry and 68 per cent on concrete has been completed by January 1983; 50 per cent of fabrication of spillway gates has also been completed.

The Sambal barrage and its canals are in preliminary stages of construction.

Setting up of high altitude Agril. Research station in Ladakh

2413. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Agriculture in the Ladakh region of J & K State is still in a primitive stage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of proper research facilities suitable to that area, so far no new high yielding varieties of cereals like wheat and barley which are the staple food of that region, introduced by the State Agriculture Department, has been able to replace the inferior local varieties;

(c) if so, whether the ICAR will consider to start a high altitude Agricutral Research Station in Ladakh in coordination with the State Government;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Because of low rainfall, low temperatures, limited crop growing season and relatively poor communications due to mountainous terraian, agricultre in the Ladakha region of J & K state has not made much headway. Except for the period May to September when crops can be raised in the remaining period of the year the temperatures are too low to support plant growth. The normal rainfall during the summer and monsoon seasons is about 70 mm compared to evaporative demand of 534 mm. Thus the rainfall is insufficient to support successful plant growth. Because of low rainfall and low

temperature the Ladakh area is referred to as cold desert.

(b) to (d). New varieties of wheat, barely, vegetables etc. are being continuously tested in the Ladakh region.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research being conscious of the need for developing a research infrastructure in this region has sanctioned the establishment of a regional centre at Ladakh under the aegies of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur which is a Research Institute of the ICAR. The centre at Ladakh will undertake multidisciplinary research on problems relating to that region.

The Council has also sanctioned an ad-hoc project entitled 'Botany in relation to socio-economic development of Ladakh', to the Botany Department of the Kashmir University with an outlay of Rs. 4.09 lakhs for a period of three years. The scheme aims at conducting research for Ethno-botanical aspects with the objective of improving the socio-economic status of the people of this region. The work of this project is likely to start very soon.

The Defence Laboratory of the Directorate of Food and Applied Sciences, Ministry of Defence is also undertaking research and development of fisheries as well as suitable breeds of cattle poultry and rabbits. Work on mushrooms is also under progress. Winter and spring wheat specially obtained from some of the very cold areas of the world were also tested by the ICAR. The testing wok of new varieties is continuing.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also given a centre under the All India Coordinated Project on goats for improvement of Pashmina goats in the Ladakh area.

Through the help of the ICAR Institutes like the All India Coordinated Projects, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Vevekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala (VPKAS), National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) etc. a number of varieties of wheat, barely, peas, vegetables, flowers etc. are being continuously tested by the Defence Laboratory located at Leh. One of the varieties of wheat, choti lerma has been found to do well in Ladakh and good quantities of seed of this variety was supplied to the State Government for giving to farmers to replace the local varieties.

(e) Questions does not arise.

Study team to West Bengal

2414. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a third study team visited drought affected areas of West Bengal in January, 1983;

(b) if so, whether the study team has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, essential features of the report; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A follow-up inter-Ministerial Team of officers visited the drought affected areas of West Bengal in February, 1983.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The essential features of the report are:

(i) The allocation of Central assistance to different districts have been made keeping in view the severity of the drought in each district;

(ii) sufficient funds are available to carry on relief works;

(iii anomaly in the wages being paid to the labourers engaged on relief works;

(vi) anomaly in the assistance being given to infirm/indigent under gratuitous relief;

(v) substantial non-utilisation of additional allocation of foodgrains for use

on Relief Works made to the State Government; and

(vi) substantial non-utilisation of funds given for solving drinking water problem.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the State Government.

Umpiring During recent tour of Indian Cricket Team to Pakistan

2415. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest has been lodged or any other action taken about controversial umpiring decisions during recent tour of Indian Cricket Team to Pakistan; and

(b) whether Indian, proposes to take up the matter in International Bodies that in future umpires in such international events should be from third countries mutually agreed to by the two participating sides?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), who are concerned with the matter, have not lodged any protest in this connection.

(b) According to BCCI, the International Cricket Conference is already seized of the question of appointment of neutral umpires in international cricket matches.

Funds for Slum Clearance

2416. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to various, States for slum clearance for the past three years viz., 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83; and

(b) the amount drawn by each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The Scheme for the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is being operated in the State Sector as part of the Minimum Needs Programme. No Central assistance is provided for this purpose.

Popularisation of Crop Insurance scheme

2417. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advocated a massive extension programme to popularise the Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) what incentives were being considered for the farmers to take an interest in the Scheme; and

(c) steps taken to attract the farmers especially from weaker section towards the scheme?

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

(b) Action is being taken to modify the scheme so as to make it more effective. Some of the steps being considered are: coverage of high risk areas, lowering of non-indemnifiable limits, reducing the size of the area under the area approach, modification in the procedure for calculating guaranteed yield and coverage of crops in case of localised risks for individual farmers against payment of extra premium.

(c) Fifty per cent of the premium payable by small and marginal farmers is being jointly subsidised by the Central and the State Governments concerned.

Occupation by CPWD of Residential Quarters in DIZ area, New Delhi

2418. SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether CPWD Enquiry Offices have occupied type III residential quarters in DIZ area, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the addresses of such enquiry offices;

(c) whether such enquiry offices are creating nuisance to the adjoining quarters thereby confining women folk to their houses during day time because of the presence of large number of carpenters, mistries and other workers;

(d) whether Government propose to get such quarters vacated and allotted them to families; and

(e) the time by which quarters in sector D Mandir Marg, New Delhi's will be got vacated and allotted to families?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Seven type III quarters Nos. D-772 and D-808 in Sector I and Nos. 29-A, 38-A, 38-D, 44-C and 87-C in Sector IV, DIZ area, are being utilised as CPWD Enquiry Offices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The quarters will be got vacated for allotment to eligible Government officials after separate accommodation for CPWD Enquiry Offices is constructed.

Training Institutions for Rural Development

2419. SHRI NARSINGH SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Institutes (including Vidyapeeths) for training youth for Rural Development in the country; and

(b) the amount of Central assistance granted to these Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). A scheme of training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment is being implemented under the integrated rural development programme. The programme covers whole of rural India. The local institutions which are capable of imparting training are selected by the State Governments. Assistance has been given to 366 institutions amounting to Rs. 295.44 lakhs as on 31-1-1983.

Achievements of Madhya Pradesh in Irrigation Sector

2420. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of Madhya Pradesh State in the Irrigation sector under the following five components during the past three years i.e. 1980 and 1981, 1982-83;

(i) conservation of rain water in farm ponds;

(ii) utilising the ground water potential;

(iii) harnessing the surface water resources;

(iv) utilising the surplus water in rivers; and

(v) intensifying the R & D efforts particularly in solar and desalinate areas;

(b) details of the major achievements/work done district-wise; and

(c) the action plan under these five components for next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The achievements of Madhya Pradesh itemwise for the past three years are as under:

(a) (i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme of Soil Conservation and Integrated Watershed Management, Farm Ponds are taken up as engineering structures in the degraded areas in order to check the erosion and restore such lands for production purposes with generation of micro level irrigation potential. These engineering structures also form an integral part of land treatment measures in the agricultural forest and waste lands. It is, therefore, not possible to quantify the number of such harvesting and erosion control structures taken up in the State specifically for irrigation purposes. However, the progress made in the first two years of the Sixth Plan in terns of financial and physical achievements is given below:

S. No.	Scheme	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Target for 6th Plan 1980–85	Achievement during 1980–82	Outlay for 6th Plan 1980–85	Actual expenditure during 1980–82
1.	Centrally Sponsored Sector Schemes	1,42,000	68,410	2060	669.26
2.	State sector Schemes	4,36,000	165,000	3800	1910.72

(a) (ii) The potential utilisation of ground water is as under:

During 1980-81	During 1981-82	Unit :	'000 ha. Target for 1982-83
47	78		70

(a) (ii)) & (iv) The achievements of potential utilisation through surface water major, medium and minor irrigation scheme is as under:

	Unit: '000 ha.		
	During 1980-81	During 1981-82	Target for 82-83
Major & Medium	153	125	102
Minor Irrigation	25	25	20

(a) to (v) The research and development in regard to the use of solar energy is being carried out by the Department of Science & Technology at the Centre.

(b) Under the Constitution 'Water' is a State subject. As such development of irrigation through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes entirely come under the purview of the State Governments. The planning, investigation, design and construction of these schemes is taken up by the States at their end. The Ministry of Irrigation at the Centre only monitors the programme both in financial and physical terms at the State level. The details at the district level are not available.

(c) The targets for 1983-84 and 1984-85 have not been fixed.

Policies for rural Development

2421. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced some new policies for the rural development as per new 20-Point Programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the direction given to various States and autonomous bodies or organisations in the matter;

(d) the steps taken to implement the same;

(e) how many projects and places have been selected and proposed for the above in the Rajkot District of Gujarat State; and

(f) the amount the Centre has spent and proposed to be spent during 1982, 1983 and 1984 for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). In the new 20-point programme items No. 3 and 4 relate to rural development programmes of this Ministry, the details of which including the policy approach are given below:—

The IRD Programme aims to assist 15 Million families below the poverty line and to improve their income substantially by the end of the VI Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1500 crores has been approved mainly towards subsidies and administrative expenditure which will be shared equally between the Centre and the States. In addition, term credit of the order of Rs. 3000 crores is expected to be mobilised by the end of the VI Five Year Plan. The IRD Programme is implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies which are autonomous bodies set up under the Societies Registration Act.

All the States/UTs are now covered under the National Rural Employment Programme. An outlay of Rs. 980 crores has been approved as the Central share for this programme is the VI Plan. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 640 crores has been included in the VI Five Year Plan as the States' share. The district-wise allocations under the NREP are made by the State Governments giving 75 per cent weightage to number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers in each district and 25 per cent weightage to the incidence of poverty.

(c) and (d). The various State Governments/DRDAs have been addressed to accelerate the implementation of IRD NREP programmes and to achieve the coverage of physical and financial targets.

Although the implementation of land reform laws is primarily the responsibilty of the State Governments, the Government of India have been actively assisting the States by offering guidelines, monitoring the progress of implementation, pointing out defiiencies and suggesting measuree to make them good. They are being urged from time to time to take all necessary measures for the implementation of agricultural land ceilings, distribution of surplus land and compilation and updating of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles. The State Governments have been advised to give particular attention to the disposal of cases relating to surplus land pending in the courts. A conference of Revenue Secretaries of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations was held in August, '82. In the light of its recommendations, the States have been advised to strengthen the legal machinery to ensure quick disposal of pending cases, for gearing up the revenue administration for quick disposal of surplus land and for completing survey and settlement operations and updating land records as a time bound programme.

The programmes are constantly being reviewed with the various State Governments including the Governmenet of Gujarat to ensure that the programmes are implemented in accordance with the approved guidelines.

(e) and (f). All the blocks in Gujarat includnig those of Rajkot district are covered under the IRDP/NREP programmes.

Under the IRD Programme an amount of Rs. 26 lakhs has so far been released to the Rajkot district during 1982-83. A sum of Rs. 52 lakhs is proposed to be released to the Rajkot district during 1983-84.

A provision of central assistance amounting to Rs. 590 lakhs for Gujarat has been made in the current year under the National Rural Employment Programme. A matching provision of Rs. 590 lakhs has been made by the Government of Gujarat. The district-wise allocations are made by the State Governments. The State-wise allocations to be made by the Government of India efor 1983-84 have not yet been finalised.

During 1982 in Gujarat in the land reforms programme, 6295 acres of surplus land were distributed among eligible families. District-wise information is not being collected by the centre.

Contribution by participating Asian Countries for Asian Games

2423. SHRI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government on Asian Games and the contribution of other participating Asian countries received for holding these games; and

(b) the amount spant on host players etc., if any?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The expenditure booked upto 28-2-83 by Department of Sports on the Asian Games is Rs. 55.23 crores. According to present indications, the total expenditure on Asian Games is likely to be of the order of Rs. 67 crores No foreign country has countributed for holding IX Asian Games 1982 except that the Amir of Kuwait gave a cash grant of Rs. 12 crores for the construction of an Indoor Stadium for the Asian Games in India.

(b) An estimated expenditure of Rs. 2.09 crores has been incurred on reparation of Indian Teams for particpation in Asian Games.

केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में तदर्थ/प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

2423. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में व्यक्तियों को तदर्थ, प्रतिनियुक्ति आधार पर नियुक्त करने पर सरकार की नीति क्या है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में कितने अधिकारी पदवार तदर्थ, प्रतिनियुक्ति आधार पर और कब से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने अधिकारी पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यह लोकहित के विरुद्ध है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में निष्क्रियता के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीराम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जहां भर्ती नियमों को अन्तिम रूप न दिये जाने, विभागीय प्रोन्नति समिति का बैठक आयोजित न किये जाने, सीधी भर्ती के लिये नियतांश (कोटे) के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से अधिकारियों के उपलब्ध न होने तथा अन्य प्रशासनिक कारणों से नियमित आधार पर नियुक्तियां नहीं की जा सकतीं, वहां लोक-हित में, "तदर्थ आधार" पर नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं। प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर नियुक्तियां, संबंधित पदों के लिये अधिसूचित किये गये भर्ती नियमों में अन्तर्विष्ट उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाती हैं।

(ख) "तदर्थ आधार पर" कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों के संबंध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों की सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) पांच।

(घ) से (च). तदर्थ/प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर नियुक्तियां लोक-हित में की जाती हैं। उन अधिकारियों के विषय में, जो पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं, मामले की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है।

विवरण

उन अधिकारियों के विवरण, जो केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में विभिन्न पदों पर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे हैं।

पदनाम	प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नियुक्त अधिकारियों की संख्या	जिन तारीखों से नियुक्तियां की गई हैं
1. सदस्य	एक	18-9-1979
2. सदस्य/मुख्य इंजीनियर	एक	30-11-1979
3. मुख्य इंजीनियर (स्तर-दो)/निदेशक	एक	1-7-1979
4. मुख्य इंजीनियर (स्तर-दो)	दो	20-11-1980 और 16-11-1981
5. सलाहकार	एक	29-9-1981
6. निदेशक/अधीक्षक इंजीनियर	सात	10-7-1978, 29-9-1982, 23-6-1982, 17-5-1978, 14-9-1982, 26-11-82, और 19-11-1982
7. वरिष्ठ जल-वैज्ञानिक	एक	25-10-1982
8. वरिष्ठ प्रणाली आयोजक	एक	3-4-1979
9. वरिष्ठ सस्य-विज्ञानी	एक	24-4-1980
10. जल-वैज्ञानिक	एक	3-10-1979
11. उपनिदेशक (सस्य-विज्ञान)	एक	16-11-1982
12. उपनिदेशक/कार्यकारी इंजीनियर	उन्नीस	4-12-1981, 25-1-1979, 9-10-1978, 12-10-1978, 21-7-1980, 29-4-1980, 4-8-1980, 7-11-1978, 2-5-1980, 5-1-1981, 25-6-1981, 1-4-1982, 27-4-1982, 14-5-1982, 10-5-1982, 19-5-1982, 28-5-1982, 15-6-1982, और 6-9-1982

पदनाम	प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नियुक्त अधिकारियों की संख्या	जिन तारीखों से नियुक्तियां की गई हैं
13. सहायक निदेशक/सहायक कार्यकारी इंजीनियर	दो	16-2-1981 और 19-2-81
14. अतिरिक्त सहायक निदेशक/सहायक इंजीनियर	एक	6-6-1981
15. अवर सचिव	एक	1-1-1980
16. लेखा अधिकारी	एक	30-8-1980
17. वरिष्ठ विश्लेषक	एक	9-2-1982
18. अधीक्षक (बजट)	एक	1-3-1983
19. एस०ए०एस० लेखा अधिकारी (लागत)	एक	3-8-1981
20. हिन्दी अधिकारी	एक	21-11-1981

Allocation made for Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities in the Sixth Five Year Plan

2424. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for drinking water and sanitation facilities during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the requirements of the country in this regard;

(c) the shortfall and the efforts made to meet the seme;

(d) whether any help has been sought from any United Nations agency and other volutary organisations, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the progress made in this direction State-wise.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The Sixth Plan outlay for the Water Supply and Sanitation sector is Rs. 3922.02 crores.

(b) to (d). The requirement of funds for the Sector for the country as a whole for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (April 1981 to March 1991) has been assessed at around Rs. 15,000 crores. A beginning has already been made by stepping up the outlay for the Sector from Rs. 1030.68 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974-79) to Rs. 3922.02 crores in the Sixth Plan. The outlays in the 7th and 8th Plans (first year) will be decided in due course. The question of short-falls does not accordingly arise at present. United Nations and bilateral agenecies are providing assistance for various projects in the sector. Some voluntary organisations are also involved in the programme in some States.

(e) Drinking water supply is a State subject. However, Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme is provided to supplement the resources of the State Governments for the supply of safe drinking water to identified problem villages. The progress made in the coverage of problem villages is shown in the Statement attached.

Statement

Rural Water Supply Programme--Problem villages.

States/Union Territories	Problem villages covered during April(*)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-Dec. 1982
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	487	2,032	2150
2. Assam	963	1,148	1127
3. Bihar	2,660	2,700	1145
4. Gujarat	525	581	535
5. Haryana	240	295	135
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,166	1,180	364
7. Jammu & Kashmir	321	304	148
8. Karnataka	2,063	2,906	4228
9. Kerala	78	83	28
10. Madhya Pradesh	7,195	5,562	3969
11. Maharashtra	2,674	2,932	1092
12. Manipur	34	210	80
13. Meghalaya	52	95	87
14. Nagaland	72	82	22
15. Orissa	1,630	2,447	1335
16. Punjab	80	50	58
17. Rajasthan	2,402	3,854	2300
18. Sikkim	21	30	26
19. Tamil Nadu	710	749	2165
20. Tripura	579	193	273
21. Uttar Pradesh	912	870	2206
22. West Bengal	874	1,148	283

1	2	3	4
23. A&N Islands	18	7	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	172	291	
25. Chandigarh	..	..	
26. Delhi	35	27	
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	
28. Goa Daman & Diu	7	9	
29. Lakshadweep	..	..	
30. Mizoram	Nil	13	207
31. Pondicherry	8	39	
	25,978	29,837	

*Figures are provisional.

Police Arrangement for Durand Semi-Final Match

2425. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durand Tournament Committee asked the police authorities for adequate number of police arrangements for 7th February, 1983 semi-final match between East Bengal, Calcutta and JCT;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) reasons why it was not done; and

(d) whether Government have enquired into the allegations that everything was done for the JCT mills ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Durand Football Tournament Committee had requested for adequate police arrangements in general terms.

(c) The Committee have reported that it was creditable on the part of the police force that was immediately available to have the situation under control before the re-inforcements arrived.

(d) The Durand Football Tournament Committee has indicated that it has not received any such allegation. The Government were not concerned with the coduct of the tournament.

Abandoning of Durand semi-final match

2426. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that the Durand semi-final match was abandoned on 7th February, 1983 at Ambedkar Stadium;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the alegations that it was a motivated move to stop the Calcutta team East Bengal to enter final;

(d) the reasons why the match was allowed by the authorities without proper security arrangement; and

(e) steps to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) According to the referee's report to the Secretary, Durand Football Tournament, he was forced to abandon the match in the thirteenth minute of the second-half due to the invading of the playing field by a mob of spectators with some of them assaulting the referee and other sport officials supervising the game.

(c) The Durand Football Tournament Committee has stated that the disturbance was not pre-planned.

(d) The Committee have reported that security arrangements were made and it was creditable on the part of the police force that was immediately available to have the situation under control before the reinforcement arrived.

(e) Government are not concerned with the conduct of the tournament.

Reply of Durand Semi Final

2427. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take action against JCT Mills incidents on 8 February, 1983 during semi-final replay of Durand Cup at Ambedkar Stadium against referee's decision; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Durand Football Tournament Committee which organises the Tournament has informed that the referee did not report any untoward incident involving J.C.T. players during the semi-final replay on 8-2-83. The question of the Committee taking any action against any time does not therefore arise. Government do not come into the picture in any case.

Violence in Durand Semi-Final Match

2428. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the violence at Ambedkar Stadium on 7 February, 1983 in the Durand Semi-Final match between East Bengal, Calcutta and JCT Mills, Phagwara;

(b) details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Durand Football Tournament Committee have indicated that the East Bengal Club was winning by 1-0 when on the 56th minutes of the game the ball accidently struck the hand of and East Bengal defender in the penalty box. As it was not an infringement according to the rules, the referee ignored the incident and allowed the game to continue. The decision was not challenged by the JCT team. The game continued for two minutes thereafter. Soon after a free kick was awarded by the referee for an infringement by a JCT player and a section of the spectators felt that the referee was biased against the JCT team and infiltrated into the ground to challenge the referee his decision Some among them turned violent and started manhandling the referee and the linesmen. The police rushed into intervene to disperse the crowd from the ground. It may also be mentioned that a few JCT players rushed towards the crowd to protect the referee and other officials from being manhandled. The referee felt that the crowd might become more violent to allow the match to continue and he, therefore, decided to abandon the match as per rules. The tournament Committee after considering the referee's report decided that as the two participating teams, that is, East Bengal and JCT, were not responsible for provoking the incident, the match should be replayed the following day, that is 08 February, 83.

The Football tournament is organised by a registered society and it is for the society to take remedial measures. The usual help through the Government is always available for all sporting activities.

Report of Refree about Durand Semi-Final Match

2429. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the report of the referee submitted to the Durand Committee about the semi-final match of East Bengal and JCT Mills on 7 February, 1983;

(b) the reasons for not accepting the report;

(c) was it not preplanned; and

(d) if not, the findings of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The substance of the refree's report to the Secretary, Durand Football Tournament was that he was forced to abandon the match in the 13th minute of the second half due to the invading of the playing field by a mob of spectators—some of them assaulting the referee and other sports officials supervising the game.

(b) and (c). The Durand Football Tournament Committee has stated that the report submitted by the referee was accepted by the tournament authorities and that the disturbance was not preplanned.

(d) Government is not concerned with the conduct of the tournament.

Proposals for Utilisations of Asiad Facilities

2430. SHRI MADAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a number of proposals for the future utilisation of Asiad facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Governments reaction in that regard?

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

(b) The suggestions include utilisation of the facilities through a company or a society. The Government agree that satisfactory arrangements have to be made for the proper future use of the facilities.

Unauthorised Construction of Third Storeys by Allottees of DDA (LIG) Flats in Rajouri Garden

2431. SHRI T. M. SAWANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some allottees of DDA (LIG) flats in Rajouri Garden (double storeys) have constructed another unit as third storey at the terrace without the permission from the authorities concerned;

(b) if so, whether the structure of the said flats was primarily constructed for double storeys only;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to demolish the un-authorised units constructed at the terrace in near future; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The DDA has reported that whenever such cases are detected, notices are issued and action under Section 30 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 initiated. Orders of demolition are passed after completion of these formalities.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की दुग्ध वितरण प्रणाली

2432. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :

श्री के० ए० राजन :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने दुग्ध वितरण प्रणाली किस प्रकार से क्रियान्वित की है ;

(ख) क्या टोकन प्रणाली जो पहले लागू थी समाप्त कर दी गई है और क्या इस प्रणाली को पुनः लागू करने हेतु आवेदन पत्र फार्म के लिये शुल्क निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन आवेदन पत्रों को खरीदने वाले उपभोक्ताओं की बूथवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) सरकार को इन आवेदन पत्र फार्मों की बिक्री से कुल कितनी आय होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) इस समय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना "पहले आए सो पहले पाए" के आधार पर अपने डिपुओं से व्यक्तिगत उपभोक्ताओं को दूध की सप्लाई कर रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, उपभोक्ताओं को उनके घरों में प्राधिकृत "होम डिलिवरी एजेंसी" द्वारा भी दूध का वितरण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) से (घ). टोकन पद्धति को चरणों में हटाने का कार्य फरवरी, 1980 में पूरा हो गया था । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध की अत्यधिक मांग को देखते हुए कुछ इलाकों में परीक्षण के तौर पर टोकन पद्धति को पुनः शुरू करने का निर्णय किया गया है । इच्छुक आवेदनकर्ताओं को लगभग 40,000 आवेदन पत्र फार्म निशुल्क उपलब्ध कराए गये ।

बिहार में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से लाभान्वित हुए गांव

2433. **श्री कुवंर राम :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे का जीवन बिता रहे गांवों को 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से किस हद तक लाभ पहुंचा है ; और

(ख) ऐसे गांवों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) इस मंत्रालय के ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों जोकि नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के मद संख्या 3 व 4 में भी शामिल किये गये हैं, के संबंध में सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

1980–81, 1981–82 तथा 1982–83 के दौरान बिहार में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायियत लाभभोगियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

1980–81	2,52,630
1981–82	2,76,169
1982–83 (जनवरी 1983 तक)	1,21,159

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र में केवल राज्यवार सूचना संकलित की जा रही है । बिहार में 1980–81, 1981–82 तथा 1982–83 के दौरान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सृजित रोजगार निम्न प्रकार है :—

1980–81	343.96 लाख श्रम दिन
1981–82	318.70 लाख श्रम दिन
1982–83 (जनवरी 1983 तक)	271.72 लाख श्रम दिन

भूमि सुधार

भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भी केन्द्र में केवल राज्यवार सूचना संकलित की जा रही है । वर्ष 1980 से

दिसम्बर, 1982 तक बिहार में 17963 एकड़ फालतू भूमि को 29.900 पात्र परिवारों में वितरित किया गया है। सामान्यतया भूमि को भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में आवन्टित किया जाता है।

(ख) यह सूचना केन्द्र सरकार के स्तर पर नहीं रखी जा रही है।

Assessment of scheme regarding delivery of Fertilizers at block Headquarters

2434. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the working of the scheme of delivering fertilizers upto block headquarters which was introduced in 1981;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to remove the drawbacks, if any, in the working of the scheme to make it more beneficial to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The scheme came into operation with effect from 1-4-1981. During meetings held from time to time with the State Governments, Institutional Agencies, manufacturers, Pool Handling Agencies, the working of the schemes has *inter-alia* been discussed and it has been reported that the scheme has been found to be very useful and that fertilizer is flowing more freely into interior areas. It is also seen that the growth of consumption of fertilizers has been nearly 5.8 per cent in 1982-83 despite aberrant weather conditions all over the country. The number of sale points has also increased from about 1.10 lakh to over 1.30 lakh after the introduction of the scheme. However, no specific evaluation of the benefits of the scheme has yet been done. A proposal to get such a study conducted is at present under consideration of the Government.

Development of Meerut as part of the capital region

2435. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed to be taken for the development of Meerut as a part of the capital region and also integrated Urban Development Programme of the town; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The National Capital Regional Plan, as approved in 1973, had proposed a pacakage of development programmes for Meerut for its all-round development which would enable Meerut to play its role as an important ring-town in the National Capital Region. The proposals include the development of National High-ways and Express High-ways; development of land for industries, trade and commerce, construction of houses by Public Sector and Private Sector so as to increase the overall housing stock, modernisation of agriculture and diversification of agricultural economy, electrification of the main railroute from Delhi to Meerut, improvement and augmentation of water supply etc. These schemes were recommended for financing and execution by the State Government and the concerned Central agencies as part of their investment programme. No specific central assistance was envisaged except for the urban development sector. An integrated urban development programme was aprpoved under the central scheme of National Capital Region at a cost of Rs. 15.72 crores consisting of residential and commercial schemes. The first phase of the programme has been completed and the second phase is under execution.

ICAR Experimental Programme on Barren and Sandy Land

2436. SHRI N. E: HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed that the barren and sandy land near the banks of the Ganges river is increasing every year;

(b) whether any exerimental programme had been made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the land of such areas so that it may be useful for agricultural purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) According to the report of study team on Diara areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, 2.4 millon hectares is subjected to flooding or changes in the course of Ganges and its tributaries. In view of the meandering and frequent changes in the course of river, the latest information on the extent of the sand cast areas eand any changes in their coverage in the recent past are not available.

(b) and (c) The Indian Council Agricultural Research has sanctioned an All Indita Coordinated Research Project on Diara Land Improvement from 1st April 1980 with centres in N.D. University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad (U.P.) Rajendra Agricultural University, Sabour Compus (Bihar) and Assam Agricultural University with Research Centre in North Lakhimpur (Assam). The project aims at developing soil and water management technologies for improving crop productio in such areas though suitable drainage and reclamation practices. The total expenditure sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 40.00 lakhs ICAR share.

An Operational Research Project on Management of Diara land has been in progress at Monghyr since October, 1975. Some of the salient achievements are:

Indentification of most premising crop varieties and demonstration of their high yield potentials on cultivators' fields, such as, Maize Diara composite (30-40 q/ha); summer paddy Pusa 2-21 and Pusa 33 (30-37q|ha); Moong Pusa Baisakhi 12|33 and Kalai T-9 (10 to 12 q|ha), Groundnut AK 12-24(10-12 q/ha). Maize composite varieties Hi-starch and Laxmi and Svan most suitable for winter cultivation yielding 50-65 q/ha under irrigated conditions. Under rainfed condition wheat C-306 and K-65 were observed to yield 20-q|ha.

Supply of Industrial Timber

2438. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement and supply of industrial timber in the country;

(b) what are the constraints faced by the wood panelling industry and how do Government propose to solve them; and

(c) the measures proposed by Government for larger availability of industrial timber without pressure on forest wealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The requirement and supply of industrial timber is as under:

Requirement: 25 million cubic metres

Supply: 13.5 million cubic metres (figures pertain to the year 1980-81)

(b) and (c) The main constraints faced by the wood panelling industry are:

(i) non-availability of adequate quantity of ply logs; and

(ii) deterioration in the quality of timber due to time lag between felling, conversion, transport and storage in the depots and the actual supply to the industry.

To deal with the shortage of industrial timber including ply logs in the country, the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) have time and again advised the State Forest Departments as well as the State Forest Development Corporations for increasing plantations of species of industrial importance. For augmenting sup-

ply of forest raw material, it has also been suggested that the industry should persuade farmers to plant trees under farm forestry. The Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun and the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore have been asked to undertake tests on suitability of different timber species for improvement in supply position of ply logs to the industry. Regarding prevention of deterioration in quality of timber, the State Forest Departments and the State Forest Development Corporations have been advised to prevent delay in supplying the timber

पश्चिमी राजस्थान में मरुभूमि का विकास

2439. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी राजस्थान की मरूभूमि के विकास के लिये 1982–83 में सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा और वे कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र को पश्चिमी राजस्थान के मरूस्थली क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । ये कार्यक्रम मुख्य रूप से पारिस्थितिक सन्तुलन को बनाए रखने, रेगिस्तानी/सूखा परिस्थितियों की प्रचंडता को कम करने तथा इन क्षेत्रों में लोगों के आर्थिक स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिये हैं । इन कार्यक्रमों के मुख्य घटक ये हैं—वनों तथा चरागाहों का विकास, भू-जल तथा लघु सिंचाई, पशुपालन तथा डेरी विकास, भूमि तथा नमी संरक्षण और शुष्क भूमि खेती। चालू वर्ष के लिये मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये 12.25 करोड़ रूपये तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिये, 2.75 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया गया है ।

(ख) ये योजनाएं कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं तथा सामान्यत: इसकी योजना अवधि के दौरान निर्धारित समय में पूरा होने की आशा है ।

हाकी खिलाड़ियों के चयन के लिए एक बोर्ड का गठन

2440. श्री जगपाल सिंह :
श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का एशियाई खेलों तथा एसोड टूर्नामेंट के फाइनल मैच में भारतीय हाकी दल की हार की दृष्टि से भूतपूर्व ओलम्पिक खिलाड़ियों सरकार तथा हाकी एसोशियेशन के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा एक संयुक्त तथा निष्पक्ष बोर्ड द्वारा भारतीय हाकी टीम दल का चयन का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बोर्ड में शामिल किये जाने वाले सदस्यों का का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह बोर्ड कब तक कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देगा ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं । भारतीय हाकी टीम का चयन भारतीय हाकी संघ द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Irrigation schemes pending approval

2441. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many State irrigation schemes are pending for Central Government approval and how long they have been pending and names of the States and schemes;

(b) how many major irrigation schemes are under construction and how long and in which States and their total costs, and probable Year of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A statement showing the names of the irrigation projects under scruitiny in the Central Water Commission is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No. LT-6045/83*] 83]

(b) A statement showing the names of on-going major irrigation projects, their esumated costs and probable completion period is laid on the Table of the House [*placed in Library. See No. LT-6045/* 83]

Reserve Bank Assistance to Housing Co-operative Societies

2442. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to statee:

(a) whether his Ministry had initiated any steps with the Reserve Bank of India for providing help in loans and floating charges to the housing co-operative societies

(b) whether any special liberal steps are under consideration to remove difficulties of the housing cooperation societies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) (a) to (c) According to the Reserve Bank of India guidelines, Government guarantee is restricted to loans carrying an interest of 8.5 per cent. Cooperative Housing Societies are provided with LIC Loans which carry an interest of more than 8.5 per cent However, the Reserve Bank of India is agreeable to consider provision of Government guarantee at an interest rate higher than 8.5 per cent for the newly formed cooperative societies for a priod of two years from the date of formationfi even if the rate of interest is higher.

Establishment of Agricultural cost and Price Bureau

2443. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National convention of the Bharat Krishak Samaj held at Trivandrum in December, 1982 had urged the Government to reorganise the Agricultural Price Commission and to etstablish an agricultural costs and price bureau independent of the APC to fix parity prices of agricultural produce to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers; and

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

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

(b) The Resolution of the Bharat Krishak Samaj is being looked into.

Number of Drinking Water Problem villages in Tamil Nadu

2444. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of problem villages located in Tamil Nadu so far as the supply of drinking water is concerned in the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of problem villages provided with drinking water in 1980-81 and

1981-82 and uptill now in 1982-83 by the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the amount provided and spent for this purpose by Tamil Nadu Government under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and the amount provided under the Centrally-sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) (a) the number of problem villages at the beginning of the sixth plan in Tamil Nadu was 6,649;

(b) and (c) The information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME IN TAMIL NADU

No. of problem villages covered during			Total amount spent from April 1980 to December 1982 (Rs. lakhs)	
1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (upto Dec.'82)	Under MNP	Under ARP
710	749	793	3193.22	1833.46(*)

(*) on works

Next Draw of Plots Under Rohini Scheme

2445. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the exact date by which the next draw of plots will be held under DDA's Rohini Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the next draw of lots under Rohini Scheme is expected to be held in the second quarter of this year. No exact date has been fixed so far.

Zonal Restriction on sale of Fertilizers

2446. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has a backlog of unsold fertilisers with each of the Public Sector Projects;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof;

(c) whther there is at present no zonal restriction for sale of fertilizer and as such the Units are facing stiff competition from the profit making ones;

(d) if so, whether Government will impose zonal restrictions for sale of fertilizers; and

(e) if not, how Government propose to protect the interset of those Units?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The stocks of fertilisers with the Units in the Public Sector as on 1.2.1983 was 206.6 thousand tonnes of N and 66.7 thousand tonnes of P_2O_5.

(c) to (e): There is at present no zonal restriction as such for distribution of fertilizers. Depending upon the magnitude of requirements of States for various types of fertilizers and availability thereof in the particular State as also the nearby States, a Supply Plan for distribution of fertilisers is drawn up in coordination with manufacturers and State Governments. An effort is, however, made while drawing up the supply plan, to

ensure that criss-cross and long distance movement of fertiliseres is avoided as far as possible.

IARI Genetic Improvement Experiment

2447. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that almost all western countries, on the basis of their long and intensive experience have given up Gamma Radiation as a tool for genetic improvement in agriculture;

(b) if so, the reasons for continuing similar experiments at IARI, New Delhi as a wasteful routine;

(c) whether Government are aware of the claims of ICAR for crop improvements by Gamma Radiation instead of scientific evaluation of the results; and

(d) if so, whether Government will set up a high powered Evalution Team composed of independent scientists drawn from outside ICAR to advise Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) No, Sir. This technique of crop improvement continues to be used in a selective manner.

(b) Indian Agricultural Research Institute does not have a large programme using gamma radiation as a technique for crop improvement. The Institute does, however, uses this tool on a limited basis wherever there is a potential for its application.

(c) The Government is aware of the work carried out by I.C.A.R. scientists in the field of crop improvement using the gamma radiation technique. The results are well documented and the question of further evaluation does not arise at this stage.

(d) The question does not arise.

Sale of sugar to workers of M/s Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd Gopalganj (Bihar)

2448. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL. Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj (Bihar) gets sugar quota from the Government for gatesale amongst its workers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this sugar quota is fixed on the strength of the workers during the on-season and off-season; and

(c) if so, what was the strength of the workers during the seasons 1974-75 onwards both during the season and off-season and what was the sugar quota allotted to the factory in the respective seasons?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The strength of workers during the season and off-season taken into account and the gatesale quotas allotted from the season 1974-75 onwards ars as under:—

Year	Strength of workers taken into account		Total gatesale quota allotted (tonnes)	
	Season	Off-season	For Season	For Off-season
1	2	3	4	5
1974-75	1041	398	18.8	7.1
1975-76	965	325	14.7	7.4
1976-77	965	362	14.5	7.3

1	3	3	4	5
1977-78 (Upto 15th August, 1978)	1031	390	21.7	4.7
1978-79*	..	..	..	..
1979-80* (from 17.12.1979)	939	373	9.3	7.1
1980-81	937	373	11.2	8.8
1981-82	980	368	20.3	5.5
1982-83 (March, 1983)	980	368	14.5	1.1

* Decontrol period from 16-8-1978 and upto 16-12-1979.

Placement of M/s Vishnu Sugar Mill, Gopalganj (Bihar) schedule V of Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81, production) order, 1980

2449. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4133 dated the 14th September, 1981 regarding licenced and installed capacity of M|s. Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Markhna (Gopalganj), Bihar and state:

(a) whether the name of Messers. Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj (Bihar) had been deleted from Schedule VI of the relevant levy Sugar Price Order and was in Schedule V of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) Order, 1980;

(b) whether Government had moved an application in the High Court, Calcutta against the Writ Petition filed by said sugar mills for its dismissal and vacation of the Stay Order by which they were getting Rs. 26/- more per quintal; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the Writ Petition and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(c) The Writ Petition is still pending in the Calcutta High Court and the mater matter has not come up for hearing.

Hike in price of groundnut oil

2450. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the groundnut oil prices are showing upward trend;

(b) if so, by how much during the month of January, 1983 as compared to January, 1982;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a scarcity of edible oil in the country and what measures are being taken to meet the situation; and

(e) the quantity likely to be imported during the year 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c): There has been some marginal rise in the prices of groundnut oils during the past three months ending 19-2-1983. The wholesale price index of groundnut oil had moved up by 4.2 per cent between January, 1983 and January, 1982. The price rise may be mainly at-

ributed to the expected shortfall in the kharif groundnut crop 1983 due to drought conditions in some parts of the country.

(d) The present pproduction of indigenous edible oils is not adequate to meet the entire demand for such oils in the country. To meet this gap a number of steps have been taken by the Government. These include:—

(i) Increasing the production and productivity of oilseeds and development of newer oilseeds of promise.

(ii) Planned efforts to exploit non-traditional sources of oils such as rice bran, oilseeds of tree and forest origin namely salseeds, etc.

(iii) Continuing import of adequate quantity of edible oils as a temporary measure to tide over the situation.

(e) The quantity of oils to be imported during the year 1983-84 would depend upon a number of factors such as the anticipated production of indigenous oils, price trends in the internal and international markets, foreign exchange position, etc.

Expendiure on Asiad

2451. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was sanctioned and spent from the Central budget on the IX Asian Games held in New Delhi;

(b) how much amount was allotted/spent by the DDA on the construction of five-over-bridges/Asian villages complex and roads etc.;

(c) what is the total amount allocated to New Delhi Municipal Committee for the construction of over-bridges, stadia and hotels etc.;

(d) how much amount was allocated/spent on the ring railway; and

(e) how much amount was allocated/spent on the sports goods and articles used during the Asian Games including the foregin components?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The sanctioned budget so far for incurring expenditure on IX Asian Games is Rs. 60.86 crores. The expenditure booked up to 28-2-83 by Department of Sports on Asian Games is Rs. 55.23 crores.

(b) They have spent Rs. 36.80 crores on the residential complex near Siri Fort. The amount spent on the residential complex near Siri Fort is part of the normal development expenditure of DDA for providing additional residential accommodation in Delhi and is not considered expenditure on Asiad. Its use for Asia was incidental. The Delhi Development Authority have encurred to expenditure on overbridges, roads etc.

-(c) Government have allocated an amount of Rs. 6.27 crores out of the Asian Games budget to New Delhi Municipal Committee as Government's contribution towards the construction of Swimming Pool at Talkotra Gardens. No other amount has been allocated to New Delhi Municipal Committee out of the Asian Games budget.

(d) No amount was allocated out of the Asian Games budget for Ring Railway, which forms part of the normal development programme of the Railway Ministry.

(e) An amount of Rs. 2 crores was allocated out of the Asian Games Budget for the purchase of equipment for the conduct of the Asian Games. Out of this, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Spports Patiala has repported an expenditure of Rs. 1.44 crores.

राज्यों में स्थानीय निकायों के लिए चुनाव

2452. **श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि अनेक राज्यों में

गत 23 वर्षों से स्थानीय निकायों के चुनाव नही कराये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे सहित कारण क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार बड़ी संख्या में नगरीय स्थानीय निकाय कई वर्षों से निर्वाचित निकायों से रहित हैं। ऐसे निकायों के ब्यौरे राज्य सरकारों के पास उपलब्ध होंगे। स्थानीय शासन राज्य का विषय है तथा स्थानीय निकायों के चुनाव राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र में आते हैं। नगरीय स्थानीय निकायों के चुनावों के प्रश्न पर 17 तथा 18 जनवरी, 1983 को नई दिल्ली में हुई स्थानीय शासन तथा नगरीय विकास की केन्द्रीय परिषद् की 20वीं बैठक में विचार-विमर्श हुआ था तथा बैठक में यह संकल्प किया गया था कि राज्य सरकारें समाप्त किये गये स्थानीय निकायों के लिये यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही चुनाव करें। संकल्प को राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेज दिया गया है।

Suggestions made by Indian Institute of Management

2453. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state what are the suggestions, apart from the creation of Indian Development Service, made by Bangalore-based Indian Institute of Management and to what extent Government have accepted them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA): No such suggestions have been received by the Government of India from the Indian Instiute of Management. It is, however, learnt that the Director of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore had made some suggestions relating to reorganisation of public administration, increasing the role of all organisations and professionals to serve the masses, reorientation of the values of all entitles towards rural development etc. in the Sardar Patel Memorial Lecture delivered by him. The suggestions are of a general nature and have been noted.

Radiation Process for Preservation of Foodgrains

2454. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the radiation process for preservation of food grains has a great potential in our country;

(b) if so, whether this scientific process is currently being used extensively in USA, Australia and Argentina for preservation of wheat;

(c) whether the Committee appointed by Union Government has recommended to the Union Ministry of Health that clearance be given for preservation of foodgrains by this process; and

(d) if so, what are the other recommendations made by the Committee and by what time the radiation process for storage will be introduced in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The radiation process for preservation of foodgrains is being investigated from the point of view of wholesomeness of foodgrains so treated and other aspects like economic feasibility.

(b) The extent of its use for preservation of wheat in USA, Austraila and Argentina is not known.

(c) and (d). The Committee recommended to the Union Ministry of Health the use of the radiation process for preserving wheat, subject to certain conditions like extent of radiation to be used and period of storage thereafter. Other recommendations include further studies on wholesomeness of irradiated food commodities and examination of techno-economic aspects and its adoptability on a large scale.

Drought Prone Areas in States

2455. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have declared scarcity in 10,000 of the State's total of 1275 villages:

(b) if so, the total number of villages declared as drought prone areas in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P., Karnataka etc.;

(c) what is the total area upto the end of November that was declared scarcity area by the various States;

(d) what were the schmes provided both by the Centre and the States to meet the scarcity in these areas including drinking water etc.;

(e) how much amount was provided by the Central Government to the States to help these areas and how much has been utilised by the States out of the Central aid; and

(f) whether all the States are asking for more funds in view of the large scale scarcity in the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a): The Government of Gujarat have declared scarcity|semi scarcity conditions in 8518 villages.

(b) Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, a block in a district is taken as a unit. Accordingly, total number of blocks declared as drought prone areas are 31 blocks in Bihar, 48 blocks in Madhya Pradesh, 39 blocks in Orissa, 63 blocks in Uttar Pradesh and 70 blocks in Karnataka.

(c) The State Government do not declare area as such as scarcity area but they declare either village or blocks or Tehsils| Taluks as scarcity areas on the basis of the crops cutting experiments. However, the cropped area affected in the various States is shown in the statement.

(d) Programme like Extension of Irrigation facilites, Drought Prone Area Programme, Dryland Farming, Minimum Needs Programme for Drinking water and Acceleration Rural Water Supply Programme for the problem villages are being taken up in the drought affected| drought prone areas.

(e) To meet the current drought situation, the Government of India sanctioned a total ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 407 crores for drought relief measures to the affected States. The Central assistance is available for the period upto 31st March, 1983 and it is, therefore, too early to furnish figures of utilisation of these funds.

(f) So far Government of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry have submitted supplementary memoranda seeking additional Central assistance for taking up drought relief measures beyond March, 1983.

Statement

State	Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh . . .	38·00
Bihar	44·17
Gujarat . . .	28·14
Haryana . . .	5·91
Himachal Pradesh . . .	2·16
Kerala	1·04
Karnataka . . .	21·67
Madhya Pradesh . . .	30·00

1	2
Maharashtra . . .	22·84
Orissa	37·82
Rajasthan . . .	68·12
Tripura . . .	..
West Bengal . . .	20·14
Uttar Pradesh . . .	70·41
Tamil Nadu . . .	38·26
Pondicherry . . .	0·05
TOATL .	428·73

Non-laying of trunk sewerage lines in Vivek Vihar, Delhi

2456. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of hard earned rupees have been drained by the employees in the construction of sewerlines in the Corporation Housing Building Societies around Vivek Vihar in Delhi;

(b) whether due to non-laying of trunk sewerage lines connecting these colonies this investment is just lying wasted;

(c) whether he is also aware that ceptic tanks have to be converted on which the DDA insists;

(d) whether it is in order for DDA to charge peripherial charges for development of these colonies even when the DDA has failed to lay these sewerage lines;

(e) how much time would be taken in laying these essential services;

(f) pending completion, would he personally look into the the matter for some alternative arrangements; and

(g) if not, reasons thereof?

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

Norms for construction of roof level canopies by D.D.A., M.C.D. and N.D.M.C.

2457. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down by DDA for approval of roof level canopies in the dwelling houses;

(b) whether Government are aware of the different norms followed by NDMC/DMC/DDA for the approval of roof level canopies in the dwelling houses in Delhi/New Delhi;

(c) if so, would Government standardise these norms; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

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

Representation from fishing trawler owners for financial relief

2458. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from fishing trawler owners for financial relief, due to the uncertain catches and low prices in 1981 and 1982; and

(b) if so, the number of such representations and the steps taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Representations of five fishing companies have been received by the Government requesting for various financial relief

in respect of the loans availed of by them for importing fishing trawlers. Some representations have also been received for seeking other financial relief like exemption from excise duty on High Speed diesel oil, reduction in port charges and reduction in insurance company premium rates.

Government have agreed for the extension in the period of repayment of loan sanctioned by the SDFC from 8 years to 16 years in respect of the mexican trawlers.

It has not been possible to acceede the other relief claimed.

सरकारों क्वार्टरों पर अवैध कब्जा

2459. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंचकुइयां रोड़ और तिमारपुर में टाइप-ए, के 213 क्वार्टर अवैध कब्जे में हैं तथा इसी प्रकार टाईप तीन के 39 क्वार्टरों, टाईप-चार के एक क्वार्टर तथा टाईप पांच के 12 क्वार्टरों पर अवैध कब्जा बना हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये क्वार्टर कब से अवैध कब्जे में हैं तथा इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी हानि हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्वार्टरों को उसी प्रकार खाली न कराने के क्या कारण हैं जैसा कि सम्पदा कार्यालय द्वारा संसद सदस्यों के मामले में किया जाता है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख). इस क्षेत्र का पुर्नविकास करने के लिये 1977–79 के दौरान इन क्वार्टरों को खाली करवाने के बाद ही ये अनधिकृत कब्जे में थे। चूंकि इन क्वार्टरों का पुन: आवंटन करने का कोई इरादा नहीं था, इसलिये हानि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

टाईप - III के चौदह क्वार्टरों को पहले ही खाली करवा लिया गया है और शेष क्वार्टरों को खाली करवाने की कार्यवाही चल रही है।

(ग) यह मामला संसद सदस्यों के मामलों के समतुल्य नहीं है।

Regularisation of Tughlakbad Extension Colony

2460. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2216 dated 18th October, 1982 regarding regularisation of Tughlakabad Extension Colony and state:

(a) the further progress made in the regularisation of the Tughlakabad Extension Colony, New Delhi; and

(b) how long more will it take to regularise this colony?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that layout plan of Tughlakabad Extension unauthorised colonies is under preparation.

(b) The work of regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi covered by the policy of the Govt. on the subject is benig done by the DDA and MCD in a phased manner. It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for regularisation of a particular colony.

Ground Water Development Programme

2461. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Miinster of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps are being taken to implement the ground water development programme for irrigation in the country and particularly in the drought prone areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that the pumpsets manufactured in India are not as good as manufactured in advanced countries; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to improve technology to improve the quality of pumpsets maufactured in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Under the Constitution 'Water' is a State subject. As such the programme for development of ground water through construction of dugwells, shallow and deep tubewells and installation of electrical and diesel pump sets is taken up by the State Governments, wherever feasible and within their financial allocations. The programme is financed mostly through mobilisation of institutional sources and farmers own private investments.

The steps that are being taken to accelerate the programme are as under:—

1. Allocating increased public sector funds for minor irigation programme (which includes ground water development also) from year to year.

2. Mobilisation of institutional investment to the maximum extent possible.

3. Stepping up programme of energisation of pumpsets and ensuring regular and timely supply of power.

4. Strengthening State Ground water organisations in respect of equipment for accelerating the pace of micro-level ground water investigation and development.

5. Providing subsidies to eligible small and marginal farmers for individual and community minor irrigation schemes under the Integrated Rural development programme.

6. Vigorous review and monitoring of the programme at all levels.

The drought prone area programme (DPAP) a Centraly Sponsored Programme is presently being carried out in 510 blocks in 69 districts of 13 States. The development and management of irrigation resources which includes ground water development is one of the items covered under this programme. An allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum per block for entire programme is made which is shared equally between the Central and the State Government.

The steps indicated above for accelerating the development of ground water are also applicable to drought prone area programme in the country.

(b) and (c) Pumpsets of good quality are being manufactured in India and are comparable is pumps being manufactured by other countries.

बस्तर जिले में बन संरक्षण नीति के कारण विकास कार्य में गतिरोध

2462. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में नई वन संरक्षण नीति के कारण नई सड़कों, सिंचाई, टेलीफोन तथा बिजली की लाइनों जैसी सुविधाओं के विकास और विस्तार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है तथा पेड़ों को केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति से ही गिराया जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि बस्तर जिले में अभी तक कोई विकास कार्य नहीं किया गया है, विकास तथा विस्तार कार्यों का अनुमोदन करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी मांगी गई है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Filling up of the quota of SC/ST in Undertakings

2463. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees category-wise in each of the Undertakings under the control of the Ministry;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees out of them categorywise;

(c) whether orders for reservation for SC/ST have been issued to each of the Undertakings, both for initial appointment and promotion; and

(d) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been completed, if not, what steps are being taken to fill the quota at the earliest and by what time the quota is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के कोटे के पदों को भरना

2464. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख). उनमें, प्रत्येक श्रेणी में, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या और प्रतिशतता कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के लिये निर्धारित कोटा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं तो अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कर्मचारियों के शेष कोटे को भरने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है जो अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के अर्हता प्राप्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं करते ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध ऐसी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) से (च) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

राजभाषा अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन

2465. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आपके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, और यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्ष के दौरान कितने सामान्य आदेश जारी किए गए और कितने हिन्दी अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए गए;

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया;

(ग) कितने प्रशासन/पत्रिकाएं निकाली जाती हैं और उनमें से कितनी हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं;

(घ) 1968 के बाद कुल कितने कार्यालय/संगठन खोले गए और उनमें से कितने कार्यालयों/संगठनों का नाम शुरू से ही हिन्दी में रखा गया; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है जिन्होंने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन किया है?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी हां । 1982 में जारी किए गए 1571 सामान्य आदेशों में से 1086 अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों में जारी किए गए थे ।

(ख) 1982 में हिन्दी में प्राप्त 8599 पत्रों में से 4257 पत्रों का हिन्दी में जवाब दिया गया था ।

(ग) 13 प्रकाशनों/पत्रिकाओं आदि में से 7 दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की गयी हैं ।

(घ) 1968 के बाद खोले गए उनसठ नये कार्यालयों/संगठनों में से अठावन के नाम शुरू से ही हिन्दी में रखे गए थे ।

(ङ) राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के प्रावधानों का सख्ती से अनुपालन करने की सभी अधिकारियों से आशा की जाती है । दोषी व्यक्तियों के मामलों को गम्भीरता से लिया जाता है और आवश्यकतानुसार आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Number of problem villages for drinking water and sanitation facilities

2466. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of problem villages identified as on beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan State-wise which are to be provided drinking water and sanitation facilities during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the progress achieved upto December, 1982, in each State;

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress so far however has been very meagre; and

(d) if so, what measures are being taken to speed up the work to meet the target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The number of problem villages identified for provision of drinking water facilities at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan is shown in the attached statement (Annexure-I). Information in regard to sanitation is not available as the subject is in the State Sector and there is no Central programme for assisting States in the provision of sanitation facilities unlike in the case of drinking water supply.

(b) The number of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto December 1982) is also shown in Anexure I.

(c) The number of problem villages covered has been showing a steady upward trend. Information regarding sanitation facilities is not available as already indicated.

(d) As regards drinking water supply, the target for the year 1982-83 is to cover about 42,000 problem villages. The target for the year 1983-84 is to cover about 48,000 problem villages.

Statement

Rural Water Supply Programme—Problem Villages

States/Union Territories	Total No. of problem villages as on 1-4-1980	Problem villages covered during		
		1980-81	1981-82	April,– 82 Dec.1982
1. Andhra Pradesh	8,206	487	2,032	2150
2. Assam	15,743	963	1,148	1127
3. Bihar	15,194	1,660	2,700	1145
4. Gujarat	5,318	525	581	535
5. Haryana	3,440	240	295	135
6. Himachal Pradesh	7,815	1,166	1,180	364
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4,698	321	304	148
8. Karnataka	15,456	2,063	2,906	422
9. Kerala	1,158	78	83	28
10. Madhya Pradesh	24,944	7,195	5,562	3969
11. Maharashtra	12,935	2,674	2,932	1092
12. Manipur	1,212	34	210	80
13. Meghalaya	2,927	52	95	87
14. Nagaland	649	72	82	22
15. Orissa	3,616	1,630	2,447	1335
16. Punjab	1,767	80	50	58
17. Rajasthan	19,803	2,402	4,854	2300
18. Sikkim	296	21	30	26
19. Tamil Nadu	6,649	710	749	2165
20. Tripura	2,800	579	193	273
21. Uttar Pradesh	28,505	912	870	2206
22. West Bengal	25,243	874	1,148	283
23. A & N Islands	173	18	7	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1,740	172	291	
25. Chandigarh	NIL	..	..	
26. Delhi	99	35	27	
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	66	7	9	
29. Lakshadweep	..	..	..	
30. Mizoram	214	NIL	13	
31. Pondicherry	118	8	39	207
	2,30,784	25,978	29,837	

(*) Figures are provisional.

Reported spurt in illegal structures in Delhi on poll eve

2468. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published in "Indian Express" dated 4 February 1983, entitled "Spurt in illegal structures on poll eve";

(b) if so, whether many illegal structures sprang up in different parts of Delhi on the eve of last poll;

(c) total area of land occupied by illegally built buildings area-wise; and

(d) action being taken by Government to stop illegal structures?

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

(b) The DDA has reported that there have been some such cases like construction of one room structures and boundary walls in village Cilla Saroda Bangar near Noida, and attempt at putting up unauthorised jhuggis on Government land in R.K. Puram.

(c) Unauthorised colonies have come up all over Delhi from time to time. About 4,000 hectares of land are occupied by these unauthorised colonies.

(d) It has been decided by the Govt. to regularise unauthorised colonies covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively. Instructions have also been issued that encorachments on public land and unauthorised constructions thereafter should be dealt with severely. It is also proposed to amend the relevant statute to deal more effectively with encroachments on public land and unauthorised constructions in Delhi.

Zonal restrictions on free movement of foodgrains

2469. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments of Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan have asked the Centre to impose Zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat to ensure minimum procurement;

(b) if so, reaction of the Union Government to this proposal; and

(c) what is the target fixed by the Union Government for the procurement of wheat for different States, State-wise during 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) The State Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan have advocated imposition of zonal restrictions on movement of wheat during the 1983-84 rabi marketing season for maximising procurement. However, no such request has been made by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The procurement policy for 1983-84 rabi marketing season is under consideration of the Government.

Persons invited for distribution of prizes durnig Asiad

2470. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons who were invited for the distribution of prizes during the Asiad, event-wise;

(b) whether it is true that some Members of Parliament were also invited for distribution of prizes; and

(c) if so, the names of the Members?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the Asian Games Federation rules, Asian Games Federation Council Members present in the Stadium at the time of prize distribution should be invited to give away the prizes. Sometime no AGF Council Member was present at the time of victory ceremony and, therefore, other important people connected with sports were invited to distribute the medals. The decision to invite was taken on the our of the moment and

therefore, no official record was kept of all the persons, who were invited to distribute the prizes.

Plan for the Construction of Houses for Cultivators in Rural Areas

2471. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to partially finance or help with material projects pertaining to the construction of houses for the cultivators in the rural areas, if so, the details thereof, for 1982;

(b) whether Government also make available cement for these projects; and

(c) if so, the quantum of cement supplied to each State Government during 1982 and whether they have been fully utilised and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Housing is a State subject. Within the approved plan allocations, the State Governments are free to formulate and implement various social housing schemes. Under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector there is a scheme for provision of house-sites and construction assistance to the rural landless labourers. During April to December, 1982, 565208 families had been provided with house-sites and 230914 families covered under construction assistance scheme. In addition a sum of about Rs. 10 crores of LIC loans to States is earmarked every year for rural housing. The entire amounts of GIC loan is earmarked for rural housing and EWS housing. In the year 1982-83, Rs. 25 crores of GIC loan have been given to the States.

(b) and (c). The Central Government makes bulk allocation of cement to State Government/U.Ts. on a quarterly basis, but no specific allocation of cem- is made separately for cultivators for construction of houses. However, levy cement is admissible for the construction of dwelling units in rural areas where the plinth area of the individual unit is upto 120 sq. mts.

The State Government/U.T. Admns. make allotment of cement to various types of consumers. The quantum of cement allocated to each State Governments/U.T. Admn. during 1982 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation of cement to the State/UTs during the year 1982 (*Fig.* '000 *tonnes*)

Name of the State/UT	1982 Allocation
1	2
1. Assam	209·7
2. Bihar	871·2
3. Orissa	532·8
4. Manipur	55·7
5. West Bengal	892·4
6. Nagaland	59·6
7. Arunachal Pradesh	53·4
8. Tripura	57·8
9. Meghalaya	78·4
10. Sikkim	55·4
11. Mizoram	27·4
12. Gujarat	1128·5
13. Madhya Pradesh	899·3
14. Maharasthra	1544·7
15. Goa, Daman & Diu	86·0
16. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7·5
17. Haryana	456·0
18. Rajasthan	585·5
19. Uttar Pradesh	1945·5
20. Himachal Pradesh	119·4

1	2
21. Jammu & Kashmir .	182·9
22. Punjab	648·8
23. Chandigarh . . .	74·0
24. Delhi	299·5
25. Andhra Pradesh . .	1037·6
26. Tamil Nadu . . .	996·5
27. Karnataka . . .	751·4
28. Kerala . . .	508·5
29. Pondicherry . . .	30·0
30. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	17·6
31. Lakshdweep . . .	5·2

थिलेरिया रोग

2472. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने पशुओं को "थिलेरिया" रोग से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए देश में एक औषधि बनाने का निर्णय किया है;

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

(ग) क्या यह घातक रोग केवल दुधारू पशुओं को ही होता है और इस रोग की अभी तक कोई औषधि नहीं बनाई गई है और इस रोग की औषधि देश में उपलब्ध होने से दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सकती है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस औषधि का बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण और फार्मूलेशन के लिए एक विस्तृत योजना बनाने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) जी नहीं, पशुओं के थिलेरिओसिस रोग के इलाज के लिए संसार में कहीं भी कारगर दवा उपलब्ध नहीं है इसलिए, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान, इज्जतनगर, पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना और हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिंसार में पशुओं को थिलेरिओसिस रोग से बचाने के लिए टीका के विकास और उत्पादन हेतु एक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिए पहल की है । अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रायोजना प्रस्ताव तैयार करने हेतु हाल ही में एक कार्य दल की स्थापना की गयी है, इस कार्यक्रम में विशेष रूप से इमुनोप्रोफाइलेक्सिस पर जोर दिया गया है ।

(ग) इस रोग का आक्रमण सभी तरह के गो-पशुओं पर हो सकता है लेकिन विदेशी और संकर नस्ल के पशुओं पर इसका तीव्र आक्रमण होता है । इससे गाभिन और दूध देने वाले पशु बहुत अधिक प्रभावित होते हैं । बछड़ों/बछियों पर इस रोग का प्रकोप कम होता है ।

यह एक तथ्य है कि वास्तविक रूप में बीमार गो-पशुओं की इलाज के लिए अभी कोई कारगर दवा उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी, दो दवायें—बेलकम कम्पाउन्ड 993 सी और हालोफूगिनोन लैक्टेट से कुछ आशाजनक परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

इस रोग के नियन्त्रण के लिए उपयुक्त विधि उपलब्ध हो जाने पर निश्चितरूप से दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता

है क्योंकि संकर प्रजनन कार्यक्रम की सफलता बहुत हदतक चिचड़ी से उत्पन्न होने वाले रोग विशेष रूप से थिलेरिओसिस बीमारी के नियन्त्रण पर निर्भर है । सभी उन्नत नस्ल के पशुओं को यह बीमारी होने का खतरा रहता है और इससे अधिक से अधिक 80% तक पशु मर सकते हैं। उत्तरजीवि दीर्घ अवधि तक अनुत्पादक हो जाते हैं ।

(घ) इस रोग की टीका (एस) के बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने के लिए एक व्यापक योजना तैयार किया गया है ।

(ङ) उपरोक्त (घ) में स्पष्ट की गयी स्थिति को देखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats under self Finance Scheme

2473. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the matter of allotment by D.D.A. of flats under the first, second and third Self-Financing Schemes;

(b) the total number of applicants registered in these three schemes; the number who have since been allotted flats and those still on the waiting list (separately in respect of each of the Schemes);

(c) the total amount realised by the DDA under each of these schemes; and

(d) how long will it take to absorb all the persons on the Waiting List?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The allocations made under the three self-financing schemes, as reported by the DDA, are given below:—

Self Financing Scheme I	2456
Self Financing Scheme II	3932
Self Financing Scheme III	2803

(b) The details, as reported by the DDA, are as under:—

Scheme	Total Registrants	Total Registrations cancelled	No. of whom allotments made	Balnce
SFS-I	2743	282	2456	5
SFS-II	4393	428	3932	33
SFS-III	3616	166	2803	647

(c) The DDA has reported that the following amounts were realised as registration deposit:—

	Rs. in crores
(i) First Registration 1977	2·73
(ii) Second Registration 1978	4·39
(iii) Third Registration 1979	4·75

(d) The DDA has reported that the remaining persons are likely to get allocation within about two years if they give a wider choice in their preferences.

Rohini Scheme

2474. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Miinster of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who got registered for allotment of land in DDA's Rohini Scheme; the number out of them who have since been allotted land; these still on the waiting list, when is the next allotment likely to be made and how long will it take to cover all the applicants; and

(b) whether any quota is reserved for Defence Personnel, if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) 82,384 persons have got themselves registered in various categories of Rohini Residential Scheme. Allotment of 10,286 plots of various categories has been made which were released in the first draw of lots held on 14-7-82. The remaining applicants are in the waiting list. The next draw of lots under Rohini Residential Scheme is expected to be held in the second quarter of this year. It has been envisaged in the scheme to make allotment of all the plots, in phases, in the various categories during a span of 5 years.

(b) Yes, Sir. 1 per cent for widows of defence personnel killed in action and 1 per cent for ex-servicemen.

Provision of accommodation to dependants of retiring Govrnmnt servants

2475. SHRI HIRLAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether dependents of retired Government servants who are working in offices having Special Pool of accommodation are not entitled to accommodation from General Pool on retirement of their parents;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such dependents, if employed in offices covered by General Pool are entitled to accommodation of appropriate type on retirement of their parents;

(d) whether it has come to Government's notice that such different rule results in hardship to employees working in offices covered by special pools; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take to mitigate the hardship?

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

(b) The recommendation of the National Council (JCM) does not cover such cases.

(c) The concession of ad-hoc allotment to the wards on the retirement of their parents is admissible if the retiring Government servant was in occupation of general pool accommodation and his ward was also eligible for general pool accommodation. Such allotment is, however, made in the next below category excepting in types I & II.

(d) and (e). Representations have been received but since the concession has been made available on the basis of the specific recommendations of the National Council (JCM), no change is contemplated.

एशियाई खेलों की विशेष आयोजन समिति की विशेष बैठक

2476. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री**: क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों की विशेष आयोजन समिति की विशेष बैठक 19 अक्तूबर, 1982 को नई दिल्ली में हुई थी जिसमें भारत होटल्स से अपने कमरे निर्धारित समय तक समिति को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कहा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि भारत होटल्स ने अपने होटल 'होली डे इन' जो कि निर्माणाधीन था, से कमरे उपलब्ध कराने के बजाए मरीना होटल से कमरे उपलब्ध कराए थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) से (ग). नवम् एशियाई खेलों की विशेष आयोजन समिति (वि० आ० स०) की कोई विशेष बैठक होटल आवास के सन्दर्भ में 19 अक्तूबर, 1982 को नहीं

हुई थी । तथापि, एशियाई खेलों के सन्दर्भ में होटल आवास सम्बन्धी मामलों पर विशेष आयोजन समिति द्वारा होटल स्वामियों के साथ समय-समय पर विचार विमर्ष किया गया । यह भी सहमति हुई थी कि जो होटल निर्माणाधीन थे वे एशियाई खेलों से पूर्व निर्धारित संख्या में कमरे उपलब्ध करायेंगे, ऐसा न होने पर, यह आशा की गई थी कि वे कुछ अन्य वर्तमान होटलों में अपेक्षित संख्या में कमरों की व्यवस्था करेंगे । इस सन्दर्भ में भारत होटल्स ने यह पेशकश की थी कि यदि वे नव-निर्मित आवास में अपेक्षित संख्या में कमरों की व्यवस्था न कर सकें तो वे मरीना होटल में अपेक्षित संख्या में कमरे उपलब्ध करायेंगे ।

डी० आई० जेड० एरिया में एम० एस० क्वार्टरों पर अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा

2477. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या डी० आई० जेड० एरिया में अनधिकृत लोग बहुत समय से टाइप दो और तीन के सरकारी एम० एस० क्वार्टरों में गेराजों, खाली स्थानों आदि का उपयोग कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन लोगों के पास असामाजिक व्यक्ति प्राय: आते दिखाई देते हैं और इसकी शिकायतें विभाग को भेजी गई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इन स्थानों को अनधिकृत लोगों द्वारा खाली करवाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस समय तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ). विशेष शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर सम्पदा निदेशालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र में टाइप—II तथा टाइप—III के सामान्य पूल के बहुमजिले क्वार्टरों के निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं। और गैराजों का दुरूपयोग करने वाले दोषी आवंटियों तथा असामाजिक तत्वों इत्यादि के विरुद्ध आवंटन नियमों के अन्तर्गत उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

ICAR Haringhatta Cattle Project

2478. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions of transfer of the Haringhatta Cattle Projects from Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidalaya to State Government;

(b) whether Research Projects are usually transferred from Agriculture Universities to State Governments and if not, reasons for departure in the case of Haringhatta Cattle Project;

(c) whether West Bengal Government have met the terms of transfer fully; and

(d) year-wise and total fund released by ICAR for Haringhatta Project from 1967-68 to 31 January, 1983 and total annual milk production in 1971-72 to 1981-82 and the corresponding number of cows in the Project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The terms and conditions of transfer of the Haringhatta Cattle Project from Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidalaya to State Government of West Bengal were as follows:—

(1) The State Government should provide a full complement of professional staff in a reasonable period, within about three months of transfer;

(2) The State Government should ensure proper management and development of farm and fodder production to meet the requirements of livestock under the scheme;

(3) Rationalization of labour strength.

(b) This unit was earlier with the State Animal Husbandry Department and was transferred to the Agricultural University only in May, 1976. The Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research took the decision in 1979 to retransfer if back to the State Animal Husbandry Department.

(c) The terms and conditions of transfer of Haringhatta unit from Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidalaya to State Government of West Bengal have been accepted by the State Animal Husbandry Department and the unit has been transferred to them with effect from September, 1, 1981.

(d) The information regarding year-wise and total funds released by ICAR/ Government of India for Haringhatta Project from 1967-68 to 31st January, 1983 and the total annual milk production in 1971-72 to 1981-82 and the corresponding number of cows in the Projects is given in attached statement.

Statement

Year	Funds released by ICAR (Rs.)	Funds released by State Government (Rs.)
1969-70	..	10,00,000
1970-71	..	12,63,000
1971-72	..	21,30,000
1972-73	--	N.A.
1973-74	..	10,39,000
1974-75	..	5,00,000
1975-76	24,33,000	8,11,000
1976-77	9,36,000	7,94,908
1977-78	22,73,969	8,76,228
1978-79	19,67,500	10,74,500
1979-80	12,63,700	11,51,619

Year	Total milk production (kgs.)	Corresponding number of projects cows
1971-72	N.A.	424
1972-73	4,80,436	415
1973-74	7,04,185	464
1974-75	7,12,373	423
1975-76	7,78,858	403
1976-77	6,79,434*	441
1977-78	6,75,190*	433
1978-79	4,13,993*	350
1979-80	3,42,280*	283
1980-81	1,16,126*	204
1981-82	N.A.	251

*Sold only.

Construction of a bridge eover a Nallah in R.K. Puram

2479. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to US No. 2355 on 7 December, 1981 regarding construction of abridge over a nallah between sectors I and II R. K. Puram and state:

(a) if the motorable bridge has since been constructed and the approach roads to the bridge improved;

(b) if not, reasons thereof, together with details of action to be taken;

(c) has the nallah been channalised by now; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof and details of steps taken to do the needful?

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

(b) and (d). Estimate for the work has been prepared but the same has not yet been sanctioned.

Funds allocated by R.B.I. for rural credit

2480. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the allocation of funds by the Reserve Bank of India for rural credit to various States for the year 1982-83 and during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): The statewise and year-wise information is furnished in the Statements laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6046/83].

Basmati Rice Purchased by Super Bazar

2481. SHRI J. S. PATIL:
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

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

(a) whether one hundred tonnes of Basmati rice purchased by Delhi Super Bazar from Delhi's firm M/s. Kundan Lal Ghanshyam Das was found substandard on 23 January, 1982 and again, on 27 January, 1982 by Test Laboratory; but at the fourth time the etest report (not in Chemists hand-writing) though found the sample all right but insisted on its sale at reduced rate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same M|s. Kundan Lal Ghanshyam Das were given for Rs. 64,000 only, 800 bags of Dal (meant for auction) costing Super Bazar Rs. 3,20,000 without actual auction or any public quotations;

(c) what are the full facts; and

(d) details of persons involved in the above cases and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Super Bazar had purchased basmati rice from the National Cooperative Consumer's Federation in January, 1982 in different lots. It was found that some of the lots contained larger admixture of foreign rice. The laboratory therefore, recommended that the same may be returned to the supplier In one lot, however, the laboratory had suggested that the rice could be sold at a lesser price because of the difficulty expressed in returning the same to the supplier, an the same did not contain anything objectionable that renders it unfit for human consumption.

(b) to (d). All pulses and masalas procured by Super Bazar are cleaned before these are placed on sale counters The stuff left after cleaning of pulses which comprises of damaged pulses, sweepings, foreign matter, etc is disposed of from time to time. A quantity of 79,460 Kgs of such sweepings of different pulses left after cleaning and damaged pulses, unfit for human consumption, which had cumulated over a period of time were sold on the highest price of Rs 80 per quintal offered by M|s. Kundan Lal Ghanshyam Dass.

Achievement of Sixth Food Production Target

2482. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the targets fixed, State-wise by Government to achieve the Sixth Plan Food Production target;

(b) what are the details regarding the progress in this regard during the last two years; and

(c) what efforts have been made to bring larger areas under irrigation by creating additional irrigation potential and improving utilisation of the potential already created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Efforts are being made under the Sixth Five Year Plan to bring larger areas under irrigation by implementing major, medium, and minor irrigation projects. Due to constraint of resources, funds have been allocated as a first priority to ongoing projects. Measures taken to improve

the utilisation of irrigation potential include:

(i) Construction of water courses and field channels in the commands of irrigation works;

(ii) Accelerating ground water development, particularly in States where there is a large unexploited ground water potential;

(iii) Mobilisation of institutional finance for implementing various irrigation programmes;

(iv) Energisation of irrigation pumpsets; and

(v) Greater attention to the speedy completion of the spill-over/on-going irrigation projects.

In order to accelerate the pace of utilisation of irrigation potential already created, the Command Area Development Programme, initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan, has been continued. For this purpose, 76 major and medium irrigation projects, having an ultimate irrigation potential of 15.02 million ha., have been selected. Forty-five Command Area Development Authorities have so far been established to cover 71 of the selected irrigation projects and Command Area Development Work in the rest of the 5 irrigation projects has been entrusted to the concerned State Irrigation Departments. The major components of the Command Area Development Programme include construction of field channels, land levelling and land shaping, construction of field drains, lining of field channels/water courses, adoption and enforcement of a suitable cropping pattern, enforcement of a suitable rostering system of distribution of water among farmers (Warabandi), arrangements for timely and adequate supply of various inputs, strengthening of the extension net-work and organisation of demonstrations.

Statement

(Lakh tonnes)

State	Target	Achievements	
	1984-85*	1980-81	1981-82
1 2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	120.00	99.92	113.22
2. Assam	35.30	27.06	24.27
3. Bihar	128.00	99.11	85.91
4. Gujarat	53.50	44.75	50.89
5. Haryana	80.00	60.45	60.40
6. Himachal Pradesh	13.58	11.83	10.59
7. Jammu & Kashmir	17.30	13.07	12.74
8. Karnataka	100.00	58.80	65.88
9. Kerala	16.54	12.98	12.73
10. Madhya Pradesh	141.00	124.12	127.20
11. Maharasthra	125.00	97.58	105.71
12. Manipur	4.50	2.92	2.64

1	2	2	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	2.12	1.55	1.50
14.	Nagaland	1.65	1.05	1.14
15.	Orissa	74.01	59.77	62.54
16.	Punjab	150.00	119.03	133.26
17.	Rajasthan	113.00	64.96	71.49
18.	Sikkim	0.80	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Tamil Nadu	106.86	54.87	72.32
20.	Tripura	5.05	4.03	3.60
21.	Uttar Pradesh	279.90	249.45	242.20
22.	West Bengal	120.00	82.81	64.73
23.	Union Territories	7.33	5.77	5.65
	All India	1536.00	1295.88	1330.61

*State-wise targets are 'Operational Targets' which aggregate to more than the national targ o to 153.6 million tonnes.

Modernisation of Government Presses

2483. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take up modernisation of Government Presses;

(b) if so, the names of the Government Presses proposed to be brought under the modernisation programme; and

(c) when the modernisation programme is expected to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). Phased modernisation of Government of India Presses is already in progress.

While replacing unserviceable machines and/or augmenting printing capacity in the Government of India Presses, latest machines with appropriate technology are being procured. In place of 'Stereo Plate', Nyloprint (Photo Polymer Plate) has been introduced for printing of forms. Within the constraints of manpower availability, letter press uat-bed/rotary machines are being replaced by Web Offset machines. A beginning has been made in the Presses at Nilokheri, Temple Street, Calcutta, Koratty, Chandigarh and Mysore. Electronic computer aided film setter for composing in Hindi has been installed at Photolitho Press, Faridabad.

उर्वरकों का आयात

2484. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार उर्वरकों का आयात करने का है हालांकि देश में उसका काफी उत्पादन तथा स्टाक है;

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

(ग) उर्वरकों का आयात किन किन देशों से करने का विचार है तथा उनका

कितनी मात्रा में एवं कितने मूल्य का आयात किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उर्वरकों के घरेलू उत्पादन का वर्तमान स्तर आवश्यकता से कम होता है, अतः उर्वरकों का आयात करना पड़ता है, जिससे उनकी पर्याप्त उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित हो सके। पोटाशीय उर्वरकों का आयात फिर भी करना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि देश में पोटाश का कोई स्रोत नहीं है तथापि आयात करने का निर्णय लेते समय देश में होने वाले स्तर उत्पादन औ भण्डारण के स्तर को पूर्णतः ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ग) इनका ब्यौरा देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है।

Guidelines issued to States Affected by Drought

2485. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have issued some guidelines or selected some districts in the Drought hit States; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the relief (money), district-wise, approved by Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) Central Government have circulated to the States guidelines for preparation of memorandum on drought and other natural calamities for purposes of Central assistance.

(b) State-wise details of ceilings of expenditure sanctioned for purposes of Central assistance for drought relief measures during 1982-83 are given in Annexure I.

Earlier Central assistance was sanctioned to a State Government sector-wise. However, in the case of the latest sanction issued for Orissa, allocations of funds under certain sectors have been made in respect of severely affected districts as shown in Annexure II.

Statement I

State-wise details of ceilings of expenditure sanctioned for purposes of Central assistance for drought Relief measures during 1982-83

Sl. No.	State	Ceilings of expenditure sanctioned (Rs. in Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	68.77
2	Bihar	25.01
3	Gujarat	30.60
4	Himachal Pradesh . . .	13.02
5	Kerala	4.10
6	Karnataka	On receipt of the report of the Central Team that visited the State, action will be taken.
7	Madhya Pradesh . . .	40.99
8	Haryana	11.82

Sl. No.	State	Ceilings of expenditure sanctioned (Rs. in Crores)	
9	Maharasthra . . .	56.38	*Included Rs. 7.70 Crores for 1983-84.
10	Orissa	0.28	
	Supplementary Memorandum	13.70	
11	Rajasthan	66.90	
12	Tamil Nadu . . .	On receipt of the report of the Central Team that visted the State recently, action will be taken...	
13	Tripura	0.91	
14	West Bengal . . .	74.27	
15	Pondicharry . . .	0.34	
		407.06	

Statement II

Districtwise break-up of drought Asssistance for Orissa for 1982-83 *and* 1983-84

	Name of the District	Affected Population	Feeding Programme (No. of people to be covered per day)	Employ-ment (amount in crore rupees)	Drinking Water	
					No. of Bore wells to be sunk in Rural areas	No. of Bore wells to be sunk in notified ares
1.	Bolangir	11.53	40,000	1.40	305	28
2.	Phulbani	1.41	25,000	0.60	250	8
3.	Dhankanal.	14.69	50,000	2.00	300	12
4.	Koraput	10.27	50,000	1.75	450	28
5.	Kalahandi	5.08	25,000	0.70	250	20
6.	Keonjhar	8.76	65,000	2.35	400	8
7.	Sundergarh	8.00	65,000	2.35	450	12
8.	Mayurbanj	14.51	65,000	4.00	450	16
9.	Sambalpur.	12.73	65,000	2.00	400	12
			4,50,000	17.15	3255	144*

Balance 1,50,000 per day in other 4 districts.

@Balance Rs. 1 crore for reamining 4 districs

£122 NAC
*at the rate of 4 Borewells per NAC in these distts.

£at the rate of 2 Bore Wells in 61 NAC's .

Alleged Molestation of Girl Guides working in Asian Games Village

2486. SHRI J. S. PATIL:
SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a report about alleged molestation of girl guides working in the Asian Village appeared in an official publication connected with the games;

(b) if so, the name of the publication?

(c) whether it is also a fact that the news given by the said publication was without any foundation;

(d) the circumstances in which such a distorted news appeared through an official source; and

(e) further action, if any, taken in the matter?

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

(b) Asiad Chronicle.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Due to wrong information.

(e) The news item was subsequently contradicted by the paper. The editor of the paper also addressed a press conference where he stated that the news had been wrongly published, and that he had made full enquiry and found that the news was baseless.

Import of Fertilizers

2487. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers imported during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and April, December, 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of fertilizers has been accumulated with the industries and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps being taken to curb the import and protect the indigenous industry or increasing the fertilizers production in the country to save the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The following quantities of fertilisers were imported during the relevant years/period:

(In lakh tonnes of nutrients NPK)

Year	Quantity imported
1980-81	27.59
1981-82	20.41
1982-83 (April-Dec' 82)	8.07

(b) and (c). Substantial expansion of indigenous fertilisers capacity is being planned. However, as the indigenous production falls short of the demand, some imports are necessary to bridge the gap. After the import requirements have been assessed taking into account the indigenous production and the stocks available within the country, these are constantly kept under review during the course of the year with a view to import only minimum quantities and at the same time to ensure adequate availability of fertilisers in the country. The total estimated opening stocks of fertilisers as on 1st February, 1983 are expected to be slightly lower than these on 1st February, 1982. However, stocks with the industry are estimated to be slightly higher than last year due to higher indigenous production.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Drought Relief Measures

2488. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has given any financial assistance to Kerala in the current year to enable the State to undertake drought relief measures;

(b) what are the specific schemes of drought relief proposed by the Kerala Government; and

(c) measures taken to ensure that the assistance given by the Centre to the State Government is fully utilised for relief work?

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

Ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 410 lakhs upto 31-3-1983 and Rs. 531.95 lakhs upto 31.5.1983 have been sanctioned by the Central Government.

(b) According to the Memorandum received from the Government of Kerala, the State Government have indicated that the following meassures are proposed to be taken to combat the drought situation:

(i) Exemption from payment of water cess to the formers affected by drought in the drought hit districts;

(ii) Energisation of pump sets on an emergency basis;

(iii) Programme for drinking water supply by sinking of tubewells/construction of open draw wells/deepening of open draw wells.

(iv) Medical and health care to the people affected by drought;

(v) Special nutrition programme to cover vulnerable sections of the population especially children, nursing and lactating mothers;

(vi) Special relief employment programme to provide employment opportunities for the affected population.

(c) (i) State Government have been advised that the Central assistance should be utilised only in the drought affected districts in terms of the sanctions issued by the Government of India;

(ii) One of the conditions of the Sanction is that the Central assistance will be admissible only if the terms of the sanction are complied with;

(iii) Follow up central Teams are sent to look into the utilisation of Central assistance given to the States.

Indo-USSR Protocol on Irrigation and Water Conservation

2489. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3 on 4th October, 1982 regarding Indo-USSR protocol on irrigation and water conservation and state:

(a) how many new projects are planned in Madhya Pradesh based on geophysical investigations for water revenue development based on modern technology and experience gained in pilot projects;

(b) which backward areas of Madhya Pradesh have been identified for Technical Cooperation under Indo-USSR agreement;

(c) what assessments and investigations were done during 1982 and planned for 1983-84 in Madhya Pradesh for identifying specific projects for water deveolpment;

(d) if so, when would the work start and in what area and the estimated expenditure on these projects; and

(e) if not, why has Madhya Pradesh been neglected in water resource development under Indo-USSR Technological Exchange Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (e). The Indo-USSR Protocol on Irrigation signed in October 1982 refers to important areas of mutual interest where the experts from both the countries could contribute in the development of irrigation. These areas are in the nature of Technology Transfer and exchange of information and technical assistance and do not pertain to any specific project.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि

2490. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**
श्री के० लकप्पा :

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

(क) क्या आवश्यक वस्तुओं के खुदरा कीमतों में 1982–83 के दौरान वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1982 की तुलना में जनवरी, 1983 में चावल, गेहूं, वनस्पति, दूध, सब्जियों, खाद्य तेल आदि की कीमतों में कहां तक वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और कीमतों को कम करने हेतु क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) वर्ष 1982–83 के दौरान, आवश्यक वस्तुओं के खुदरा मूल्यों में मिश्रित रुख रहा है, क्योंकि कुछ वस्तुओं के खुदरा मूल्य बढ़े हैं और कुछ अन्य के गिरे हैं ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1982 और जनवरी, 1983 के बीच चुनी वस्तुओं के खुदरा मूल्यों में आये उतार-चढ़ाव का प्रतिशत अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है ।

(ग) कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि मुख्यतः मई, 1982 में हुई बेमौसम की वर्षा, जिससे रबी की फसल को नुकसान पहुंचा, कमी के मौसम और व्यापक सूखा पड़ने के कारण हुई कही जा सकती है । वनस्पति घी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने का कारण फरवरी, 1982 में वनस्पति उद्योग को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले आयातित तेलों के निर्गम मूल्यों में वृद्धि होना है ।

सरकार आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में होने वाले उतार-चढ़ाव और इनकी उपलब्धता पर निरन्तर नजर रखे हुए है । सरकार की नीति में मुख्य बल विशेषकर कम मात्रा में उपलब्ध आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर दिया जा रहा है । सरकार द्वारा अपनाये जा रहे अन्य उपायों में ये शामिल हैं : देशी उत्पादन की अनुपूर्ति आयात द्वारा करना, आधार ढांचे संबंधी सुविधाओं में सुधार करना और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार करना । राज्य सरकारें और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम और इसी प्रकार के अन्य कानूनों के विभिन्न उपबन्धों को लागू कर रही हैं । कमी तथा त्यौहार के मौसम के दौरान चीनी और आयातित खाद्य तेलों जैसी कुछ वस्तुओं की अतिरिक्त मात्रा भी निर्मुक्त की जा रही है ।

विवरण

वस्तु	उतार-चढ़ाव का प्रतिशत
चावल	+ 8.0
गेहूं	+10.7
ज्वार	— 1.4
बाजरा	— 3.6
चना	—16.9
अरहर	+12.4
मूंग	— 1.7
मसूर	—13.5
उड़द	+ 7.9
आलू	+14.4
प्याज	—23.2
वनस्पति घी	+10.6
मूंगफली का तेल	+ 5.9
सरसों का तेल	— 5.2
नारियल का तेल	+17.7
जिंजली का तेल	+ 3.0

1	2
दूध . . .	+3.0
मछली . .	+11.5
गोश्त . . .	+10.6
चीनी . . .	—25.0
गुड़ . . .	—17.8
मिट्टी का तेल . .	+4.9
साफ्ट कोक . .	+9.5
आटा . . .	+16.8
लाल मिर्चें . .	—16.1
चाय . . .	+3.7
दियासलाइयां . .	+10.0
नमक . .	—10.8
कपड़े धोने का साबुन .	+4.5
लांग क्लाथ . .	+12.4
धोती . . .	+10.6
साड़ी . . .	—4.0

Discussion with Vietnam over Water Resources Development in Vietnam

2491. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently discussed with the Vietnames Government over the water resources development in Vietnam;

(b) if so, whether Government have offered its expertise for the development of water resources; and

(c) if so, full details of the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation from Vietnam led by H.E. Mr. Dinah Gia Khanh Vice Minister of Water Resources, Vietnam called on Minister of State for Irrigation on the 17th February, 1983 and discussed in general the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in the field of Water Resources Development of Vietnam.

(b) During discussions, the Vietnames delegation were informed that India could provide expertise in the field of irrigation and water resources development in Vietnam.

(c) The response of the Government of Vietnam to the offer made by the Government of India is awaited.

Low Quality Painting and White-washing by Contractors

2492. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the contractors are given contracts for white-washing, painting etc. in a particular area for large number of years;

(b) if so, reasons thereof and will particulars of such contractors be made known together with the names of the divisions in which they have been operating and since when and whether Government have examined that tenders are pooled or there is connivance between the authorities and the contractors consequent to which there are always complaints of poor painting and white-washing;

(c) whether the contractors are using factory lime and not Dehradun lime as a result to which the white washing has no effect on the germs and cockroaches; and

(d) if so, details of steps taken to ensure use of proper stuff and better quality paint and white-washing;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Contracts for white-washing, painting etc. are awarded by CPWD after

call of competitive tenders/quotations as per the prescribed procedure. CPWD has reported only one case of 'K' Division which had given such contract in respect of Dev Nagar quarters to the same contractor during 1976-82 as his tendered rates were the lowest for all these years and there was no complaint about the quality of his work.

No specific complaint of pooling of tenders/conivance between the contract awarding authorities and contractors has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) CPWD has reported that contractors use Dehradun lime as per the provisions of the contracts awarded by the CPWD.

(d) Does not arise.

Investigations into the "Tantrum of A VIP Landlord"

2494. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the answer given on 8 March, 1982 in reply to USQ 2346 regarding News item 'Tantrum of a VIP Landlord and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been carried out; and

(b) if so, the results and details of action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). While the case was being investigated, the allottee surrendered the quarter. The quarter was therefore cancelled in his name and investigations were not pursued further.

Measures to check, Quality, Quantity and Prices of Essential Commodities

2495 SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken to protect the consumers in relation to quantity, quality and prices of eosential consumer goods;

(b) the details of strengthening the intelligence, early warnings and demand-supply management information system; and

(c) how many people were charged for black-marketing in essential commodities and specified food items in the country especially in Delhi together with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) Several legislative as well as administrative measures have been taken to protect the consumers. As regards the legislative measures, the Essential Commodities Act, the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, the Prevnion of Food Adulteration Act, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and Industires(Development and Regulation) Act are being enforced. The Central and State laws on weigths and measures and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules are being implemented. The ISI standards and ISI Certification Mark and AGMARK are in operation. The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act regulates forward contracts.

For making essential commodities available at reasonable prices, the main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities paritcularly those in short supply. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. Guidelines have been issued by the Central Government to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations that the quantities supplisd for issue through the public distribution system to each the consumers at predetermined prices. Consumers Advisory Committees have been constituted by the State to Govts. at various levels to oversee the working of the public distribution system. Wherever it is felt necessary the domestic production of essential commodities is supplemented by imports. Efforts are being made to improve further various infrastructural facilities. The Super Bazar,

Delhi prices are broadcast by the All India Radio and telecast by the Delhi Doordarshan twice a week.

(b) The prices, procurement, distribution and availability of essential commodities are monitored by the concerned Central Ministtries/Departments and Organisations. Such arrangements general exist in the States and Union Territories also. Ministry of Civil Supplies has asked the Indan Institute of Management, Ahmedabad to prepare a national design for the Supply Management Information System (SMIS) on the basis of which the information system on prices, distribution and enforcement will be improved and strengthened. The work on the project is in progress.

(c) The information is given in a statement attached.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise information regarding action taken under the Essential Commodities, Act, 1955 during the period from January-December, 1982.

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of raids made	No. of persons arrested
1	Andhra Pradesh	2543	756
2	Assam	110	28
3	Bihar	1126	244
4	Gujarat	3098	9
5	Haryana	180	212
6	Himachal Pradesh	18589	37
7	Jammu & Kashmir	190	152
8	Karnataka	15082	463
9	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.
10	Madhya Pradesh	3476	272
11	Maharasthra	819	761
12	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.
13	Meghalaya	42	N.A.
14	Nagaland	17	1
15	Orissa	36305	10
16	Punjab	3522	39
17	Rajasthan	2797	19
18	Sikkim	22	14
19	Tamil Nadu	266	292
20	Tripura	37	42

1	2	3	4
21	Uttar Pradesh	26280	1375
22	West Bengal	5419	3833
23	A. & N. Islands	1002	25
24	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
25	Chandigarh	160	2
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	3
27	Delhi	224	182
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	3784	4
29	Lakshdweep	N.A.	N.A.
30	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.
31	Pondicherry	533	185

N.A.-Not available.

भवन निर्माण के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रयोग में लाई गई सामग्री की जांच

2496. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की किस्म नियत्रण शाखा ने लोगों के लिये मकान बनाने हेतु प्रयोग में लाई जा रही सामग्री की जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जांच रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद आरीफ) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कोटि नियन्त्रण कक्ष ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की चल रही कुछ परियोजनाओं का निरीक्षण किया और परीक्षण के लिए सामग्रियों के कुछ नमूने एकत्रित किये ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि एकत्रित किये गये नमूने कोटि नियन्त्रण कक्ष से सम्बद्ध प्रयोगशाला सहित विभिन्न परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं को यह निश्चित करने के लिए भेजे जाते हैं कि क्या वे विशिष्टियों के समनुरूप हैं । जैसे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है । 1982 के दौरान किये गये परीक्षणों से पता चला है कि कई मामलों में नमूने विशिष्टियों से नीचे की कोटि के थे । ऐसे मामलों में ठेकेदार के जोखिम तथा लागत पर उपचारी उपाय किये जाते हैं ।

चीनी मिलें

2497. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में राज्यवार चीनी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद)। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें देश में स्थापित की गई चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की राज्यवार संख्या का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

विवरण

देश में स्थापित की गई चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की राज्यवार संख्या बताने वाला विवरण।

क्रम सं0	राज्य	स्थापित चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की संख्या
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	91
2.	बिहार	30
3.	पंजाब	8
4.	हरियाणा	5
5.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	2
6.	असम	2
7.	नागालैंड	1
8.	राजस्थान	3
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	7
10.	उड़ीसा	3
11.	महाराष्ट्र	79
12.	गुजरात	15
13.	गोआ	1
14.	तमिलनाडु	22
15.	कर्नाटक	23
16.	पांडिचेरी	1
17.	आंध्र प्रदेश	30
18.	केरल	3
	जोड़ अखिल भारत	326

Officials and Ministers Travelled Abroad in Connection with Asian Games

2498. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last 3 years Government officials, Ministers and those concerned with the Asian Games, (Asiad 82) had travelled abroad for various reasons;

(b) if so, (i) the particulars of all those who travelled; (ii) their designation or post held in Asiad; (ii) the specific work assigned for the travel and (iv) the expenses incued in Indian|foreign currency during the years ending 31-12-1980, 31-12-1981 and 31-12-1982 with details of duration of travel and countries visited; and

(c) what was the total amount spent in Indian|foreign currency on the travels and stay absoad of "sportsmen" on training, exposure and experience during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The information regarding, visits abroad by Ministers and Government officials in connection with the IX Asian Games is being collected from the different concerned departments of the Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Amendment of land Acquisition Act.

2499. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recommendation of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee submitted in November, 1982 Government are going to amend the Land Acquisition Act to complete to the procedure of acquisition within two years from the date of Notification;

(b) if so, when; 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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

I.R.D.P. for Accelerating Housing Programme for Poor.

2500. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give a fresh thrust to the I.R.D.P. by accelerating the Housing Programme for the economically weaker setions;

(b) whether additional housing programmes in each State have been discussed and agreed to by extra finance from banks and implementation by HUDCO in cooperation with State Housing Boards;

(c) the figures for Madhya Pradesh State regarding financial requirements and its provision through various agencies and the additional housing for weaker sections planned thereupon in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) how many such additional housing for economically weaker sections is targeted to be completed in 1983, 1984 and 1985, giving figures for M.P. State; and

(e) new steps taken to speed up the lethargic progress of this scheme in M.P. State during 1980—82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The IRD Programme is meant for providing income generating assets to the target group so as to improve their economic status. There is no provision of Housing for Weaker Section in this programme.

(b) Housing is a State subject and within the Plan allocations the States are free to earmark funds for different schemes and for different agencies. The Housing programme has been discussed by the Planning Commission with the State Govt., in the context of the Annual Plan for 1983-84. The Banks & HUDCO will provide funds to the State Housing Boards on the Basis of available resources.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Expenditure incurred on Entertainments of Foreign Guests/Sportsmen

2501. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on music/show entertainments of foreign guests/ sportsmen;

(b) the expenditure incurred on diets of sportsmen/athletes/players;

(c) the expenditure incurred on foreign dignitaries who visited during the Asiad; and,

(d) the amount of donations accepted by the Special Organisation Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Special Organising Committee have indicated that the break-up of expenditure into these heads is not yet available as accounts are in the process of finalisation.

(d) The donations received by the Special Organisation Committee up to 31st January, 1983 amounted to Rs. 2.03 crores.

Allocation of Funds for Rural Development

2502. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has allotted funds for rural development to all the States; and

(b) if so, the percentage earmarked for the tribal areas which have one-fifth population of India keeping in view (i) hilly terrain (ii) extreme backwardness (iii) subhuman living of tribal people (iv) cent percent population below poverty line and lack of infrastructural facility?

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

(b) The position in respect of the major programme being implemented by this Ministry is as follows: —

1. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).*

As the programme is specially aimed at assisting the weakest among the weak, it has been decided that during the Sixth Plan (1980—85) period, the minimum coverage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that will be attempted will be 30 per cent of the total coverage under the programme and that at least 30 per cent of the total benefits by way of credit and subsidy should flow to these groups. Further, the rate of subsidy for tribal beneficiaries will be 50 per cent of the capital cost of the project, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- as against the general rate of subsidy of 25 per cent of the capital cost of the project for small farmers and 33 1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, etc. subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/-.

2. *Drought prone Areas Programme (DPAP)*

3. *Desert Development Programme (DPAP)*

As both DPAP and DDP are essentially area development programmes, no separate provision is made for tribal areas. Some of the programme districts or blocks covered by these programmes have a large concentration of tribal population and as such, the benefits of the programmes accrue to the tribal population.

4. *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)*

Allocations under the programme have also been earmarked for utilisation exclusively for the benefits of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The guidelines also stipulate that although only such works which resut in the creation of community assets should be taken up under NREP, an exception may be made in respect of group housing and land development projects designed to benefit individuals belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Milk Powder and Butter oil from E.E.C. under Operation Flood II

2503. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise quantities of milk powder and butter oil to be supplied by E.E.C. under operation Flood II from 1978 to 1985 and actual quantities received;

(b) whether on new requests made by Government, EEC have agreed to supply more of these commodities and if so, year-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that under operation Flood I which was to end in 1975, four metropolitan cities were to be fully self-sufficient on indigenous milk and milk powder and whether these objectives have been fulfilled;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the new time schedule of self-sufficiency for these cities; and

(e) whether Government are aware that increase in milk production claimed is fictitious and unattainable and whether Government will set up an independent high powdered panel in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The European Economic Community (EEC) has agreed to donate a total quantity of 1,86,000 MT skim milk powder and 76,200 MT butter oil over a period of six years beginning from 1978, which works out to an average annual allocation of 31,00 MT skim milk powder and 12,700 MT butter oil for implementation of Operation Flood II. The EEC also agreed to supply some quantity of white butter in

lieu of butter oil. The year-wise receipt of skim milk powder, butter oil and white butter by the Indian Dairy Corporation from EEC is as under:—

Financial Year	Skim milk powder (MT)	Butter oil (MT)	White Butter (MT)
1978-79	6,956	3,491	..
1979-80	28,216	9,713	1,282
1980-81	13,531	9,373	850
1981-82	73,644	14,035	3,967
1982-83 (April '82 Dec. 82)	32,070	9,331	3,457
Total:	1,54,417	45,943	9,556

(b) The European Economic Community has not yet made known its reaction to the proposal for supply of additional gift commodities for Operation Flood II Project.

(c) and (d) Under Operation Flood I Project, the milk processing capacities of the 4 metropolitan city dairies have been increased beyond the targeted level and these dairies have been able to capture a commanding share of the milk market in the metro cities. As per the Plan of Operations signed by the Government of India with the World Food Programme even at the end of the programme, reconstituted milk was to be supplied in the 4 metro cities to the extent of 4,75,000 litres daily using conserved commodities. The average daily imports of gift commodities during Operation Flood I was only to the tune of about 31.76 MT of skim milk powder and 9.89 MT of butter oil, equivalent to 3.63 lakh litres of reconstituted milk per day.

The achievement of self-sufficiency is rather relative and is dependent on the targeted per capita availability. The per capita availability of milk is expected to be raised to 144 gms. per day under Operation Flod II. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) has recommended 201 gms. of milk per head per day as the average minimum nutritional dequirement. The per capita availability of milk and milk products has been steadily increasing from 109.6 gms. in 1973-74 to 125 gms. in 1979-80 (from 54.5 per cent to 62 per cent of the minimum nutritional requirement). thus reversing the trend of decline in per capita availability of milk and milk products noticed earlier.

Under Operation Flood II, the capacities of the 4 metro city dairies are to be increased to 43.6 lakh litres of milk per day which is expected to cover 60 per cent of the demand for milk in these cities.

(e) Since the estimated milk production figures are reliable, it is not felt necesary to set up an idependent high powered panel.

Composition of ICAR Governing Body

2504. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Governing Body of ICAR as approved and given in its rules and bye-laws, has it changed from 1975 to date, if so, date-wise changes from 1975;

(b) details of action taken to replace those members not regularly attending Governing Body meetings. If no action has been taken the reasons therefor;

(c) do senior officials, other than from ICAR institutes and Agricultural Univer-

sities, who are members of Governing Body of ICAR, do not similarly regularly participate in Governing Body meetings of ICAR;

(d) whether member-wise list of non-attenders in Governing Body of ICAR will be laid on the Table; and

(e) how ICAR ensures objectivity in consideration and its decisions when senior officials of other organisations, though members of Governing body never attend meetings?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SNGH): (a) The composition of the Governing Body of ICAR as provided in Rule 35 of the Rules of the ICAR Society is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6047/83]. The composition of the Governing Body has not changed since 1975.

(b) There is only one non-official member of the Governing Body who has not regularly attended the meetings of the Governing Body during the last one year and his member ship should be determined in accordance with the Rules of the Society.

(c) and (d). A statement indicating attendance or absence of the Members of the Governing Body during 1982-83 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6047/83].

(e) The meetings of the Governing Body are held when the quorum, as provided in the Rules of the ICAR, is complete. There is no evidence to support the view that any of the members of the Governing Body whether belonging to the ICAR system or not, are not objective in respect of any matter placed before the Governing Body for its consideration.

Membership of General Body of ICAR Society

2505. SHRI B. D. SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the membership of ICAR Society's General Body by its by-laws from 1975 and date-wise change upto 1 March, 1983;

(b) dates when meetings of society's General Body were convened from 1 April 1979 to 1 March 1983 and member-wise presence or absence at each meeting; and

(c) whether member-wise list of non-attenders in meetings of General Body of ICAR will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The membership of ICAR Society with date-wise changes from 1975 upto 1st March 1983 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6048/83].

(b) and (c). The statement giving dates of the meetings of the General Body of the ICAR Society held during 1-4-1979 and 1-3-1983 and indicating position of members present or absent at each meeting is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6048/83].

Finding Regarding Quality of Constructions by DDA.

2506. SHRI RAM PRASAD Ahirwar:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) the details of the findings of Shri Sankaran, former senior Engineer, on the quality of constructions of DDA in Delhi;

(b) number and nature of complaints received in each of the last three years and in the current year, regarding defects in DDA constructions and how many of them have been remedied satisfactorily;

(c) the policy procedure and guidelines in this regard;

(d) whether there is any proposal to diversify the quantum of construction work between DDA and other construction agencies/channels to improve quality;

(e) if so, the outline of the scheme; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that it is not aware of the findings of Shri Sankaran.

(b) The DDA has reported that, since its inception under a Chief Engineer in August 1982, the Quality Control Cell received some complaints by individuals and different Residents' Associations. In most of the cases, the nature of complaints were generally as under:—

(i) Leakage and seepage problems.

(ii) Flooring etc. not properly done.

(iii) Weak wall plaster.

(iv) Cracks in walls.

(v) Poor workmanship.

(vi) Alleged use of sub-standard materials etc.

A number of such sites were inspected by the Quality Control Cell along with the Chief Engineer, Additional Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer and suitable recommendations were made to the executive staff for rectification and other action. In most of the cases, action had been initiated by the field staff to rectify the defects.

(c) The DDA has reported that, apart from the cases specially allotted to it by the Vice-Chairman, the Quality Control Cell fixes priorities according to the gravity and nature of the complaints. In respect of complaints relating to houses already completed, preference is given to references from the Residents Welfare Association depending on the nature of the complaints. It has further reported that defects that arise due to materials or workmanship are rectified at the risk and cost of the contractor. In respect of repairs which are of a maintenance nature the Residents Associations are being requested to get the repairs carried out themselves.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise in the light of the measures already taken by the DDA to tighten quality control.

Decentralisation of DDA Administration

2507. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the DDA to decentralise its administration to the various parts of the Capital;

(b) if so, details of places where DDA proposes to open its offices; and

(c) how far it will be helpful in redressing the grievances of the public?

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

(b) and (c). Details are being worked out by the DDA.

Non-Supply of Essential Commodities for F.P.S. in Bihar

2508. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most of the States Public Distribution System is not working satisfactorily;

(b) whether it is a fact that Essential Commodities like wheat, rice etc. are not being supplied regularly to the Fair Price Shops of Bihar and several other States.

(c) whether it is a fact that a substantial cut has been made in the monthly quota of grains to the States, for a year or more resulting in unprecedented hike in prices; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check the rising of prices in essential commodities and also to increase the supplies of grains and other essential comodities to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to generalise that public Distribution System is not working satisfactorily in most of the States. Reports received from State Governments indicate that the system is generally functioning well, though in a system of this magnitude, possibilities of temporary and localised shortages in certain cases cannot be completely ruled out. The primary responsibility for implementation and supervision over the Public Distribution System in their respective territories is of the State Governments. In cases of shortage, appropriate action is taken by the concerned State Government in coordination with Central Government.

(c) and (d). Allotment of foodgrains to various States is made on a month-to-month basis, keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool relative needs of various States, market availability and various related factors. Government is keeping a continuous watch on the trend of prices and availability of essential commodities. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities, particularly those in short supply. The indigenous production is supplemented through imports, wherever necessary, as in the case of foodgrains and edible oils. A coordination is brought about in procurement, storage, and distribution of essential commodities. Action under law is taken against the anti social elements among the Trade.

Black Marketing of Essential Commodities supplied to the F.P.S.

2509. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that essential commodities, whatever supplied to the Fair Price Shops in Bihar and other States, mostly do not reach to the bona fide consumers and they are sold in blackmarket; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take for ensuring the supplies to the bona fide consumers and to check the blackmarketing of Government supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). (a) and (b): The public distribution system is operating throughout the country and its implementation has generally been satisfactory. It would not be correct to generalise that essential commodities supplied to the fair-price shops in Bihar and other States mostly do not reach the bona fide consumers and are sold in blackmarket, though in a system of this magnitude, the possibility of irregularities taking place in certain cases can not be completely ruled out. The primary responsibility for implementation and supervision over the public distribution system in their respective territories, is of the State Governments, and directions had already issued to them from the Central Government to see that the commodities meant for issue under the public distribution system do reach the bona fide consumers at pre--determined prices, and that the State Governments should strengthen their machinery for inspection and enforcement. In case of irregularities, action can be and is taken by the State Governments under the Essential Commodites Act, 1955 and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Unapproved Property Dealers and Colonisers

2510. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1271 on 1 March, 1982 regarding unapproved property dealers and colonisers and state:

(a) if the matter has since been investigated by the police;

(b) if so, results of the investigation together with details of action taken thereon; and

(c) will a copy of the investigation report be laid on the Table of the House?

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

Traffic Plan for Shopping Areas

2511. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "No action on traffic plan for shopping areas" appearing in the Indian Express dated 13 January, 1983;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the local bodies like NDMC, MCD and DDA have not made out any plans for parking and movement of vehicles in the busy shopping centres of the capital and that the traffic police is not aware of the recommendations made by the Urban Arts Commission; and

(c) how does the Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Urban Arts Commission?

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

सी० ए० डी० विभाग की स्थापना

2512. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० ए० डी० विभाग की स्थापना चम्बल सिंचित क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए की गई थी और उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इस विभाग पर प्रति वर्ष कितना योजना और गैर योजना व्यय होता है ;

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में विश्व बैंक से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ;

(घ) क्या विश्व बैंक ने दूसरा चरण आरम्भ करने की अनुमति दे दी है; और

(ङ) समूची योजना की लागत क्या है ;

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : चम्बल सिंचाई परियोजना का कमान दो क्षेत्र दो राज्यों, अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में पड़ता है । अन्ततः सृजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता और कृषि योग्य कमान क्षेत्र निम्नानुसार है :--

राज्य	अन्ततः सृजनीय क्षमता (हेक्टेयर)	कृषि योग्य कमान क्षेत्र (हैक्टेयर)
मध्य प्रदेश .	273000	326000
राजस्थान .	219000	229000

कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम, दोनों राज्यों में 1974 में आरम्भ किया गया

था और कमान क्षेत्र के एकीकृत विका के लिए, जिसमें सजित की गई सिंचाई क्षमता का इष्टतम उपयोग भी शामिल है, कमान क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण स्थापित किए गए थे ताकि इष्टतम क्षमता के उपयोग द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन अधिकतम किया जा सके ।

(ख) छठी योजनावधि खे दौरान, दोनों राज्यों में हुआ वार्षिक योजना व्यय, नीचे दिया गया है :--

मध्य प्रदेश

वर्ष	कुल व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)
1979-80 के अन्त तक .	553.77
1980-81 . .	914.35
1981-82 . .	1064.67
जोड़ .	2532.79

योजना-भिन्न व्यय के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

राजस्थान

वर्ष	कुल व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)
1979-80 के अन्त तक .	4323.30
1980-81 . .	1152.20
1981-82	1035.50
1982-83 . .	197.70
विधि	
उर्वरक . .	600.00
निर्माण के दौरान ब्याज .	880.00
जोड़	8188.70 लाख रुपये

8188.70 लाख रुपये क कुल व्यय में से, योजना-भिन्न व्यय 1141.50 लाख रुपये था ।

(ग) बिश्व बैंक ऋण के रूप में प्राप्त हुई धनराशि निम्नानुसार है :--

मध्य प्रदेश-- (चम्बल चरण-एक)

--24.00 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर परियोजना जून, 1980 में समाप्त हो गई थी ।

राजस्थान--(चम्बल चरण एक)

--52.0 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर । परियोजना जून, 1982 में बन्द हो गई थी विश्व बैंक अनुदान के रूप में कोई धन-राशि नहीं दी है।

(घ) जी हां, मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में, चरण दो कार्यक्रम, अर्थात् चम्बल (मध्य प्रदेश) सिंचाई-दो परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए तिसम्बर, 1982 में विश्व बैंक के साथ एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे, जिसके अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंक ऋण के रूप में 31.00 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है । तथापि, राजस्थान के मामले में चरण-दो कार्यक्रम के लिए, अभी तक ऐसा कोई करार नहीं हुआ है और यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

(ङ) समूची स्कीम की लागत नीचे दी गई है :

मध्य प्र देश	(लाख रुपयों में)
चरण-एक . .	3731.00
चरण-दो . .	5563.00
	9294.00
राजास्थान	(लाख रुपयों में)
चरण-एक . .	7320.00

Regulation of Agricultural Markets

2513. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of principal markets and sub-markets for sale of agricultural produce are not yet under regulation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the regulation of markets has no uniformity and several commodities have not been brought under regulation and State agencies pay commission to the agents for making purchases; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring legislation to regulate the agricultural markets, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) According to available information in the States and UTs which have adopted legislation for the regulation of markets, there were 5186 assembling agricultural produce markets out of which 5147 had been brought under regulation.

(b) Agricultural marketing is a State subject. There are variations between the Acts of different States and UTs, as also the agricultural commodities which are notified under these Acts for regulation. In some States, State agencies making purchases through commission agents, pay commission to the latter for the services rendered by them.

(c) No, Sir. But all relevant aspects of market regulation are being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

Request by Foreign Countries for Imparting Training in Dry Farming.

2514. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been approched by some foreign countries to impart training in dry farming;

(b) if so, the names of these countries;

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer; and

(d) the nature of help to be extended and whether this will include financial assistance also?

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

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Demand for land and D.D.A. Flats in Delhi

2515. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received large number of applications for D.D.A. built flats and also for allotment of land in Delhi;

(b) the pending demand for each category i.e. low income, middle income, high income, self financing etc.;

(c) by what time these are going to be met;

(d) whether Government want to give a big boost in accelerating the construction of these flats and to ensure that they are really goods; and

(e) whether a time bound programme would be drawn up to meet these demands and if such a plan has already been drawn the details thereof?

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

Recommendation of Fishing Projects by U. K. Teams

2516. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 4 men team from U.K. visited our country in 1978, examined certain fisheries projects and finally prepared feasibility report and recommended for U.K. Assistance;

(b) if so, the names of the project and the States in which they are located and details of the projects; and

(c) what is the stage of their implementation?

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

(b) and (c). The Team recommended three projects in Andhra Pradesh and one in Orissa, as under:

(i) Fish Marketing through Andhra Fisheries Corporation at an estimated cost of about Rs. 220 lakhs;

(ii) Fishing harbour and road improvements at Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of about Rs. 900 lakhs.

(iii) Fish Processing by Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation at an estimated cost of about Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

(iv) Astarang Fishing Harbour in Orissa at an estimated cost of about Rs. 291 lhkhs.

Based on the Feasibility Study prepared by the Team from the U.K., detailed project reports have been prepared by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The Project Report on Astarang Harbour has been forwarded to the Government of U.K.; whereas the report on the three projects in Andhra Pradesh still require certain clarifications from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Arrears of Lease due to D.D.A.

2517. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total annual lease due to DDA on its lease-hold plots and what is the amount of arrears; and

(b) is the Government considering conversion of lease-hold plots to free-hold; if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The information given by DDA is as under:—

	Annual lease money due for 1981-82 (In lacs)	Arrears of lease money upto the year 1981-82 lacs)
1. Residential	99.76	162.09
2. Industrial	35.09	26.97
3. Commercial	64.43	68.68
	199.28	257.74

(b) No decision has been taken in this regard.

Issue of Completion Certificates by D. D. A.

2518. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases DDA has not issued completion certificates of buildings completed more than five years back; and

(b) details thereof and the measures initiated to clear the arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority have reported that a large number of applicants for issue of completion certificates are pending due to the failure on the part of the applicants to deposit the compounding fee or to submit the relevant documents or to carry out rectifications/deviations from the sanctioned plan beyond the compoundable limits which has been pointed out to the applicants. The exact number of pending cases are not readily available because there are large number of schemes each having a number of plots.

To rectify the situation the DDA have set up a monitoring unit to clear such cases as soon as the deviations are made good by the applicants. The DDA are also making further efforts to streamline the disposal of such applications.

Reservation in Government service for outstanding Sportsmen

2519. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to give encouragement to outstanding sportsmen by way making a few reservations for them in Government services and relaxing their upper age limit by few years;

(b) if so, by what time the policy announcement is likely to be made; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider over this aspect in view of the recently enunciated Government Policy?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of reservation of jobs in all governmental establishments for sportsmen and other concessions in the matter of recruitment of sportsmen to Government services has been taken up from time to time with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms who are concerned with the reservation of posts in Government services. The latest advice of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in this matter is that orders already exist providing for relaxation of the recruitment procedure for appointing meritorious sportsmen to Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts and Ministries/Departments of Government of India can recruit meritorious sportsmen any year in relaxation of the recruitment procedure to the extent that these including all other reservations under existing orders do not exceed 50 per cent of the total number of vacancies proposed to be filled by direct recruitment. For this purpose the appointing authorities can at their discretion notify to the Staff Selection Commission in all cases where recruitment to the posts have been entrusted to that Commission vacancies reduced by up to 5 per cent thereof and may fill such vacancies so that by appointing meritorious sportsmen subject to the overall limitations mentioned earlier. In view of these existing orders, the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms are of the view that there is no necessity to prescribe reservations for sportsmen in all governmental establishments.

Implementation of Land Reforms Laws

2520. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have been tardy in implementing Land Reform Laws;

(b) the reasons for the delay in implementation of the existing laws by them;

(c) whether some States amended the provisions of the Land Reform Act in recent years;

(d) if so, what are the changes in the Act being proposed and sent to the Government of India for approval;

(e) the measures taken by his Ministry to expedite the land reform measures by the States from time to time and the guidelines therefor it any;

(f) State-wise funds released by the Government of India to meet the expenditure on compensation since the year 1980 upto the end of 1982; and

(g) the funds utilised by the States so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c). Land reform laws enacted by the States deal with various aspects of land reforms such as provision of security of tenure, conferment of ownership rights on tenants, abolition of intermediary rights, imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings etc. These laws have had different degrees of importance and relevance to different States. Accordingly implementation of different aspects has been varied in coverage and effect. Certain elements of land reform, provided for under the laws, are one-time measures, certain others are of a continuing nature. It cannot be said generally that implementation of the land reform laws has been delayed and tardy. A number of States, notably Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have taken steps for amendment of the land reform laws in recent years. The main proposals for amendment are as follows:

(1) In Bihar the law has been amended enabling the Collector to scrutinise cases of transfer made under registered instruments or otherwise after October 22, 1959 so that transfers intended to defeat the purpose of land reforms may be invalidated. Provision has also been made for the imposition of appropriate ceilings on land which has been upgraded as a result of the improvements made at the expense of the public exchequer.

(2) The Orissa Land Reforms Bill 1979 seeks to re-define 'Family' for the purpose of imposition of land ceiling so as to treat the major married son of the land holder as a separate unit for the application of the ceiling. The bill also seeks to provide that where any ceiling surplus land is in the cultivating possession of a tenant, such land will be settled with the said tenant.

(3) The amendment of the Rajasthan law provides for the distribution of ceiling surplus land among landless labourers of the village in which the land is situated, particularly to those who are members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It also provides for use of surplus land for promotion of agricultural welfare of the agricultural population and economic development of the area.

(4) The Uttar Pradesh amendment provides for evicting unauthorised occupants of gaon sabha land and ceiling surplus land and to prohibit transfer of allotted land by persons who belong to the Scheduled Tribes to other persons.

(5) The West Bengal Land Reforms Amendment Bill 1981 seeks to provide for the vesting in the State of all the rights of tenants and under tenants in non-agricultural land, as if they were intermediaries. It also seeks to provide ceilings on lands held by tea gardens; but the tea gardens will be allowed to retain land in excess of the ceiling to the extent it is necessary for the purpose of the tea gardens. The Revenue Officer will be enabled to re-open and enquire into land transactions entered into since the 5th of May, 1953. Religious and charitable trusts of public nature will be subject to the

ceiling of seven standard hectares. For this purpose different centres and branches of such trusts will be treated as one entity. The Bill also seeks to empower the State Government to constitute a State Land Corporation for advancing loan to bargadars to enable them to purchase lands from the raiyats.

Many other proposals seeking amendments of the details of various land reform laws have been dealt with during the recent years.

The Ministry of Rural Development has been writing from time to time urging the States and Union Territories to implement effectively land reform measures, particularly land ceiling measures and distribution of surplus land. Implementation of land reform measures is monitored regularly, the deficiencies analysed and remedial measures suggested to the States and Union Territories. The programme for the distribution of ceiling surplus land has been given a fresh boost under the new 20-Point Programme. A Conference of State Land Revenue and Land Reforms Secretaries was held in August 1982 to discuss various issues connected with implementation of land reforms measures. The States have been urged to take action accordingly.

(f) No funds have been released for payment of compensation for land.

(g) Question does not arise.

Identified problem villages for providing Drinking water facilities

2521. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the problem villages identified by the States and Union Territories to provide drinking water facilitiese during Sixth Plan period, State-wise;

(b) funds provided by his Ministry during Annual Plans of Sixth Plan up to the year 1982-83 and the States provided funds therefor during these years from the State Sector, State-wise;

(c) whether the States and Union Territories prepared separate scheme and earmarked funds accordingly for the problem villages of tribal sub-plan areas and harijan villages;

(d) if so, total tribal and Harijan villages identified as problem villages and covered under the scheme so far; and

(e) funds earmarked by his Ministry for Sub-Plan and component plan during these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) A Statement showing the number of problem villages which remained to be provided with drinking water facilities at the beginning of the VI Plan period is enclosed (Annexure I).

(b) The grants released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, State-wise, during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are shown in the Statement attached (Annexure II). The outlays provided under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme are shown in Annexure III.

(c) to (e). Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with funds provided in the State Plans. Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is, however, given to supplement the resources of the State Govts. in providing drinking water facilities to identified problem villages. The identification of problem villages has been made with reference to the criteria of accessibility and quality of water and not with reference to the category of population. Under the 20-Point Programme, the needs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the rural areas will be given due priority in the implementation of this Programme. At the Conference held with State Governments in January 1983, it was also resolved that efforts may be made to locate every new source of water in areas inhabited by

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wherever it is not logistically and technically impossible to do so. Preparation of schemes, their implementation and earmarking of funds for tribal and harijan villages have accordingly to be attended to by the State Governments.

Statement—I

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

No. of identified problem villages which remained to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-80.

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Nos. of problem villages
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,206
2	Assam	15,743
3	Bihar	15,194
4	Gujarat	5,318
5	Haryana	3,440
6	Himachal Pradesh	7,815
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4,698
8	Karnataka	15,456
9	Kerala	1,158
10	Madhya Pradesh	24,944
11	Maharashtra	12,935
12	Manipur	1,212
13	Meghalava	2,927
14	Nagaland	649
15	Orissa	23,616
16	Punjab	1,767
17	Rajasthan	19,803
18	Sikkim	296
19	Tamil Nadu	6'649
20	Tripura	2,800
21	Uttar Pradesh	28,505
22	West Bengal	25,243
23	A & N Islands	173
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1,740
25	Chandigarh	NIL
26	Delhi	99
27	Dadra & Nager Haveli	..
28	Goa, Daman and Diu	66
29	Labshadweep	..
30	Mizoram	214
31	Pondicherry	118
	Total	2,30,784

Statement—II

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLLY PROGRAMME. (Rupees in lakhs)

State/UT	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1 Andhra Pradesh	436.23	376.75	479.50
2 Assam	427.11	403.45	583 98
3 Bihar	503.36	862.50	863.75
4 Gujarat	358.50	402 25	287.00
5 Haryana	357.09	337.34	277.00

1	2	3	4	5
6	Himachal Pradesh	561.77	368.79	273.73
7	Jammu & Kashmir	314.75	426.55	1058.00
8	Karnataka	248 81	485.50	941.50
9	Kerala	330.08	529.53	643.20
10	Madhya Pradesh	690.00	1,033.75	1397.50
11	Maharashtra	664.00	558.00	722.50
12	Manipur	106.03	131.32	158.00
13	Meghalaya	149.00	246.12	202.63
14	Nagaland	150.00	182.79	155.18
15	Orissa	307.00	603.08	772.50
16	Punjab	128.95	90.17	183.00
17	Rajasthan	559.10	1506.42	2,231.50
18	Sikkim	19.50	71.74	63.94
19	Tamil Nadu	506.00	569.71	856.50
20	Tripura	112.44	85.50	81.50
21	Uttar Pradesh	951.95	1,024.13	1,900.99
22	West Bengal	443.50	580.96	893.50
23	A&N Island	6.00	20.10	6.64
24	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	35.00	30.00
25	Chandigarh	..	..	..
26	Delhi	13.50	13.50	2.00
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	11.46	14.25	20.94
29	Lakshadweep.	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	26.25	2.47	4.50
31	Pondicherry	7.00	12.00	14.50
	Total	8424.38	10993.57	15145.48

Note: 1. Figures include funds released for M & I (Monitoring and Investigation) also to the various States/UTs.

2. In 1980-81, an additional expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores was incurred towards the cost and related expenses of drilling rigs obtained for drought affected States.

Statement III

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)-Agreed Outlays Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Minimum Needs Programme

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1980-85 Agreed Outlay	1980-81 Appd. Outlay	1981-82 Appd. Outlay	1982-83 Appd. Outlay
		MNP	MNP	MNP	MNP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	95.00	12.28	14.00	18.70
2	Assam	30.00	5.00	6.00	8.10
3	Bihar	75.00	13.50	13.60	13.65
4	Gujarat	65.00	9.00	10.00	12.05
5	Haryana	80.00	6.50	9.40	12.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	6.50	7.17	8.44
7	Jammu & Kashmir	45.00	11.30	12.50	11.00
8	Karnataka	19.00	9.00	9.00	11.53
9	Kerala	45.00	8.24	6.40	7.41
10	Madhya Pradesh	60.00	9.00	11.00	12.35
11	Maharahstra	230.00	23.10	30.00	40.00
12	Manipur	17.50	3.00	4.00	4.30
13	Meghalaya	19.50	2.75	3.50	4.00
14	Nangaland	11.75	1.98	2.00	2.26
15	Orissa	34.00	5.50	6.00	6.65
16	Punjab	68.00	5.00	8.00	5.00
17	Rajasthan	106.29	14.15	14.15	15.00
18	Sikkim	6.00	0.70	0.90	1.25
19	Tamil Nadu	50.00	11.00	11.00	13.00
20	Tripura	12.00	2.00	2.25	2.30
21	Uttar Pradesh	220.00	34.25	40.00	34.00
22	West Bengal	48.00	6.00	7.20	8.20
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.05	0.545	0.534	0.75
24	Arunachal Pradesh	12.77	1.75	2.75	3.35
25	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.60	0.09	0.08	0.1045

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Delhi	7.00	2.00	2·65	2.75
28	Goa, Damand & Diu	1.70	0.20	0.375	0.67
29	Lakshwadeep	0.13	0.025	0.03	0.03
30	Mizoram	8.00	1.855	1.50	1.68
31	Pondicherry	0.82	0.195	0.172	0.22
	Total	1407.11	206.41	236.161	260.7445

Flood Projects under execution in Orissa

2522. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) survey and investigation undertaken for preparation of project reports to check the floor and irrigation purposes on the upstream of river Vansadhara and Mahanadi so far;

(b) the names of the major and medium projects under execution for flood control schemes in Orissa and the projects under different stages of examination for the flood control measures, the names of the projects therefor; and

(c) funds proposed by the State for flood control projects during the Sixth Plan and provided in Annual Plans of Sixth Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Acording to the information available with the Central Government, joint surveys on common boundary portion of Vansadhara are being conducted by the officers of the Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Government. After the floods of 1982, the State Government have suggested a storage reservoir on Mahanadi at Manibhadara for which the investigations are reported to be in progress.

(b) Two major projects are under execution, Rengali Dam Proejct on Brahmini by Orissa Government and Chandil Dam on Subarnarekha by Bihar Government. Rengali Dam Project on Brahmini is in advance stage of construction. The Orissa Government has also taken up a number of flood control schemes which are under various stages of execution to provide relief to flood prone areas in the State. The following six schemes refered by State Government for clearance have been returned backfor recapting on the basis of comments of Central Water Comission:—

(i) Flood control scheme for Baitarni system (post Bhimkund dam condition).

(ii) Flood control scheme for Brahmini system (post Rengali dam condition).

(iii) Subarnarekha Double Embankment system.

(iv) Batgaon Drainage straight out to sea for improving the Subarnarekha river.

(v) Embankment scheme on the river Badgenguti right.

(vi) Bhimkund multipurposes project Stage I on the river Baitarni.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 15 crores has been provided for flood control sector for Orissa during the Sixth Plan. Outlays provided for flood control works during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are Rs. 3 crores each year. Approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 3 crores.

Causes of Desorestation

2523. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has identified the causes and the reasons of deforestation;

(b) if so, the details therefor and the steps taken by Government to check further deforestation so far;

(c) the names of the schemes and programes started by the states and the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States in this regard; and

(d) whether he is aware of the problems of the tribals living in and around the forests and incorporated the provision to protect the socio-economic interest of the tribals in Forest Amendment Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has identified the causes and reasons of deforestation. The main causes of deforestation are:—

(i) Diversion of forest areas for non-forest purposes.

(ii) Encroachments in forests.

(iii) Shifting Cultivation.

(b) and (c) An area of 4.3 million ha. of forest land was deforestated for various purposes from 1951-52 to 1979-80. To curb indiscriminate diversion of forest land the Forest (conservation) Act 1980 was enacted which requires prior approval of Central Government for any dereservation of reserved forest or diversion of any forest land to non-forest purpose.

(ii) About 6 lakh ha. are estimated to be under encroachment in various States. The State Governments who are primarily concerned with the protection of forests have been progressively strengthening forest law and enforcement machinery to provide better protection against encroachments.

In adition, a Task Force has been constituted by this Ministry to study the problem of encroachments in forest areas and suggest means for stopping such encroachments.

(iii) About 10 lakh ha. are estimated to be under shifting cultivation. In the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh the Central Governemnt is implementing a scheme to settle the shifting cultivators on permanent cultivation. However, in order to study the problem in the country in detail and suggest suitable measure, a Task Force is being constituted.

In order to rehabilitate and augment the forests, afforestation programmes were launched since 1951-52 i.e. beginning of the First Five Year Plan. The progress achieved so far is:—

(1) 35,57,427 ha. area has been afforestated from 1951-52 to 1979-80.

(2) 32,255 lakh seedlings have been planted between 1980-81 to 1982-83 (upto 31.1.1983.)

(3) In addition, the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes have been taken up by the States:—

(a) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.

(b) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (OPERATION SOIL-WATCH).

(d) The Government is aware of the problems of the tribals living in and around the forests and it is their constand endeavour to solve them. The amendment to the Indian Forest Act would take into account the interests of the tribals.

Reviewing the Planning and Development of Urban areas

2524. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a review of the planing and deve-

lopment of urban areas, particularly the Metropolitan areas to arrest the trends of increasing population growths in them;

(b) if so, details of the same; and

(c) steps being taken to curb uneven growth in urban areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) There is no specific proposal to review the planning and Development of Urban Areas. Urban Development is a State Subject.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Efforts in this regard are being taken by the State Govts. The Govt. of India is operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing loan assistance to States for the integrated development of 231 small and medium towns during the Sixth Plan period.

Problem of KG II PKT Vikaspuri

2525. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the LIG flats KG II Pkts under HUDCO Scheme of Vikas Puri, New Delhi have been built by the same company whose MIG Slats have collapsed recently;

(b) if so, whether there is any danger to the lives of residents residing in KG II Pkt of Vikas Puri, New Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that the residents of KG II Pkts have not got water connections so far although possession has been given to them long back; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to provide water connections to them on priority basis?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Drinking water and Sanitation Facilities in the Country

2526. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether paucity of funds has created a sizeable backlog in the availability of drinking water and reasonable sanitation facilities in the country;

(b) whether as against the requirement of Rs. 15,000 crores in this sector only Rs. 3,900 crores have been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether a three-day consultation among Indian voluntary and non-Governmental organisations involved in community drinking water supply and sanitation programmes was held in New Delhi on November 9, 1982;

(d) whether the conference urged Government to make available more funds for drinking water;

(e) if so, whether international organisations and World Bank have agreed to provide some aid for the purpose; and

(f) what other measures are being taken to implement the scheme of providing drinking water immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) During the period upto the end of the 4th Five Year Plan, the water supply and sanitation programme was not given a high enough priority in the National Planning process. The constraint of resources in the States and the competing demands for programmes in other sectors compelled the State and local governments to give relatively low priority to water supply in the allocation of funds.

(b) The reqquirement of about Rs. 15,000 crores has been projected for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector for the period of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The Decade, in India, will cover the period April, 1981 to March, 1991. Provision of funds for the Decade programme will

be made in the 6th and 7th Plans and in the first year of the 8th Plan. The outlay for the sector in the 6th Five Year Plan is about Rs. 3922 crores, which is a considerable step-up from the outlay of about Rs. 10.30 crores in the 5th Plan (1974-79).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The conference recommended that while the Government of India, UN and bilateral agencies should provide financial resources, State Governments could be asked to augment their financial outlays, wherever necessary.

(e) The World Bank and bilateral agencies are providing assistance for drinking water supply and sanitation projects.

(f) Drinking water supply and sanitation are State subjects. Central assistance is, however, provided to supplement the resources of State Governments for the supply of safe drinking water facilities to identified problem villages. Supply of drinking water to problem village, has also been included in the new 20-Point Programme. High priority has thus been accorded to this programme. The financial outlay for the programme has also been stepped up considerably to Rs. 2007. 11 crores in the 6th Plan from Rs. 429.27 crores in the 5th Plan (1974—79).

Amount Earmarked for rural Development Programmes

2527. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan towards Rural Development Programmes;

(b) the amount allocated for the above programmes to various States during the above plan period;

(c) the amount actually released by each of those States so far;

(d) what are the various rural Development Programme started there; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a), (b) and (e). The major programmes of rural development being implemented in the country are as follows.

(1) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*: During the Sixth Plan, IRDP seeks to assist at least 3,000 families in each block belonging to the target groups of small|marginal farmers agricultural labourers, rural artisans, etc. through the provision of subsidies and institutional credit which would enable them to take up viable economic activities. The rate of subsidy is 25 per cent of the capital cost of the project for small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers agricultural labourers, etc. subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/-. For tribals, the rate of subsidy is 50 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/-. At least 30 per cent of the beneficiaries are to be drawn from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and at least 30 per cent of the total benefits by way of credit and subsidy are to flow to these groups. An amount of Rs. 750 crores has been provided for this programme in the Central Sector in the Sixth Plan.

(2) *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)*: NREP basically aimes at generating additional employment in rural areas and thereby creating durable community assets which would strengthen the infrastructure in rural areas. 10 per cent of the outlay is earmarked for the construction of assets having a direct impact on the socio-economic life of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and 10 per cent for social forestry. Allocataion to the States/Union Territories is made on the basis of a weightage of 75 per cent for the population of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25 per cent for the incidence of poverty in the State concerned. An amount of Rs. 980 crores has been provided for this programme in the Central Sector in the Sixth Plan.

(3) *Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)*: Th e main components of this programme are: (i) development and management of irrigation resources;

(ii) soil and water conservation and afforestation; (iii) restructuring of the cropping pattern and pasture development; (iv) popularisation of dry-land farming techniques; (v) livestock development etc. DPAP is implemented in 69 districts in the country. An amount of Rs. 175 crores has been provided for this programme in the Central Sector in the Sixth Plan.

(4) *Desert Development Programme* (DDP): This programme aims at integrated development both hot and cold desert areas by increasing productivity, income levels and employment opportunities of the people through optimum utilisation of physical, human and livestock resources. Major activities envisaged relate to afforestation, grass-land development, ground water development construction of water harvesting structures ,rural electrification for ground water exploration and development of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. The programme covers 21 districts of the country. An amount of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for this programme in the Central Sector in the Sixth Plan.

Except DPAP and DDP which are implemented in selected areas, the other programmes cover and benefit all the States/UTs.

(b) Statements are attached.

(c) The States are expected to provide an equal amount in their budget for each of these programmes laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6049/83].

Allocation of sophisticated sports equipments to states

2528. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from different States for allocation of sophisticated sports equipments procured during ASIAD for improvement of the standard of sports in different States;

(b) whether any request has been received from Government of Orissa for this purpose; and

(c) what steps have been taken to comply with such requests?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has generally not been possible to accede to the requests of the States due to limited quantity of imported equipment which will, in any case, be required for national and international sports meets to be held later.

Scheme for Trgining Manpower for rural Rehablitation

2529. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK): Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Ministry has launched a scheme to train adequate number of manpower for rural rehabilitation during coming years;

(b) if so, the name of the States where such scheme has been launched; and

(c) the works taken up under that scheme in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c). Ministry of Rural Development has not launched any scheme to train manpower for rural rehabilitation. There is, however, a scheme known as Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), which is in operation from August, 1979. This scheme covers all the states, and beneficiaries are trained for slef-employment in different vocations.

एशियाई के लिए फर्नीचर की खरीद

2530. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों के लिये बारह करोड़ रुपयों के मूल्य के फर्नीचर

की सप्लाई के लिये आर्डर दिया गया था तथा उसके बाद 20 करोड़ रुपयों के मूल्य का फर्नीचर खरीदा गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पहले ठेकेदार द्वारा फर्नीचर सप्लाई न किये जाने तथा अन्य स्थान से फर्नीचर खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विदेशों द्वारा लौटाये गये टिकट

2531. श्री दया राम शाक्य :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम एशियाई खेलों के लिये पृथक-पृथक कितने मूल्य के टिकट छापे गये तथा कितने मूल्य के बेचे गये; और

(ख) टिकट किन किन देशों द्वारा लौटाये गये और प्रत्येक मामले में वे कितने मूल्य के थे ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) 3.61 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के टिकट छापे गए थे । अनन्तिम रूप से बिक्री का अनुमान 1.85 करोड़ रु० है।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

विदेशों से बिना बिके लौटाए गए टिकटों के ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	देशों का नाम	बिना बिके टिकटों का मूल्य (अमरीकी डालर)
1		2
1.	अफगानिस्तान	1761
2.	बंगला देश	694
3.	पाकिस्तान	4373
4.	नेपाल	193
5.	श्री लंका	3862
6.	सिंगापुर	1254
7.	साऊदी अरब	1636
8.	यू० के०	—
9.	यू०एस०ए०	—
10.	कातार	453
11.	कुवैत	2099
12.	यू०ए०ई०	3492
13.	हांग कांग	3490
14.	कनाडा	613
15.	जापान	9409
16.	कोरिया गणतंत्र (सिओल)	5421
17.	मलेशिया	6120
18.	फिलिपाइन्स	2326
19.	लाओस	1694
20.	विएतनाम	1886
21.	थाईलैंड (बैंकाक)	5137
22.	ब्रुनेइ	518
23.	बहरीन	1813

1	2
24. इण्डोनेशिया (जकार्ता)	4292
25. सीरिया	*25332
26. मंगोलिया	
27. यमन (अदन)	
28. यमन (सन्ना)	
29. बर्मा	
30. ईरान	
31. ईराक	
32. लेबनान	
33. केनिया	
34. कोरिया (डी०पी०आर०)	
35. मारीशिस	
कुल जोड़	87,868

*क्रमांक 25 से 35 तक के देशों में बिना बिके टिकटों मे से 6425 यू०एस० डालर मूल्य के टिकट विशेष आयोजन समिति द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा से राष्ट्रीय ओलिम्पिक समितियों के प्रतिनिधियों और विदेशियों/पर्यटकों को बेचे गए थे।

दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान के कर्मचारियों की "डेसू" के वेतनमानों के लिए मांग

2532. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान, तथा दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों के काम का स्वरूप एक जैसा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की थी और सरकार को अपनी मांग के समर्थन में एक ज्ञापन दिया था जिसमे उनकी दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को दिए जा रहे वेतनमान तथा अन्य सुविधाएं दिये जाने की मांग की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को वे सुविधाएं देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जो दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को दी जा रही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान अरिफ) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी दी जाएगी ।

जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान के दैनिक मजूरी वाले कर्मचारी

2533. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान में दैनिक मजदूरी आधार पर ऐसे कितने कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया गया जो नियुक्ति के समय 25 वर्ष की आयु के थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जो 25 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर चुके थे, 19 अगस्त, 1982 को हुई क्लर्क की परीक्षा में आयु सीमा पार कर चुकने के आधार पर नहीं बैठने दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो उनकी

आयु की ओर ध्यान दिये बिना उनको दैनिक मजूरी आधार पर नियुक्ति के लिए क्यों चुना गया ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस संस्थान के उन सभी ऐसे कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं नियमित करने के लिये प्रबन्ध करेगी जो 25 वर्ष की आयु पार कर चुके हैं ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतान करने पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भूमि और फ्लैटों का आवंटन

2534. **श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतान करने पर दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लटों तथा भूमि का आवंटन करने में प्राथमिकता देती है;

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

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उनकी ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Hike in Prices of groundnut oil

2535. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundnut oil prices are showing an upward trend and it is not a good augury on the edible oil front for the coming financial year;

(b) if so, whether Government itself are partially responsible for triggering off the upward trend when it decided to increase the price of imported oil sold by the STC from Rs. 8500 to Rs. 9500 a tonne;

(c) whether Government have already announced that during 1982-83 oil year, it would have to spend atleast Rs. 600 crore on edible oil imports at the current international prices; and

(d) if so, the main reasons for showing upward trend of groundnut oil prices and the steps being considered by Government to check this increasing prices of groundnut oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE NI THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There has been some marginal rise in the prices of groundnut oils during the past three months ending 19-2-1983. However, a close watch will be kept on the prices and availability of edible oils during the coming financial year.

(b) The question does not arise as Government have not increased the issue price of imported edible oils.

(c) Actual requirements of foreign exchange would depend on the total quantity of oils to be imported, the price trends of different types of oils in the International markets etc.

(d) The price rise may be mainly attributed to the expected short-fall in the kharif groundnut crop 1983 due to drought conditions in some parts of the country. Steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of edible oils at reasonable prices include—

(i) Increasing production and productivity of oilseeds both from traditional and non-traditional sources.

(ii) Continuing import of adequate quantity of edible oils to meet the gap between the supply of indigenous oils and the demand.

(iii) Supply of imported oils to consumers through the Public Distribution system.

(iv) Enforcement of Storage Control Order and other enactments vigorously.

गांवों को मुख्य सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए सम्पर्क सड़कें

2536. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जब तक गांवों को सम्पर्क सड़कों द्वारा मुख्य सड़कों से नहीं जोड़ा जाता तब तक ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के अच्छे परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये अन्य मंत्रालयों से परामर्श करके उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रम न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का एक भाग है जिसके लिए राज्यों / केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं में परिव्यय सुलभ किये जाते हैं छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980–85) के प्रलेख में यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि 1500 से ऊपर की जनसंख्या वाले सभी गांवों तथा 1000 से 1500 के बीच की जनसंख्या वाले 50 प्रतिशत गांवों को न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में 1990 तक सभी मौसमों में काम आने वाली सड़कों से जोड़ा जायेगा तथा इस कार्यक्रम के लगभग 50 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य को 1985 तक पूरा किया जायेगा । पहाड़ी, आदिवासी, मरुस्थली तथा तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों, जहां जनसंख्या बिखरी हुई है, के मामले में सामूहिक गांवों के दृष्टिकोण को अपनाया जायेगा ।

Restricted Eligibility by land Development Banks in Orissa

2537. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the long term sector almost all the Land Development Banks numbering 25 have restricted eligibility due to low percentage of collection resulting from last cyclone and drought in Orissa; and

(b) if so, to what extent Central Government have assisted the State in meeting the requirement of the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) In, as far as, eligibility of Land Development Banks in Orissa for the current cooperative year is concerned, it is governed by position of overdues as on 30-6-1982, which was not, in any way, influenced by the cyclone and drought which occured only after this date.

(b) Proposals for postponment of instalments due shall be considered as and when received from the State Government.

Budget for Asiad

2538. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned budget, item-wise and subitem-wise for organising ASIAD as approved giving details of the sanc-

tioning authority indicating the funds approved by Parliament the details and dates;

(b) whether the project proposals were placed and approved as per Government norms and if so, the details thereof;

(c) what has been the actual item-wise actual expenditure gains the valid sanctions and the reasons for the deviations if any;

(d) whether the normal internal audit pre and post audit will be or has been duly carried out by the competent authorities; and

(e) whether the sanctions given to the various items of expenditure have in any case exceeded the powers of the sanctioning authorities and the details of any such cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Grants in the context of Asiad '82 have been voted by the Parliament during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 in the usual manner at the time of the annual Budget and Supplementary Grants. The break up of expenditure authorised and booked under broad headings is given in the attached statement.

(b) All proposals of expenditure on Asian Games projects were approved by Government as per special procedure for budgeting, accounting and financial sanctions regarding expenditure on Asian Games, 1982 as laid down by the Steering Committee for the Asian Games, 1982.

(c) The expenditure booked against valid sanctions has been indicated in the statement referred to in reply to part (a) above. The overall expenditure booked as on 28-2-83 is less than the overall amounts approved.

(d) The accounts of expenditure on Asian Games are subject to audit in the usual way.

(e) No such case has so far come to the notice of the Government.

Statement

S.No.	Sub-head (item)	Sanctioned Budget during 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83	Expenditure booked by Deptt. of Sports during 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83 (upto 28-2-1983).
1	2	3	4
	A—*Revenue Head.*	Rs. in crores.	Rs. in crores.
1	Asian Games Cell.	0·27	0·20
2	Grants-in-aid to* Special Organising Committee.	10·00	9·33
3	Grants-in -aid to Delhi Development Authority.	9·22	11·24*

* Includes a sum of Rs. 3·82 crores drawn from the Contingency Fund of India.

1	2	3	4
4	Grants-in-aid to NIS, Patiala. . . .	3·68	2·68
5	Grants-in-aid to New Delhi Municipal Committee.	4·34	4·34
		*In addition, an amount of Rs. 0·05 crores was sanctioned to Asian Games Organising Committee (Since superseded by I.O.A.) during 1979-80 out of approved budget of the Ministry of Education and Culture.	
6	Grants-in-aid to other organisations. .	1·46	1·39
7	Other Programmes	6·72	4·06
	Total (Revenue)	35·69	33·24
8	Capital Head**	25·17	21·91
	Total (A&B)	60·86	55·15

** In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 0·03 crores was incurred by CPWD in 1979-80 out of the approved budget of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Announcement of Imported Oil distribution Policy

2539. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the undue delay in the announcement of the imported oil distribution policy has created a crisis situation for the half a dozen new and recently revived vanaspati units which suffered for want of adequate quantities of imported oil;

(b) if so, whether the new policy was to be announced on November 1, 1982;

(c) whether Government was undecided on the pattern of distribution of imported edible oils to the Vanaspati industry;

(d) whether the recently revived units are incurring cash losses; and

(e) if so, by when Government are likely to announce the new policy of the Vanaspati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The policy regarding distribution of imported oils for vanaspati units for the oil year November, 1982—October 1983 is based on the average monthly production achieved during the oil year 1981-82. Till December 1982, the basis of allocation adopted was the average monthly production achieved during the oil year 1980-81. Thus the distribution policy continues to be the same for the present.

(d) Government have no information in the matter.

(e) Does not arise.

Export scandal in the N.C.C.F.

2540. SHRI SURYANARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whethre Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared

in *Indian Express* dated 1 and 2 December, 1982 issues about an export scandal in the National Consumers Cooperative Federation (NCCF) involving about Rs. 4 crores;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Government have received several memoranda from the NCCF union in this connection;

(c) if so, the details of the allegation made therein and action taken, if any, by the Government thereon;

(d) whether it is a fact that some officials of the Federation have been transferred victimised to far places for bringing to light these scandals; and

(e) if so, the details and what steps are taken by the Government to revoke the same?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It was inter alia alleged that some officials of the NCCF were involved in the illegal export of non-basmati rice worth about Rs. 4 crores during March, 1982 through Kakinada Port. The NCCF has reported that a case has already been filed in this connection in the Metropolitan Magistrate's Court, Bombay and the matter is sub-judice.

(d) NCCF has stated that no action has been taken so far, against any officials of NCCF in relation to this allegation.

(e) Does not arise.

Consumer movement in India

2541. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian consumer is cheated to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores annually through blackmarketing, adulteration, short-weight, false or faulty packaging, dishonest sales devices, poor product quality and services and a poor environment;

(b) if so, details of steps taken to check the same, punish the offenders and safeguard the interests of the Indian consumer;

(c) are the ignorance and the apathetic attitude of the consumer coupled with the tedious and time consuming procedures for bringing the offending seller to book the reasons for the consumer movement not having gained any momentun in India;

(d) if so, the steps taken to activate the consumer movement; and

(e) whom should the consumer in India address his grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Government is not aware of any data which may form the basis for the estimated figure of loss to the consumer.

(b) However, maximum possible protection to the consumer is provided by legal measures as well as by disseminating information about various aspects of consumer protection. There are already a number of laws covering different aspects of consumer protection such as the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976, the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 the Drugs & Cosmetic Act; 1940, the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Mark) Act, 1952.

(c) and (d). In order to bring the offenders to book without delay, summary trials are resorted to in certain cases of serious nature. In addition, the Government have also been encouraging the formation of voluntary consumer organisations for undertaking consumer education, creation of consumer awareness and other similar activities. Financial assistance is also provided to voluntary orga-

nisation for selected purposes, according to guidelines.

(e) The consumer grievances are attended to by the authorities administering the consumer protection laws mentioned in part (b) above.

Indian Dairy Association

2542. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been aiding by grants and acquisition of Government land the Indian Dairy Association (IDA) a registered society since last 20—30 years; and

(b) whether recently constitution of IDA has been changed and bye-laws etc. enacted without even a formal approval of its General Body?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAO BIRNEDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Council has, however extended token financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 per year upto 1979-80 to the Indian Dairy Association for publication of the "Indian Dairy Science" journal.

(b) Since IDA is a registered private society, the Council has no jurisdiction over it and therefore, has no information about the changes made in its constitution.

Quantity of Milk per animal

2543. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor quantity of milk per animal in the country as compared to other Asian, European and American countries in spite of two massive dairy projects involving investment of over rupees 600 crores since 1970 handed over for implementation to a non-official at Anand;

(b) the milk output per animal in 1970 and in 1981 in States covered by O.F.I as compared to those not covered by O.F.I.;

(c) whether Government will take immediate corrective steps in case the results obtained under O.F.I. project are not favourable; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government will ensure that such questionable success is not transferred to five other friendly countries as proposed by NDDB under similar EEC World Bank projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) It is true that the average milk production per animal in Indian is low in comparison with the European and American countries. Under Operation Flood Programmes Rs. 600 crores have not been invested. Under Operation Flood I the total investments made amounted to Rs. 116.55 crores of which 25 per cent was earmarked for milk production ennancement programme. Under Operation Flood II the total disbursement made till January 1983 amounted to Rs. 126.77 crores, thus making a total investment of Rs. 243.32 crores.

(b) The average daily production of milk per animal (both cows and buffaloes) based on the milk production in the country and the population of the breedable cows and buffaloes during 1966 and 1981 is given below:

Year	Average milk production per aninmal per day (in grams).
1966 . . .	666·4
1971 . . .	728·8
1976 . . .	843·5
1981 . . .	972·8

Taking into account the base year of 1971 the annual growth rate upto the year 1981 comes to 3.55 per cent. No data is available regarding district and statewise milk

production per animal during the years 1970 and 1981.

(c) Operation Flood I project has achieved almost all the targets envisaged. It has also been evaluated by World Food Programme—Inter-Agency Evaluation Mission four times and all the evaluations have uniformally brought out that the project has made a commendable success.

(d) Various international agencies, like, Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Bank and European Economic Community have in fact requested the Government to assist the neighbouring countries in dairy development particularly, after in-depth evaluation of Operation Flood I Programme.

Increased allocation from Central pool to states

2544. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of wheat made by various states in 1982-83;

(b) wheat given to various states from Central pool by means of monthly allocation in 1982-83, state and month-wise;;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to increase the allocation in 1983;

(d) if so, the state-wise allocation proposed to be made in 1983-84; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement showing demand and allotment of wheat from the Central Pool in respect of various States|Union Territories for the period from April, 1982 to March, 1983 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6050|83].

(c) to (e). Allocation of wheat from the Central Pool to the various states| Union Territories are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, stocks available with the State Governments, relative needs of the various states, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, allocations are increased/decreased, wherever necessary.

Custodian for keshoraipatan cooperative sugar mill, Rajasthan

2545. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a custodian for the "Keshoraipatan Cooperative Sugar Mills Rajasthan" and if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(b) when this mill started production during this production year and the price of sugarcane being paid by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The management of the mill was taken over by the Central Government under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978, and under Section 5 of the Act a Custodian was appointed to manage the mill on behalf of the Central Government. The first Custodian was appointed on 26-12-78 and the present Custodian was appointed on 17-6-82.

(b) The mill started production during the current sugar year, 1982-83 (October to September), on 24-1-1983. The cane price being paid by the mill is Rs. 16.10 per quintal at the gate.

Losses of grains by FCI in storage and transit

2546. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been large scale spoilage loss of wheat in State/Central godowns due to failure to take advance steps leading to huge losses and if so, wheher Government have

fixed any responsibility or wish to order any independent inquiry; and

(b) what have been the total year-wise losses of grains since 1979-80 onwards due to various reasons in storage and handling separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There is usually some loss and damage to wheat stocks kept in storage. This may be due to a variety of reasons such as rain, flood, cyclone, etc., or deterioration in quality during long storage, loss in handling and movement, moisture loss, etc. Responsibility for such losses is fixed if it is noticed that losses are not due to normal reasons and sufficient precautions were not taken to avoid losses beyond reasonable limits.

(b) The total year-wise losses of grains during storage and transit, since 1979-80, in Food Corporation of India were as under::

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Year	Transit shortages	Storage shortages
1979-80 . . .	2·88	2·03
1980-81 . . .	3·76	2·82
1981-82 . . .	4·18	2·42

राजस्थान में नेशनल डैजर्ट पावर्स पर किया गया व्यय

2547. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों के नेशनल डैजर्ट पार्कों के विकास के लिए मदवार कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त पार्कों के विकास के संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) राजस्थान में नेशनल डैजर्ट पार्क की स्थापना पर किया गया मद-वार कुल व्यय निम्नलिखित है :–

मद	व्यय आरम्भ से लेकर जनवरी 1983 तक (लाख रूपयों में)
1. रेगिस्तानी पौधों का पुनरुत्पादन . .	22.21
2. जल स्रोतों तथा जल प्रबन्धों का विकास .	17.03
3. रेगिस्तान में प्राकृतिक आवासों को नष्ट होने से बचाना तथा उनका रख-रखाव .	2.50
4. पशुधन . .	1.60
5. सुरक्षा केन्द्रों का निर्माण	5.69
6. लकड़ी के अश्मीभूत पार्क अकाल की सुरक्षा तथा रख-रखाव .	0.77
7. वाहन तथा उपकरण .	12.29
8. क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों का कार्यालय . .	3.00
9. स्थापना . .	12.66
योग	77.85

(ख) अभी तक 4,000 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में बाड़ लगाई गई है और इसमें सेवान घास के बीज बोए गए हैं। 2 नलकूपों, 5

नदीयों, 6 गुज्जारों, 4 तलाबों तथा 10 सुरक्षा पोस्टों का निर्माण किया गया है। अकाल में 21 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में लकड़ी के अश्मीभूत पार्क के इर्द-गिर्द बाड़ लगाई गई है और उसका रख-रखाव किया जा रहा है।

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12 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, the Seventh Non-Aligned Conference has been a very big event, involving two-thirds of the world population and dealing with very serious problems like war, disarmament and the New international Economic Order. I request you, Sir, to give this House an opportunity to have a full debate on this. My proposal is that you bring some sutiable Resolution reflecting all the views, so that all can particpace fully in this debate.

MR SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I have no objection.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: (Bombay South): I think the entire House agrees with this. I think it will have the approval from all, including Treasury benches.

MR SPEAKER: Okay. We will fix the time tomorrow in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): We are holding the meeting tomorrow. The challenges that we have, can be highlighted.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Let there be adequate time, so that all points of view can get reflected, and a *manthan* comes out from it.

MR SPEAKER: Do you want some *ratnam*?

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Before that, may I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we should be supplied with all the speeches, all resolutions and all documents of this Non-Aligned Conference, so that we can study them?

MR SPEAKER: He will talk to you.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): You told me that after the Question hour I can say this, I said that the House should congratulate the Prime Minister.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can we, without knowing all the facts? First, let the facts come. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: We shall get the resolution, and do it afterwards.

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: What is this, Mrs Dandavate? Why are you debating amongst yourselves?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): When we met in the Business Advisory Committee before the House adjourned, we agreed... (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Oredr, order. Why are you talking amongst yourselves? What is this bad habit?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It was agreed there; and to-day it has also been put in the List of Business, that there will be a discussion on the latest situation in Assam.

MR SPEAKER: Yes, at 4 o'clock.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It was also agreed that the Home Minister would make a statement, to-day about the latest situation before he discussion takes places.

MR SPEAKER: Do you want a new one? We had it that day. If you want another one, we can get one.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has been to Assam just now. We have read in the papers. He has come back. He should make a statement.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The discussion for to-day was slated only against this background.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We would like to know what further complications have been created by his visit.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): By many friends, including people from your party.

The suggestions made by both Shri Samar Mukherjee and Shri Indrajit Gupta are welcome. Shri Samar Mukherjee's suggestion was that the Chair should bring a resolution on behalf of the whole House; and I welcome the suggestion. We agree to the suggestion made by Shri Samar Mukherjee; and I will provide the documents which had been given out among the Non-aligned Meet and the Press; we will provide these documents to the hon. Members, if they want them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): This should be taken up immediately.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल बिजनैस एडवाईज़री कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही है।

SHRI BUUTA SINGH: Regarding the second suggestion made by Shri Indrajit Gupta, it will be possible and I am going to request the hon. Home Minister to make a brief statement on his visit to Assam; I will talk to him and let you know.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है, अपने जिले के गन्ना किसानों के बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैंने इसके पहले ही कालिंग अटेंशन स्वीकार कर लिया है।

This is not a question of adjournment motion.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वहां गन्ने की खरीद की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 में आप भी स्टेटमेंट देना चाहें तो दे सकते हैं।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There is a very deep crisis of kerosene oil. It is not available.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए।

Why should you raise it?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): There is a heading: "MP Cops tortured whole village for 5 days."

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject. For God's sake, please don't raise this question.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : अध्यक्ष जी, बदायूं जिले के गन्ना किसान भूख हड़ताल पर....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सबसे पहले इसी विषय पर कालिंग अटेंशन मंजूर किया है। और जरूरत पड़ी तो और भी कुछ करवा दूंगा।

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You said you will move a resolution. I would like to know when you will be doing it?

MR. SPEAKER: At the end of the discussion.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: When will you start the discussion?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए मैंने आपको बता दिया है। मीटिंग में तय होगा।

He has already explained every thing.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: 6000 workers of the Birla Mill have been starving. I would like the Minister to make a statement in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I had allowed you under 377.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like the mill to be taken over. It is very important. How can you say that it is not important? It is a question of my constituency. I had already taken up this issue twice in the House. This mill should be taken over by the Government. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कहा था।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: That is why I say the Minister should make a s tatement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थे आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं, मैंने आपको 377 में एलाऊ किया है या नहीं ?

श्री जगदीश टाइटलर : आपने एलाऊ किया है लेकिन मिनिस्टर ने कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब फिर आप कालिंग अटेंशन दीजिए, इस तरह करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी मिनिस्टर रहा हूं, पहले 377 की कान्निजेन्स ली जाती रही है, मिनिस्टर्स चिट्ठी लिखकर भेजते रहे हैं लेकिन इन्होंने कोग्निजेन्स लेनी बिल्कुल बन्द कर दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं आंकड़े लिखवा दूंगा, बिल्कुल अंधेरा नहीं है।

12.10 hrs.

HOMAGE TO KARL MARK

MR. SPEAKER: Today, March 14, 1983, happens to be the centenary of the death of Karl Marx.

He was one of the world's greatest thinkers and philosophers, whose special contribution was the theory of scientific socialism. Marx's ideas have had a powerful impact which is world-wide.

We pay homage to Karl Marx, a great thinker, on the occasion of his 100th death anniversary.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I would like to inform you and the House that—you will be glad to know about it—in response to a representation made by me a few weeks ago, the government has informed me that they are agreeable to issue a special commemorative postage stamp. But they are saying because of shortage of time, it could not be brought out.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Through you, I request the Minister of Communications particularly that—since Marx's birth-day falls on the 5th May—at least on that day it should come out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Bombay North East): This resolution cannot be taken as an approval of Marx's opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a resolution We are honouring him as a thinger, as a man.

Rao Birendra Singh

**Not recorded.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROL FISHERIES CORPORATION, LTD. HOWRAH, FOR 1978-79, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) or section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limitted, Howrah, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(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 6023/83.]

STATEMENT *re* WITHDRAWAL OF ADVANCE FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA FOR PAYMENT TO D.D.A. AS GOVT. CONTRIBUTION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF INDRAPRASTHA INDOOR STADIUM

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORT AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding withdrawal of advance from Contingency Fund of India for payment to Delhi Development Authority as Government contribution for the construction of Indraprastha Indoor Stadium for use during Asiad, 1982.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6024/83.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 AND MADHYA PRADESH STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. BHOPAL FOR 1975-76, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, after the year 1981-82, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Certificate thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6025/83.]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal for the year 1975-76 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6026/83.

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF WATER AND POWER CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LTD., NEW DELHI, FOR 1981-82, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(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-6027/83] 6028/83].

NOTIFICATION DECLARING SERVICE IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IN UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 165(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1983 declaring any service in the hotels (including restaurants attached thereto) to be an essential service in the Union Territory of Delhi, under sub-section (2) of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6028/83].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND INCOME-TAX ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 196(E) to 247(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Customs Duty charges and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok with slight modification in the rate of duty.

(ii) G.S.R. 100(E) and 101(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 205-Customs dated the 31st August, 1982 upto 31st May, 1983 regarding continuance of the existing customs duty exemption on pig iron with slight modification in the rate of duty.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6029/83.]

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 112(E) to 195 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise Duty charges and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 28th February, 1983 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6030/83.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) S.O. 1308 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'King George V Memorial' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

(ii) S.O. 1309 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Cancer Patients Aid Association' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(iii) S.O. 1310 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Jnana Prabodhini' under section 10 (23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1983-84.

(iv) S.O. 1311 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February 1983 containing corrigendum to Notification No. 4857 dated the 6th August, 1982.

(v) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 151(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1983.

(vi) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 152(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1983.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6031/82]

12.15 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is —

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) All-India Council for Technical Education

THE MINISTER OF STATE NI THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause i(g) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E. III, dated the 30th November, 1945, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the next term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause i(g) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E. III, dated the 30th November, 1945, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the next term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Council for the Institutes of Technolc

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to move:

"That is pursuance of Section 31(2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council established under Sections 31(1) of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 31(2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council established under Section 31(1) of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.17 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

"I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1982-83."

12.17 1/2 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

"I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1980-81."

12.18 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:

(i) *Re.* financial crises being faced by sugarcane growers in the country, specially in U.P. and North Bihar .

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह शुगरकेन के सिलसिले में पढ़ रहा हूं। मैं इस स्थिति में पढ़ रहा हूं कि जब कि राव साहब सुन नहीं रहे हैं और आजाद साहब चले गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुना तो दें।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगणा : यह 377 है। वे अभी भी ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, आपस में बातें कर रहे हैं। हां काम प्रणव मुखर्जी जी का जरूर है क्योंकि उनको रुपया रीलीज करना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों ही सुनें, । इनके भी मतलब की बात है।

It concerns him also.

श्री हेमनती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मैं प्रणव मुखजी जी का भी ध्यान दिलाता हूं।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : आप ही के बारे में एक्शन ले रहे हैं।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am grateful. यदि राव साहब मेरी बात का यहीं पर जवाब दे दें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North-Central): Statement under rule 377 is not replied.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I have been, as a Minister, replying to Shri Vasant Sathe reading statements under 377 from here.

Despite repeated assurances given to this august House, sugarcane farmers in the country in general and those of Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar in particular are facing unprecedented financial crisis due to near anarchy prevailing in this industry in this season due to among others, the following:

(i) Failure of Government of India in taking long promised integrated view of sugar industry.

(ii) Failure of Government of India to announce their sugar policy and matters incidental thereto like fixation of remunerative sugarcane price well before the sowing season.

(iii) Attitude of Government of India and the State Government in relation to their statutory duty to see that the sugar indusry pays price to the farmers as fixed by them within fifteen days from the day the sugarcane is delivered to the fatcory, whereafter interest and penal interest also will become payable.

(iv) Deduction at will from statutory price on account of transportation charges for sugarcane supplied at out centres.

(v) Non-survey by the Cane Department of the area under sugarcane and determining entitlement of sugarcane to be accepted by the factories.

(vi) Coercive action to realise claims against the farmers.

(vii) Utter neglect in the area of research and development resulting in low yield of sugarcane per acre and poor recovery of sugar.

(viii) Neglect by the Government of the gur and khandsari industry.

I also call upon the hon. Minister to announce the next sugar season's cane price and allied policies before the end of the current sugar season.

Finally, I call upon the Government to have a close look at the entire range of issues so as to use the full potential of sugarcane industry in boosting the national economy.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): This subject relates to the Department of Food, which is under the charge of Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: But it is a joint responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER: He will take care as Minister of Agriculture.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I also want to ask from Mr. Pranab Mukherjee whether he is going to give money to the sugar industry so that the banks release the amount immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, he will be convinced.

(ii) NEED TO SET UP A SHIPYARD NEAR HAZIRA ON TAPI RIVER

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI (AMRELI): Gujarat Government in 1973 had recommended to the Central Government for construction of a shipyard near Hazira on Tapi river.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The techno-economic working group of the Central Government had taken up the study for construction of new shipyards in India and recommended two places on the West Coast, one at Hazira in Gujarat and the other at Kurvalangi near Goa. Afterwards, the work for preparations of a preliminary project report of these two places was entrusted to two foreign experts by the Central Government in 1974, who prepared a detailed project report and handed over to the Central Government with the recommendation that Hazira

is the suitable place for having a shipyard. Unfortunately, the scheme of Hazira shipyard was not included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The State Government has often requested the Central Government for quick decision in the matter and the then Minister for Shipping and Transport, Government of India, informed the Gujarat Government on 15-2-82 that the question of Hazira shipyard would be taken up for consideration at the time of the mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Since long this project was pending before the Central Government for clearance. This is, therefore, requested that a quick decision should be taken to establish the said project at Hazira in Gujarat for providing facility and benefit to the people and the country at large as the project involves utmost public interst.

(iii) NEED FOR RELIEF WORKS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY A NATURAL CALAMITIES IN MIRZAPUR, U.P.

श्री उमाकन्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर): मान्यवर, दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे मिर्जापुर जिले के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र के किसान अभी बाढ़ और सूखे के प्रभाव से मुक्त नहीं हो पाये हैं कि गत मास में मिर्जापुर जिले के हलिया, लालगज, राजगढ़, खोरावल, आदि ब्लाकों के सैकड़ों गांवों में गम्भीर ओलावृष्टि के कारण रबी की फसल नष्ट हो गयी। इन गावों में खरीफ की फसल कहीं सूखे के कारण और कहीं बाढ़ के कारण नष्ट हुयी थी। गत वर्ष इन्हीं ब्लाको के अन्य गांवों में ओला पड़ा था और रबी की फसल बरबाद हो गयी थी। इस प्रकार मिर्जापुर जिले के किसान कराह उठे हैं, छोटे और सीमांत किसानों तथा मजदूरों की दशा दयनीय हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन है कि मिर्जापुर के पहाड़ी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की स्थिति पर ध्यान देते हुये उक्त क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर राहत कार्यों तथा खाद्यान्न वितरण की व्यवस्था के लिये तत्काल सहायता करें।

(iv) NEED FOR SETTING UP A SODA ASH FACTORY AND SUGAR MILLS PHULPUR (ALLAHABAD)

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से नियम 377 के अधीन अपना वक्तव्य पढ़ता हूं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जनपद में फूलपुर में इफको का एक बड़ा खाद का कारखाना है, जिसमें उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है। 30 दिसम्बर, 81 को भारत सरकार की प्रधान मत्री ने वहां जाकर के इस कारखाने को राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया था। इस अवसर पर वहां भारत सरकार के कृषि मत्री जी भी थे। सभा में ही भारत सरकार के माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने हर्ष ध्वनि के बीच यह घोषणा की थी कि फुलपुर में सोडा एश का एक नया कारखाना लगाया जायेगा और चूंकि यहां खाद का कारखाना भी लग गया है तथा सिंचाई की भी पूरी व्यवस्था है, इसलिये चीनी मिल भी लगायी जायेगी। लाखों की सख्या में जन समुदाय ने इन दोनों घोषणाओं का स्वागत किया था। अभी तक सोडा एश की फैक्टरी लगाने तथा चीनी की मिल बैठाने के संबंध में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है जिससे पूरे इलाहाबाद जनपद में चिन्ता व्याप्त है।

अत: इस अविलम्बनीय महत्व के प्रश्न को सदन में उठाकर मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उनके स्वय द्वारा जो दोनों सदनों घोषणायें की गई हैं उसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा करें तथा फूलपुर में सोडाएश क कारखाना और एक चीनी मिल लगाने का प्रावधान करें।

(v) SUPPLY OF EDIBLE OIL TO WEST BENGAL.

SHRI AJIT KUUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, I am drawing the atention of the House about the problems that are

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

faced in regard to allocations and supply of edible oil to West Bengal by the Central Government.

Minimum monthly requirement of edible oil for the State of West Bengal is 10,000 MT with additional 3000 MT for each of the two festival months in October and November. But, Sir, (the allocation by Government of India has always been inadequate and the quantum uncertain and varying from time to time. During the last oil year November 1981 to October 1982, total allocation was 73,189 MT of edible oil, when the requirement was that of 1,20,000 MT. The State Trading Corporation which is entrusted to deliver the allocated quantum, has always been found lacking in its job. The backlog for the last oil year has not yet been delivered though the oil year was extended upto 30-11-82.

Sir, due to inadequate and erratic supply by the STC the public distribution in the State is suffering.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government for allocation of 6000 MT crude oil and 4000 MT of refind edible oil per month and the oil should be delivered through the Calcutta Port.

I also demand the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House about the steps taken in this regard as early as possible.

12.24 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1983-84—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to the next item—General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1983-84. Shri Sunil Maitra will initiate the discussion.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has very sombrely announced that the Budget Is a potent instrument for achieving national objectives and sustaining the pace of development through appropriate financial and fiscal policies. He also further says that Budget is not simply an exercise to raise resources and finance outlays. The sentiments expressed are laudable indeed. But, Sir, the Budget essentially reflects the economic policies of the Government or, if I am permitted to use the expresion very often made by the predecessor of the distinguished Finance Minister Mr. Venkataraman, that the Budget does reflect the economic philisophy of the Government. But, since our society is not a compact homogenous entity, consisting of people having identity of interest, rather having conflict of interest, the economic policies enunciated in the budget are also bound to reflect the bias of those who are charged with the responsibility of framing the budget. Therefore, in the course of my deliberations, I will try to pinpoint this particular bias with which for the last 35 years most of these budgets have been framed by the Finance Ministers. But, before I actually go into this question, I would like to deal with the policy of framing the budget itself.

The fiscal year 1982-83 is not yet over. We started the year from 1st April 1982 and will complete it on the 31st March 1983. Last year the Finance Minister came before the House with proposals of taxation to the tune of a little more than Rs. 589 crores. Having placed before the House a budget containing demands for additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 589 crores, he asked us to discuss it, debate it. There were criticisms congratulations, long speeches and longer replies. Having done all that, during the fiscal year 1982-83, instead of remaining content with those tax proposals in the budget, he has gone in for fresher and fresher levies on the people of this country. If that is the position, we do not understand the basis for the budget proposals.

If we take last year's budget, though the fiscal year is not over, how much of additional levies have been imposed on the people after the budget propsals were presented? The Finance Minister came before the House three times with supple-

mentary grants amounting to Rs. 734 crores. But, without the approval of Parliament, without even the knowledge of Parliament, after having got the budget passed, in July 1982 you raised the issue price of wheat and then in October you raised the issue price of rice. The total income by way of raising the issue price of wheat and rice amounted to Rs. 300 crores, for which you did not think it necessary to take any parliamentary approval. Then, in December 1982 there was a hike in customs and excise duty, which imposed additional levies to the extent of Rs. 200 crores. For that also you did not go to Parliament and seek approval. In February 1983, to be precise, three days before the meeting of Parliament, you increased the price of petroleum products and it imposed an additional levy on the people to the extent of Rs. 800 croes. In February 1983, when the session was on, you increased the postal and tele-communication tariff, which imposed a levy of Rs. 70 crores. I see Shri Stephen gesticulating. Let me remind him that tele-communication is no more his child, though previously it was his child. I hope still it is not your child. The greatest victims of that in Calcutta are the telephone subscribers.

Only the other day you increased for the second time in the same year the price of coal. In May 1982 you raised it by Rs. 17.88 P. per tonne and the other day when this Session was on, again you raised it by Rs. 1.85 P. per tonne totalling Rs. 19.73 P. When Members asked again and again what will be the total incidence, no reply was forthcoming from the Ministry of Energy. Now, if your production target in 1982-83 of the coal was 137 million tonnes which you think that you would achieve, then the additional levy on the people would be Rs. 217 crores. That means, you presented last years propsals of taxation which amounted to Rs. 589 crores, for which you sought the approval of Parliament, and till date you have imposed additional levies on the people to the extent of Rs. 1,640 crores for which you never sought the approval of Parliament. Indeed, the soverignity lies in the Parliament. Suddenly they are reminded of the sovereignity of the Parliament when the Supreme Court gives a judgement and goes against them and when it is a question of raising Rs. 1,640 crores outside the budgetary grants, simply they no longer remember that they are the persons who are the loudest and most shrill in propounding the theory that sovereignity lies in Parliament and Parliament is sovereign.

The Finance Minister claims in his budget speech that the increase in the wholesale prices in the last week of January was 3 per cent, compared to the annual rate of inflation of 5.7 per cent at the same time last year. So, in order to arrive at that 3 per cent, the Finance Minister took some convenient figures. He took the figures for the last week of January 1982 and also the last week of January 1983, and having taken these two figures, he calculated and came to the conclusion that this year it is 3 per cent and last year it was 5.7 per cent. Therefore, he is satisfied. Now, the figures for February are available. On 20-2-1982 last year the index figure was 277.2. The figure as on 19-2-83—yours is the January figure and mine is the February figure—was 292.5 in respect of the wholesale price index. If you calculate, it comes to 5.52 per cent increase on a point to point basis. You have claimed that you brought down the inflation from 5.7 to 3 per cent. It is courious. But assuming for argument's sake that it was 3 per cent increase, may I make a reference to page 33 of your Economic Survey? Now, the wholesale price index has so many elements. It is composed of so many other elements amongst which there are certain items which are called indispensable necessities of daily life for the common man. So, you claim that it was a rise of 3 per cent. Well, from your wholesale price index, the figures we have taken pertain to the figures as on 15-1-83 and 27-3-83. Here also as per your own admission, the foodgrains price index went up by 6.1 per cent and not 3 per cent, cereals by 8 per cent, pulses 10.9 per cent, eggs, fish and meat 18.6 per cent, edible oil 9 per cent. In other items which have not been termed as indispensible necessities of daily life, the

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

index went down. The index registered a sharp increase in items which are absolute necessities in the daily life of the common man. You could depress the index to the extent of 3 per cent. So far as commodities of daily life are concerned, the realities are asserting themselves—6.1 per cent in the case of foodgrains and food articles, 9 per cent faredible olis, 18 per cent for fish, meant and other things. I, therefore, submit that the claim of containing the price rise is not tenable.

Could the Finance Minister let me know in what items of the wholesale price index the increase, in Railway Passenger fare or increase in the Season Ticket of the railway for daily commuters, has been reflected? Where does it go? You, just like that collected some figures and made a claim. Shouting at the top of your voice is not going to obliterate the realities. Those are more and more asserting themselves. These are the end products of the economic policy that you are pursuing!

I come to industrial production. You claimed, and rightly so, that crude petroleum production has gone up by 30.6 per cent, cement 10.2 per cent, feretilizers 9.6 per cent, power 7.2 per cent So far as these figures go, your claim is correct. But how do you explain that? In spite of such a magnificient increase in production in the infra-structural industries, the rate of your industrial production has come down from 8.6 per cent to 4.5 per cent? You have conveniently forgotten or chose to forget one aspect i.e. 40 per cent of the total industrial production in this country is accounted for by the small scale sector. What is happening to the small scale sector, you do not know. It is because there is no mechanism. So far as the Government of India is concerned there is nothing to monitor to know what is happening in the small scale industrial sector. If your industrial production has gone down from 8.6 per cent to 4.5 per cent, that means, your small scale sector is being massacred. It is because this Government only represents the interests of the monopoly capitalists to which I will come later. They have only the interests of the monopoly capitalists. That is why small scale sector is being massacred. Therefore, it is getting reflected in your declining industrial production from 8.6 per cent to 4.5 per cent.

What are the reasons for a drop in the industrial production? You attribute it to a serious drop in the production of textile cloth. Now, again I would refer to the publications published by your Reserve Bank of India in the Bulletin—August, 1982. Now, Sir, the textile cotton mill sector accounts for 5.34 points only out of 100 so far as the weightage is concerned. Now, assuming for a moment that 100 per cent textile mills are closed for one year, there would be a loss of 5.34 out of 100 in terms of weightage. Then, how do you explain the drop in the industrial production from 8.6 to 4.5 points? you cannot explain. 1970 as the base for 100, your index of industrial production says that your loss is to the extent of between 24 points and 25 points. So, with a loss of between 24 and 25 points and with a weightage of 5.34 out of 100 in cotton, you cannot explain as to why your industrial production has come down from 8.6 to 4.5. Therefore, the explanation that you are giving that the reason for decline in the industrial production is the strike in the Bombay Textile Mills is also equally spurious and so we do not accept it.

Now, I pass on quickly. He has made a claim of a spectacular profit of the public sector units. We ourselves, the Communist bloc, the Communist Members in Parliament are no less champions for the cause of public sector units than anybody else in the House. But how are you managing this sector? You have reported a very high rate of profit compared to last year in the public sector units. But is it because you are managing the affairs of the public sector efficiently (*Interruptions*) or because of the constant rise in the administered prices that it registered a profit? I will give one example. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Are you not fo r public sector?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Yes, you better hand over the public sector to us. We will show you how to run the public sector.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Publicly, they support the public sector and privately support the private sector. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Just to illustrate my point, I will give you one example. After you came back to power in January, 1980, you raised the administered prices of petroleum and petroleum products. In answer to Unstarred Question No. 1179, dated 31st August, 1981, in Rajya Sabha the Minister concerned replied. The Minister concerned let the Rajya Sabha know that because of the increase in prices from 8th June, 1980, they were expecting additional resources to the extent of Rs. 2080 crores. Again, on 13th January, 1981, they raised the prices and they expected an additional yield to the tune of Rs. 1194 crores. Again, on 11th July, 1981, they increased the prices and they expected an additional yield of Rs. 1070 crores and, again, on 14th February, 1983, they raised the prices and they expected an additional yield of Rs. 800 crores. That means, in a short tenure of three years of their rule, only in the sphere of petroleum and petroleum products, they increased the prices which yielded Rs. 5144 crores. When we think that we are going with a begger's bowl to the International Monetary Fund for a sum of 5000 crores, of course in dollars, then only can we understand the magnitude of what you are doing.

Here, they have the temerity to come to the House and demand, "You give me the credit. How efficiently am, I managing the public sector?" They are looting the people and only through this loot they are showing some artificial profit on public sector units. This is no way of managing the public sector.

Then, the Finance Minister in a bombastic declaration says:

"This Government is determined to plug avenues for tax evasion and avoidance and to continue to fight against economic offences."

There cannot be a more untrue statement than this one.

Under the aegies of the Finance Ministry, an investigating cell was appointed to find out why Birlas, Singhanias and Tatas are contributing less and less taxes by way of wealth tax. What did the Investigating Cell find out? In 1957-58, the total assets of Birlas were calculated, not on the basis of market value but on the basis of book value, at Rs. 589.42 crores and in 1977-78, the figure went upto Rs. 1070.22 crores. It was more than hundred per cent increase in a matter of 20 years. In this period of 20 years, what happened to the personal wealth of Birlas? I am only picking up the Birla family by way of an illustration. Mr. M.P. Birla in the year 1957-58, had a personal wealth of Rs. 45.28 lakhs; Mr. B.M. Birla had a personal wealth of Rs. 58.67 lakhs and Mrs. Rukmani Birla had a personal wealth of Rs. 75.43 lakhs. What happened after 20 years? Assuming only 10 per cent yield on the personal wealth of Mr. M.P. Birla, Mr. B.M. Birla and Mrs. Rukmani Birla, what would have been their personal wealth in 1977-78? In the case of Mr M.P. Birla, it would have been Rs. 304.60 lakhs; in the case of Mr. B.M. Birla, it would have been Rs. 394.70 lakhs and in the case of Mrs. Rukmani Birla, it would have been Rs. 507.43 lakhs.

I am quoting from the document prepared by their own investigating cell. They found out that Shri B. M. Birla who was having a wealth of Rs. 45 lakhs in 1957-58 became poorer in 1977-78 when he had only a personal wealth of Rs. 11.65 lakhs!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): What happened to the rest?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Shri M.P. Birla's wealth in 1957-58 was Rs. 58.67 lakhs. It came down to Rs. 16.85 lakhs.

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

Mrs. Rukmani Devi Birla's wealth was Rs. 75.43 lakhs. It came down to Rs. 19.49 lakhs.

How did the vanishing trick occur? By transfer of wealth by these persons to trusts and companies there is no law for wealth tax for companies. Companies are not taxed for wealth tax purposes. They took advantage of it. By transfer of wealth to minors and ladies of the same family through gifts and by transfer of assets like shares to companies of their own houses.

Through this process, they decreased their personal wealth. They showed in the tax return that personal wealth had decreased. Therefore, the wealth tax payable by them also decreased and they have been paying diminishing wealth tax at diminishing rate.

In late 1960s, specially after their leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi became Prime Minister and in those hoary days of *Garibi Hatao* and when banks were being nationalised and privy purses were being confiscated, they also appointed one Committee to look into the question of amassing blackmoney. The name of the Committee was Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee chaired by no less a person than Justice K.N. Wanchoo. The Wanchoo Committee made certain recommendations specifically on the question of trusts. The Government accepted most of these recommendations and through Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 1976, these recommendations were brought into the statute book. Sections 11 and 13 of the Income-tax Act also were modified in the light of this enactment namely, Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 1976.

Section 11 of the Income-tax Act specifically says that a charitable trust can accumulate money only for a certain period but, when the money will be accumulated, it will have to be invested in Government securities or securities approved by the Government or Post Office Savings Bank or Cooperative Bank or Scheduled banks. Prior to that, these trusts which were the appendages of these monopoly houses were being used by these Houses to channelise the funds for investment in their own concerns. In order to stop it, Section 11 of the Income-tax Act was amended. But then, while amending it, it said that it will be effective from 1.4.1976. Subsequently this date was further extended to 1.4.77. Then it was further extended to 1.4.1978 and then the colleague of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, the illustrious Mr. H. M. Patel came to power and through his good offices it was further extended up to 1.4.1981. When Mr. Venkataraman was sitting there, he extended it up to 1.4.1982 and last year Mr. Pranab Mukherjee perhaps forget to extend it with the result that from 2.4.1982 legally it is incumbent on the part of any Income-tax Officer to assess the wealth and levy taxes as per Section 11 of the Income-tax Act if there has been any investment other than specified in the law.

The other day I asked a question. The Minister of State for Finance was here. He said that Finance Minister has already proposed in the Budget proposals to extend the period further to November, 1983. What about the period between 2.4.1982 till 30th November, 1983?

I can also tell you that implementation of this particular provision of the law is being delayed deliberately as a calculated move and not being implemented right from 1.4.1977 till date and there is absolutely no reason to believe that it will be made effective immediately after November, 1983. In whose interests are they delaying the implementation of this particular piece of legislation? They know fully well that so far as direct taxes are concerned, the monopoly houses are not paying the taxes required. Therefore, in the interests of the monopoly houses you formulate policies to meet their interests! You enact the law in order to throw dust into the eyes of the people.

You enacted Sections 11 and 13 of the Income-tax Act. But it proved too hard for you. You also brought in Section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act and under

that Section, you arrogated to yourself the power to notify certain charitable trusts. And also you arrogated to yourself the power that out of these notified trusts you could exempt charitable trusts from the operation of the tax laws. But the notification should mention specific period. It may be one or two years or 50 years or any period. But period must be specified. Out of 700 and odd notified trusts, I put it to the House and to the Finance Minister that he has exempted more than 300 trusts belonging to the monopoly houses. They are exempted in perpetuity. You have not specified any time-limit. This is illegal. It is not permissible under law and when I raised this point, Mr. Venkataraman told me "You better go to a court of law." Somebody else should go to a court of law. But here we are not arguing in a court of law. We are arguing before the bar of public opinion. Was it ethical, correct, morally sound...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This is their philosophy.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: ...that you should go on exempting trusts in perpetuity? The law says that you canont exempt in perpetuity and that you must specify a period. The Hon. Finance Minister is the economic philosopher. His philosophy serves the interests of the monopoly capitalists and it adversely affects the interests of the people as a whole.

Then I will come to that portion of the speech....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Wanchoo Committee recommended reduction of the tax. Less tax and full tax payment will be done. But actually the result has been just the opposite.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The Finance Minister very emphatically says that the Government is going on with the scheme of import substitution perhaps to preempt us in our deliberations linking the Budget with the IMF. Therefore, Sir, deliberately the word was used that Government was going on with this policy of import substitution.

13.00 hrs.

If you really go on with the policy of import substitution, then, why hail the liberalisation of imports? (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: I think it is unparliamentary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is 'hail'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is hail.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You liberalise the import policy with the result that today all sorts of people,every multi-national, are dumping their goods into this country. It is not that the Communists alone who are complaining about it. Even the Tatas, Birlas and whole of the industry are complaining about this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even the Congress men are also complaining.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Even, the Congress men are complaining about this policy of yours. Today, because of this dumping of goods etc., etc. the stockpile of goods is going on unchecked with the result that mills are closed down; lock-outs have been declared and thousands and thousands of workers are being thrown out of employment and they are being thrown on the streets.

The Finance Minister also claim that the trade deficit is likely to be lower in 1982-83. On what basis he makes this claim, I do not know. Personally I have checked up the figures. He does not have any basis to make this claim to his statement. The claim is not tenable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Maitra, you have another twenty minutes. I think you will conclude your speech by 13.20 hours. Your party has been allotted one hour.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: From April to October 1981, your trade deficit was Rs. 2,923 crores. But, between April and October, 1982, the deficit has been Rs.

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

3,328 crores. How then does the Finance Minister claim that the trade deficit in the last seven months of this year has been less than what it was in the last year? He makes this claim that the trade dificit this year will be less than what it was in the last year. I think that this claim of his is not tenable and it is absolutely not substantiated. What is the condition of the trade? What are you apprehending? This is not a question of putting the Government in the dock. It is a question of sincerity of it.

Coming to the Economic Survey, I am giving you the comparative figures for 1980-81 and 1981-82 of your trade in these years with three countries—United States, Canada and the Group of countries under EEC. In 1980-81 your deficit in the balance of trade was to the extent of Rs. 2,171.50 crores. In 1981-82 it was Rs. 2.258.09 crores—this is your trade with USA, Canada and the EEC countries.

This year, as the trade goes on and as the figures do suggest, your trade deficit with these countries will be still more. How does the other side of the coin look like? When the Imperialist countries and capitalist countries do not accept your goods and commodities, it is the socialist countries which are taking more and more of our good and commodities. In 1980-81 we exported to the East European socialist countries goods worth Rs. 1,457 crores and in 1981-82 we exported goods worth Rs. 1,754 crores. We exported to these countries more than we imported from these countries with the result that in the balance of trade with the socialist countries ours is surplus. In the year 1980-81 the surplus was to the extent of Rs. 229 crores and it increased to Rs. 352 crores in 1981-82. Whereas in our trade with the Imperialist countries the deficit is widening more and more, in our trade with the socialist countries our surplus is accruing more and more. This being the position and in the background of the forecast of the IMF itself and of the World Bank itself that upto 1990 the situation in the Capitalist world will be worsening more and more our direction of trade with the socialist countries should be more and more.

Sir, today all sorts of things are being talked about and every attempt is being made to see to it that our trade with the socialist countries is sabotaged. Multinational corporations today are being welcomed in this country. All doors have been thrown open for the multinationals to come here with disastrous result for our industries. Hindustan Motors was founded in 1950s and in 1982-83 we are entering into a collaboration agreement with Suzuki of Japan for Maruti cars. What has happened to our research and development? In the last 30 years you claim to have progressed marvellously. You claim to have covered so much of ground in science and technology in everything but having founded a factory 30 years ago and having manufactured thousands of automobiles still today you do not know of the present day technology of automobile industry with the result you go to Suzuki to have their technological expertise. This is the situation. What are the policies being reflected in your budget? So far as industrialisation is concerned you are throwing open the doors to the multinationals at the cost of our own industry. So far as your fiscal policies are concerned you are dumping more and more load on the common man.

Sir, in this year's budget the Finance Minister has come out with total levy of Rs. 822 crores. I am not speaking of the concessions which you are giving. Through customs you will be getting Rs. 393 crores; through excise duty it will be Rs. 325 crores and through Corporation tax it will be Rs. 104 crores. Now just make a comparison as to how much of this amount is by why of direct taxes and how much by indirect taxes. Indirect taxes would be Rs. 718 crores out of this Rs. 822 crores and direct taxes which affect thee monopolists and big capitalists would be to the extent of only Rs. 104 crores which comes to 12.6 per cent of the fresh levies and the rest of the 87.4 per cent will be through indirect taxes which means more load on the common man. This precisely is your economic philosophy. This is the economic philosophy with which you have been ruling this country for the last 35 years as a result of which

there is growing economic mess; secessionist forces and other forces are becoming active, taking advantage of the discontent of the people. They try to lead the people; they are taking the fullest advantage of the situation.

Sir, at any given point of time in history economy is the foundation-stone of any society. Any given country's political and social superstructure is built opon its economic foundation, If the economic foundation goes down and down the political and the social superstructure are bound to show cracks. What is happening in this country is that the actucal and social superstture is not only showing cracks but they are actually collapsing.

So, this has been the result of your 35 year's rule. You have been following economic policies which have brought millions and millons of our peple to poverty, starvaton and ignorance. A few hundreds, may be, a few thousands are rioting in luxury. This is your economic philosophy.

In the last session of Parliament, our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi asked us: 'Where is your alternative?' She said that the Opposition does not have an alternative. Mr. Finance Minister will you give up your seat of power? Will you bring out radical land reforms? I know you will not abdicate power. Your policy has taken the country towards more and more deeper economic mess. You have no plans to bring about radical land reforms land reform. Land reform is the crux of the whole problem.

Until and unless you have drastic land reforms, no basic economic problem of the country can be solved.

Today in our country, four percent of the rural population is owning 40 per cent of the arable land; the result is, because of thsi the kisans are not having any purchasing capacity to purchase things. The prices of industrial products are rising day by day. They are not in a position to purchase them; the home market is not in a position to absorb them. In our home market out of 100 customers, 70 are Kisans; they are not having any land therefore they do not have the purchasing capacity.

You should take away this 40 per cent of the arable land which is in the hands of money-lenders, jotedars and big landlords, and distribute them gratis to the landless agricultural labourers and poor kisans.

It is there in your 20 Point Programme enforced during the emergency and it is there in your revised 20 point programme now. But I know for certain that you are not going to implement it During the past 35 years you did not do it. Even if you are in power for another 35 years, you will not do it.

This 4 per cent, of the rural population, these money lenders and big landlords from your political base in the country side and you do not want to attack this political base of yours. You have allowed them to increase their stranglehold on the rural economy of our country.

The first alternative is Land Reform. You will have to go in for drastic land reform. You have mentioned it in your 20 point programme of the emergency period and in the revised one also. You have to strengthen the public distribution system so as to function in an effective manner.

Sir, there are only two States in our country today which are having full-fledged public distribution system—one is Kerala and the other is West Bengal and the rest of the country is just left to its fate. Whatever little public distribution system is continuing now that was introduced when you people were voted out of power. But when you came to power afterwards, you changed the whole system and you are treading on that path. You will have to give up that path and strengthen your public distribution system. We have been demanding that you should identify 14 essential commodities of daily use which are most essential for the consumption of the poor people. You have to fix the prices for all the 14 items of commodities like rice, wheat, edible oil, soap, cloth and so on. For these commodities you have to fix the prices and make them available to the commonest of the common people, to

the poorest of the poor people throughout the country at the same price. For this purpose. If you have to gives subsidies, give subsidies. If you can give subsidies to Tatas, Birlas and Singhanias by allowing them to evade taxes, can't you subsidise these 14 essential commodities which are most necessary for the consumption of the poorest of the poor of this country? It is a question of political will. Have you got the political will? You don't have. Because, the persons whose interests are being served are the landlords in the country-side, money-lenders in the country-side and the big monopoly houses in the urban areas.

Now, you are importing foodgrains. If it is a drought year, I can understand that; when the production is less, I can understand that. But, then. you are prepared to pay much more to the American farmers and you are not prepared to pay that much to your own farmers. Now, in regard to the procurement of foodgrains, you have to pay remunerative prices to the peasants, you have to pay higher price because prices of all essential inputs have gone up. Fertiliser, diesel, pumpsets and everything costs more. But you have not assured remunerative prices to the peasants for their produce, with the result that you are not in a position to procure their commodities to the extent you need and this again is creating a vicious circle. You are going in for import of more and more of foodgrains from the USA. Therefore, I would like to demand that you pay remunerative prices to the peasants for their commodities and then stop entry of multi-nationals in the field and practice self-reliance.

The Management of the BHEL and the Trade Union of the BHEL met in the city of Delhi, in this month, and passed a resolution and this resolution was forwarded to the Government. This is regarding the Chandrapur Thermal Station. For the thermal Station in Chandrapur, in Mhaharashtra, this Government is reported to have approached some multinational corporation for the supply of 500 megawatt units, although BHEL is capable of manufacturing 500 megawatt unit. Instead of giving the order for the supply of these units to the BHEL, they are approaching the foreign multinational corporations. In the global tenders received by the Government for the supply of these units, be BHEL quotation was the lowest. But its quotation was not accepted. Now, whose interest is being served? It is in the interest of the multinational corporation because you have taken S 5 billion SDR loan and the condition attached by the IMF was to be fulfilled. Today you don't see that this giant organisation is capable of manufacturing such units. They have got manufacturing skill, talents, top-class engineers and you are bypassing them and you are giving your supply order to the multinational.

Then coming to imports, I would ask the Government to cut down its import drastically. Even in the industrialised countries, when the petrol crunch came, they went in for rationing of petrol. In this country, why are you not doing that? All sorts of imports you are making. Already they are dumping their goods and I need not repeat them. You stop these imports, and go in for more and more import substitution, which, in actual practice, you have given up because of the pressure of the I.M.F.

Lastly, you should stop incurring debt from the IMF on the conditions on which they are giving this loan. From 1984-85, the repayment of this loan will start in right earnest. It is five billion SDR. 48 per cent of this will be paid to India out of the coffers of the IMF and 52 per cent will be taken by the IMF as loan from Saudi Arabia and given to India at the interest rate of 15 per cent. IMF loan from its own coffers, that is 48 per cent of the total loan, would carry an interest of 7 per cent; on an average, the interests rate would be 11 per cent. Now, the loan will be repaid in ten instalments. In rupee terms, five billion SDR comes now to approximately Rs. 5800 crores. One instalment of repayment would amount to Rs. 589 crores towards principal, and Rs. 600 crores roughly towards interest at the rate of 11 per cent. In total, it would amount to Rs. 1180 crores. Today, our existing debt servicing apart from the IMF loan is

Rs. 1000 crores. That means, we will have to pay Rs. 2200 crores approximately from 1984-85 in dollars. Apart from this, there is the loan that the India's private sector has contracted from the private sector of the advanced indu strial countries through the good offices of another window of the World Bank, that is, International Finance Commission. The *Statesman* from Calcutta has indicated that this loan comes to about Rs. 2300 crores at the rate of interest of 15 per cent. The interest would be more than Rs. 300 crores on this amount. By 1984—95, you have to have more than Rs. 2500 crores in terms of dollars in order to start repayment of the loan. From where are you Mr. Finance Minister, going to get this much foreign exchange? Today's newspapers carry a very small news item that the economics of the Arab world are in a crisis, and with the fall in the petroleum prices, their developmental activities are going to come to a standstill. If their developmental work unfortunately comes to a standstill, millions of Indian workers now working in those countries and who are sending valuable foreign exchange to this country will be thrown out of employment.

By 1984-85 what art you going to do? You cannot repay this loan. In your foreign trade, you are going on incurring wider and wider deficits; you will have to go again to the IMF. Or, are you proposing to go to the Commercial Banks? You have already given a hint that you want to go to them. You have said that you want to be a little cautious. But once the pressure comes from the International Monetary Fund, either you will go to them, or to the multinational banks of the world, City Bank of New York, Chase Manhatten Bank of American, and Bank of America, whose boss Clausen happens to be the chief of the World Bank. Again, when you go for loan to them, they will give you stiffer and stiffer terms.

Hypothetically speaking, if today you are exporting jute at Rs. 1200/- per tonne, you will be forced to export it at Rs. 800/- per tonne; if you are exporting tea today at Rs. 50/- kg., you will be forced to export it at Rs. 30/- kg. In the Non-Aligned Meet, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was brave enough to say that the prices of our primary articles have collapsed. That is the language she has used In fact those have not yet collapsed. It is going to collapse in 1984-85 and the whole country will see the fun of it You are dragging this country along a very dangerous road; and nobody can foresee the end of this road. But it is an abysmal pit of darkness, crisis and collapse to which you are leading this country. This exactly is your economic philosophy. Therefore, you cannot complain that we do not have an alternative. From the Opposition, we have been suggesting you alternatives; for the last thirty years we have been shouting hoarse. You accept our alternative; that is the only alternative for survival of this country; there is no other alternative. For heaven's sake do not help in the process of the complete destruction of this country. Afterall, a country can never be destroyed except by natural calamities.

Now the people are becoming awake more and more. They are seeing through the game. Until yesterday you thought that at least there were pockets which were your citadels. Those citadels also have not only been impregnated, but they have been vanquished and abolished. They have been stormed by the people. Your citadels of Karnataka and Andhra have fallen and today you cannot claim that in the whole of India there is any citadel or a castle. Tomorrow you will have to say that in the whole of India there is not even one house which is prepared to harbour you. The people of this country will see to it.

Therefore, by expressing all these objections to the Budget proposals, and criticising your economic philosophy, I am restating that your philosophy of the Budget is to serve the interests of the multi-nationals, the monopoly capitalists, the landlords, the money lenders and the rural vested interests and the urban vested interests. So, Sir, I oppose the proposals of the Budget lock, stock and barrel and I shall go on opposing them outside also.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Sir, I rise to support the Budget placed before

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

the House by the Hon. Finance Minister. I support it fully and absolutely.

Sir, what am I to say of the criticism of it by a Member, who does not look at it with to the correct perspective, who looks at the whole concept of econmic policy of the government with a jaundiced eye, starts with false information and wrong premises and arrives inevitably at foolish conclusions. Sir, we have heard such stereotyped arguments before and they are not at all relevant.

May I say, Sir, how the Hon. Member has tried to mislead the House? Look at the current year. The fact which is most striking about the economic situation this year is that we have gone through a severe drought which was more widespread than this country has experienced during the recent history. Yet the Hon. Member has not mentioned it. Can we then expect any correct conclusions from his arguments?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sunil Maitra himself has experienced the drought in West Bengal.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Sir, this drought has had the inevitable adverse effect of reducing the resources available and by the demand for certain important commodities. These difficulties were compounded by recessionary tendencies abroad and an uncertain international situation. The Balance of Payment position has been a cause of serious concern because of the oil imports, the demand for which has been rising all these years in spite of the tremendous rise in prices. Sir, in spite of this unbearable and pressing background, we have emerged without being much scathed, without any serious damage to our investment plans. The tempo of investment and plan effort has been maintained and the price stability has been achieved with a mix of appropriate monetary and financial policies. This has been no mean achievement.

Sir, the Hon. Member says that we have not achieved price stability. May I point out that the rise of about two and a half or three per cent in price level is not regarded as inflationary. Take the opinion of any economist in the whole world. They all say the price can vary within a small margin without being described as inflationary or deflationary. Prices can never be rigid in any living society, because demands and preferences go on changing; supplies also change and they are balanced at different levels of prices. So, if the changes are within the limit of say three per cent either way, then prices can be described as stable.

The budget is the most serious exercise in monetary and financial matters which Government undertakes at the beginning of each financial year. In our case, it is something more than this. It is also an exercise in framing the Annual Plan. And since Planing is all-pervasive, it regulates investments and priorities not only in agriculture and industry, but also in all social matters and also fixes targets for achievement.

What has been the outcome this year? As a result of the serious drought, there is a set-back in agricultural production to the extent of 3 per cent. Industrial production has increased by 4-1/2 per cent, as a result of this the national income will go up by 2 per cent. I don't think this can be considered unsatisfactory, in view of the depressing background which we had during last year.

It must be noted that over the first three years of the 6th Plan, the average rate of growth comes to about 5 per cent, a fact which can be denied only by those who, ostrich-like, bury their heads in sand. As a result of the Budget proposals, the expenditure on development will increase from Rs. 11000 crores to Rs. 13,870 crores in 1983-84. This constitutes an increase of 26.1 per cent, coming on top of an increase of 27.6 per cent effected last year. Taken together, the total Plan of the Centre, the States and the Union Territories shows an increase of 21.5 per cent over last year.

The primary concern has been to provide maximum support to those projects and programmes which are of immediate benefit to the economy and especially to the weaker sections of the community. This can be seen from the fact that the

20-point prgoramme which has the greatest immediate impact on the welfare of the people, will require an expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 crores. As usual, according to our policy, a higher priority has been given to agricultural development, especially to the two major programmes for oil-seeds development and dry land farming. Both are important elements in the 20-point programme.

An equally high priority has been given to irrigation and flood control, which account for more than Rs. 2400 crores. It is irrigation whcih revolutionizes agriculture, starts the process of high-yielding varieties of seeds, use of chmical fertilizers and growth in total product.

The Plan places considerable emphasis on development of energy which accounts for 36 per cent of the total Central Plan outlay. The programme taken up with the greatest urgency is the crash programme for providing drinking water facilities to all the problem villages. The outlay of the Central and the State Governments on this will amount to Rs. 519 crores.

I welcome especially the highly innovative measure of providing Rs. 300 crores to provide grants to the States for improving their performance in specified programmes of importance to the weaker sections of the people, and secondly to the State Electricity Boards for improving their efficiency of plant-load factor, a factor whcih had reached the maximum in 1975-76, and then gone down. Now it is slowly picking up.

The Budget is a saving—and investment-oriented one. To encourage savings, the Finance Minister has provided relief to the salaried tax-payer by increasing the standard deduction from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000; and secondly, by reducing the tax rate on the income slab from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000/-. Even after taking into account the increase in the surcharge, the burden on individuals and Hindu undivided families will be less than before. Thirdly, he has encouraged savings and investments by removing the ceiling of 30 per cent of gross total income in respect of savings in specified forms like life insurances, provident funds, while retaining the absolute monetary cellings and by including Savings Certificates VI and VII series in the media approved for this purpose. The exemption limt from tax of the aggregate investment income derived from specified long-term investmnets has been increased from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000.

The liberalisation of the scheme of tax incentives to non-resident Indians would be welcomed by them, as it would give them a higher yield on their investments and free them from a number of cumbersome relaxation procedures. Their demands for a simplified income tax, capital gains tax and wealth tax have been conceded, in effect.

Take the case of trade and industry. They have particularly welcomed proposals which have the effect of encouraging investments and production. The reduction in interest rates was very important and long overdue and should act as a shot in the arm for trade and industry. Industry will also welcome the increase in the general rate of depreciation in respect of plant and machinery from 10 per cent to 15 per cent and the concessions for write-off in respect of small items of plant and machinery upto a value of Rs. 5000 and the concession at 100 per cent depreciation of the cost of devices and systems for energy saving. Export industries have been given an impetus, a heartening boost, by the Finance Minister's scheme of relief. The original proposal, made last year, has now been simplified and rationalise.

Under this scheme, the tax concession will consist of a deduction in the computation of taxable income, of 5 per cent of the amount by which the export turnover of the accounting year exceeds the turnover of the preceding year. The scheme in this form is administratively simple and helpful to the exporters. There is no arbitrary qualifying amount for eligibility. The policy as regards customs duties has been changed ont only to help revenue collection but also to support the balance of payments and industrial expansion. The reduction in the rate of tax charged under

the interest-tax Act wil encourage production and investment in both domestic as well as export industries.

These proposals will have the effect of increasing the available funds for modernisation and reinvestment. They will reduce costs through lower interest chrges and make production for export more attractive.

It has been said the levies made by the Finance Minister along with deficit in the budget will lead to inflationary conditions. These are sweeping generalizations. It is difficult to predict the future behaviour of prices because prices depend on a number of factors. For instance, the price of this year will depend on the Rabi and Kharif crops during this calender year. Secondly prices will depend in any year on the extent of deficit financing and credit creation by the banks, the price levels and the state of trade and industry abroad and the credit policy of the Reserve Bank of India. There are so many factors which determine the price level.

Critics insist that the deficit will result in a steep price rise. But this is not inevitable. The deposit can be taken care of, if the amount of money and credit is strictly regulated by the Finance Miinster, as we did last year.

Seconaly, the deficit in the balance, the deficit in the Budget, and even the increase in the levies can be taken care of, if the growth of national income matches. If the growth is abuot 4 to 5 per cent, then there is no fear that prices will rise.

Lastly, let us compare last year's experience with what is probable in future. Last year, there were pre-Budget levies of about Rs. 2,000 crores and there was a budget deficit of Rs. 1,935 crores. These factors along with severe drought should have caused a tremendous rise in prices, but this was avoided by a proper mix of monetary, fiscal and trade policies. Undertaking a certain amount of risk and confidence in managing the economy, particularly the demand factor and supply, is necessary before we can achieve the expected rate of growth.

There are two other points, but I will answer some of the points which the hon. Member has raised, later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After he comes, I think.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Now, coming to the family welfare programme, I say that this programme is very important and is of basic importance, which the hon. Member did not mention. We have made a provision of Rs. 336 crores. This movement achieved a great momentum by 1977. But due to some unfortunate circumstances the programme was diluted—was almost reduced to nothing—by the Government which followed in 1977. It is again picking up and we may look to the future with hope but I believe personaly that the rate of progress in this field should be more rapid than we have achieved so far. I think we should follow a policy of strong incentives and disincentives to achieve progress which would be commensurate to the requirements of the situation.

Then, as regards inflation, I would like to mention one more point. The price-rise can be moderated, or can be avoided, if we change or if we implement our Plan schemes better, or if we increase the utilisation of past investments, and increase their productivity. This will enable us to reduce the cost of production. Secondly, we should see that our projects are implemented in time because they take longer time than we expect and so costs increase and the capital output ratio increase. This has been happening over the years and this has been one of the factors causing rise in prices.

Then the hon. Member on the other side talked about the importance of the economic base. He dilated on the Marxian economic interpretation of history. It is a partial truth. Can we say that we people in India believe that economic considerations determine everything, that they determine man's morality, his political outlook, that they determine a man's behaviour towards his neighbour or towards the members of his family? This partial truth has unfortunately captured the imagination of some people and is causing a lot of harm in the socio-economic policies

all the world over. We believe that history depends not on one factor, but on hundred and one factors. It is said, for instance, that the history of the world would have been different if Caesar had liked the nose of Cleopetra! He left Egypt because, though he thought that she was a very attractive women, he did not like the shape of her nose! He left Egypt and went back to Rome. There are hundred and one threads on which hangs the future of mankind. Sometimes history is dependant on accidents, or personal predilections.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Marx had already modified his earlier theory.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Thank you very much for supporting me. But our hon. Members are still repeating it. What is to be said about it?

While talking about non-plan expenditure, people say that it should be curbed or not be allowed to grow. But we must bear in mind that non-plan expenditure includes expenditure on defence services. I must say that the increase proposed by the hon. Minister is the minimum under the geo-political circumstances of the country. As a nation, we believe in Panchsheel, in rejecting war as a method of settling international disputes. India has never embarked on aggression against any country in its long history. In fact, India has been the victim of aggression at least four times after achievement of its independence. This is a land of Budha and Gandhi. We believe in peace, the supreme goal of mankind, in disarmament and economic development. These great ideals of mankind or the whole human race were eloquently placed before the Non Aligned Conference by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We admire her courage, vision and anxiety for the whole world.

With these few words, I support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी (सीतापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि 35 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद आज हम इस स्थिति में आ गये हैं कि पुराने अनुभवों से लाभ उठा सकते हैं और जहां हमारी कमियां हैं, उनमें सुधार ला सकते हैं और भविष्य के लिये कोई रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं। इस वर्ष का बजट प्रस्तुत करते हुये वित्त मंत्री जी ने इन बातों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया है।

उधर से जो माननीय सदस्य, विरोधी दल के बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने कुछ ऐसा नक्शा प्रस्तुत किया जैसे कि भारत की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, वह कुछ आगे बढ़ी ही नहीं है और एक निराशामय चित्र उन्होंने खींचने की कोशिश की। मैं तो यह समझती हूं कि कभी-कभी तो इस सदन में ऐसा भी असवर आना चाहिये जबकि कुछ सच्चाई से भी बात करने की हम कोशिश करें। इस बार मैं ऐसा समझती थी कि कम से कम हमारे जो साम्यवादी दल के माननीय सदस्य हैं, वे यह कहेंगे कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुछ साहसिक कदम उठाये हैं। कारपोरेट सैक्टर के जो लाभ अभी तक थे और उन पर कोई रोक अभी तक नहीं लगी थी, उन लाभों पर कुछ रोक लगाने की कोशिश इस बजट में की गई है। ऐसे खर्चे जिनके ऊपर रोक लगनी चाहिये थी, उन पर भी इस बजट में रोक लगाई गई है। यों तो हमारे देश में एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स के रूप में टैक्स नहीं हैं लेकिन इस बार जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस में ऐसे कदम उठाये गये हैं कि एक्सपेंडीचर को, खर्चे को अनुशासित किय जाए। इस सदन की पिछले वष की जो प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं, उन को अगर आप उठा कर देखेंग, तो आप यह पाएंग कि हमारी आलोचना, हमारी सरकार की एक खास आलोचना इस विषय पर होती रही है कि खर्चे बहुत होते हैं।

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी]

या ऐसे फिजूल खर्चों को रोकना चाहिए। वे पूंजीपति, या व्यवसायी घराने जो कि बहाने बना कर खर्च करते हैं, उनके ऊपर सरकार को रोक लगानी चाहिए। वे माननीय सदस्य यह भी कहते हैं यह सरकार उनसे मिली होती है।

इस तरह के भाव इस सदन में व्यक्त किये जाते रहे हैं और अकसर सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया जाता रहा है। जब इस बार माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और हमारी सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया कि हमने इस तरह के एक्सपेंडीचर पर जो कि चाहे एडवरटाइ मेंट या विज्ञापन के बहाने से या अतिथिगण पर खर्चे के बहाने से दिखाये जाते हैं और इस तरह से टेक्स बचाने की कोशिश की जाती है, रोक लगाने की और एक विशेष रोक लगाने की कोशिश की है तब भी अगर यह कहा जाए कि बजट के द्वारा पूंजीपतियों की मदद की जा रही है तो मैं यह समझती हूं कि इस तरह की बात को सोचा नहीं गया, या हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत गंभीरता से इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया।

उधर से यह कहा गया कि वित्त मंत्री जी यह कहते हैं कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं और उसके लिए यहां आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये गये जिससे कि यह दर्शाया जा सके कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। मैं यह मानती हूं कि कीमतें कहीं कहीं पर बढ़ी हैं लेकिन मोटे तौर पर हम को यह देखना है कि कितनी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। होलसेल और रिटेल, प्राइसिज को हमें तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से देखना पड़ेगा। अगर दो या तीन प्रतिशत कीमतें कहीं कहीं घटती या बढ़ती हैं तो इसे कीमतें बढ़ना नहीं कहा जा सकता। कई वस्तुओं में घटी भी हैं और कुछ वस्तुओं में थोड़ी सी बढ़ी हैं। इस से हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमारी सरकार इस देश में मुद्रास्फीती पर काबू पाने में असफल रही है। बल्कि मैं तो यह समझती थी कि इस बार यह कहा जायेगा कि इतनी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद जबकि देश में पिछले वर्ष भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति रही, हमारे देश के कई कोनों में साइक्लोन और भारी तूफान की वजह से हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था पर जरुर असर पड़ा, हम अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को एक रास्ते पर ला सके। इसके लिए मैं इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से यह अपेक्षा करती थी कि वे इसके लिए सरकार की प्रसंसा करेंगे।

मैं यह समझती हूं कि हमें अगर अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाना है, अगर कीमतों को कम करना है तो हमें अपने उत्पादन को आगे बढ़ाना होगा। उत्पादन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए इस बजट में वे उपाय किये गये हैं या नहीं किये गये हैं, हमें इस पर ध्यान देना है। अगर वे उपाय किये गये हैं तो मैं समझती हूं कि यह बजट डवलपमेंट, उद्योग और उत्पादन को बढ़ाने वाला बजट है। इस में कई ऐसी चीजें आई हैं, कई ऐसे उपाय किये गये हैं जिनके कारण उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाला यह बजट है।

मेरी दृष्टि में हमारे देश में आज जरुरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश में जिनका बहुमत है वे हमारे किसान भाई हैं। किसानों की हालत सुधारने और कृषि की तरक्की के ऊपर हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की तरक्की काफी निर्भर करती है और इस बार के इस बजट में किसानों की तरक्की, किसानों की हालत सुधारने के लिए काफी उपाय किये गये हैं। उनकी हालत को सुधारने

के लिए प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। 1983-84 वर्ष के बजट में कृषि को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो प्रोग्राम रखा गया है, मुझे खुशी है कि उसके लिए 19 प्रतिशत अधिक रकम रखी गयी है पिछले वर्ष के बजट में इस तरह के कामों के लिए रखी गयी राशि से। इससे कृषि की उन्नति होगी। इसके अलावा 125 करोड़ रुपया उन स्टेट्स के लिए स्पेशल इंसेंटिव के रूप में रखा गया है जो कृषि के मामले में अच्छा काम करेंगी। उनको अलग से ग्रांट दी गई है। यह बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम है। इससे कृषि के क्षेत्र में तरक्की होगी। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत इंटीग्रेटेड रुरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए भी ज्यादा रकम रखी गई है और इसके लिए मैं विशेष रूप से वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूं कि जो लोग देहाती इलाकों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक उन्नति के लिए पैसा लगाना चाहते हैं उनको इनकम टैक्स में छूट दी गई है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर फण्ड के जरिए भी इसको प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह कोई किसी एक व्यक्ति को छूट नहीं दी गई है, बल्कि पूरे समाज की तरक्की के लिए यह किया गया है। इसके जरिये व्यक्तिगत चीजों को हम सामाजिक रूप देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

अभी तक एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में इनकम टैक्स, वैल्थ टैक्स में छूट थी अब साथ ही साथ स्टेट ड्यूटीज में भी छूट दे दी गई है। इस घोषणा का मैं स्वागत करती हूं। इससे कृषि की उन्नति के रास्ते खुलेंगे और किसानों को बहुत फायदा होगा मार्जिनल किसान और साधारण किसान को इससे बहुत फायदा होगा। इसके अलावा कृषि के काम में आने वाले इन-पुट्स, जिनका असर अनाज की कीमतों पर पड़ता है, फर्टीलाइजर, पानी, बिजली का पैसा किसान को देना पड़ता है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते कैलशियम, अमोनियम नाइट्रेट आदि जो फर्टीलाइजर थे, इनको एक्साइज ड्यूटी में छूट दी गई है और सबसिडी को भी बढ़ाया गया है।

14. hrs.

एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स की बात मैं कर रही थी। सिंचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए पावर जेनरेशन को ज्यादा बढ़ाया गया है और इस कार्यक्रम को बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जोड़ दिया गया है। थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों की केपेसिटी को ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। करीब-करीब 45 से 47 तक शायद इससे ज्यादा ही आगे बढ़े हैं। इससे यह पता चलता है कि जो भविष्य के लिए देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था हम बनाने जा रहे हैं और पिछले वर्षों में जो हमारा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बिगड़ गया था, सरकार ने आने के बाद उसको ठीक किया। इस वर्ष भी सही दिशा में अपनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ला रहे हैं। हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को जो इसको नहीं देख पा रहे हैं उनको ऐसा लगता है कि हम आर्थिक व्यवस्था को बिल्कुल ही बिगाड़ रहे हैं या उसको खत्म करने पर लगे हुए हैं। मैं सदन का ध्यान विशेष रूप से एक बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। प्राइमरी-कोआपरेटिब्ज, आयल सीड्स, वैजीटेबल्स आदि ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनका ग्रामीण जीवन पर असर पड़ने वाला है। इसका असर साधारण मनुष्यों के जीवन पर भी पड़ता है। हम कहते हैं कि सब्जी अण्डा, तेल, एडीबल आयल मंहगे हैं इसलिए ये चीजें कामन मैन को ठीक दाम पर मिलनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि हम लोगों को मकान सही कीमत पर

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी]

दे सकें । इस बजट में हाउस बिल्डिंग प्रोग्राम को भी इसेन्टिसव देने के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किया गया है और इसमें छूट भी दी गई है । सरकार ने बजट बनाते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि यह भारत के साधारण लोगों का बजट हो जिससे उन्हें रिलीफ मिल सके ।

14.02 hrs

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi in the Chair]

जो लेवी शुगर है उसको हम फेअर प्राइस शाप्स से निश्चित कीमत पर बेचते हैं और साधारण जनता उसको निश्चित कीमत पर खरीदती है । सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष जो चीनी दी है उससे चीनी की कीमत भी कम हुई है । सरकार ने केरोसीन तेल के लिए 70 प्रतिशत भाव नीचे रखा जिससे कि और 30 प्रतिशत अगर रहेगा तो थोड़ी सी कीमत बढ़ेगी लेकिन यह जो 70 प्रतिशत है यह देश के साधारण, गरीब और गांव के लोगों के लिए है जो मिट्टी के तेल से लालटेन जलाते हैं । यह कहना गलत है कि मिट्टी के तेल को कीमत को सरकार ने बढ़ाया है। सवाल इस बात का है कि हम डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को और अच्छा बनाएं । मुझे आशा है कि सरकार की ओर से इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा क्योंकि यह भी 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम का एक हिस्सा है ।

हमारे छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों की जो नीति है वह आज की नहीं है । यह नीति हम लोगों ने आबादी के बाद से ही निर्धारित की थी । आज हम मिक्सड इकानामी की बात करते हैं और पब्लिक तथा प्राइवेट सैक्टर दोनों को लेकर चलते हैं । हमारी नीति साफ है कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों के साथ स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए । उसके लिए हमारी निश्चित नीति है और इस बार जो बजट आया है उसमें भी यह दिया हुआ है ।

उनके लिये विशेष छूट भी दी गई है और वह ठीक से चले इसके लिये उपाय भी किये गये हैं । मैं ऐसा मानती हूं कि लोगों को स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कुछ गलतफहमियां हैं जो साढ़े 7 लाख से 5 लाख लिमिट की गई है इससे उनको नुकसान होगा । लेकिन उसके साथ साथ जो 25 लाख तक लिमिट को बढ़ा कर के फर्क किया गया है उससे ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला है । तो हमारी नीति को तोड़ मरोड़ कर जनता के बीच में रखने से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है ।

दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण चीज यह है कि पहली बार इस बजट में रखा गया है और कहा गया है कि हमारे उद्योग केवल बड़े बड़े शहरों में न रहें क्योंकि पहले ही बड़े नगरों में प्रदूषण की समस्या है, गन्दगी है तथा अन्य प्रकार की समस्यायें हैं, इसलिये उद्योगों को गांवों की तरफ ले जाना है और उसके लिये प्रयास करना है । बम्बई, कलकत्ता से दूर ले जायें छोटे छोटे जिलों में जिससे लोगों को रोजगार मिले और बड़े शहरों की तरफ लोग न आयें । हमारा प्रदेश कृषि प्रधान और पिछड़ा है जहां उद्योगों की काफी कमी है और बहुत से जिलों में लोगों को कृषि से भी इतनी आमदनी नहीं होती है जिससे अपना जीवन यापन कर सकें । इसलिये उनको ज्यादा काम के जरिये मिलने चाहिये । अब हमने यह कोशिश की है बैंक तो 5 पंचायत के बीच में अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना तक

पहुंच जायें, किसान समझने लगे हैं कि बैंक द्वारा कैसे काम होना चाहिये, तो हमारी यह कोशिश है कि उद्योगों को भी गांवों तक ले जायें ताकि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में ही लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध हो और यह शहरों की तरफ न भागें। उत्तर प्रदेश में 45 से 55 प्रतिशत तक लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। ऐसे जिलों में उद्योग ले जाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर बड़े शहरों में ही उद्योग रहते हैं तो आल राउन्ड तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये जो यह योजना है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों और ग्रामीण अंचलों में उद्योगों को ले जायेंगे इसके लिये सरकार बधाई की पात्र है और मुझे आशा है कि इसको पूरी तरह से लागू किया जायेगा और किसी बात से प्रभावित नहीं होंगे, बल्कि यही बात सामने रहेगी कि गांवों में जो बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है उसको दूर किया जाय।

अगर बड़े उद्योग लगाये जाते हैं तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि छोटे उद्योग खत्म हो जायेंगे। बल्कि और ज्यादा छोटे और ऐंसिलियरी उद्योग खुलेंगे। मुझे आशा है कि कोआर्डिनेटड तरीके से औद्योगीकरण का बहुत बड़ा लाभ लोगों को होने जा रहा है।

जो टैक्स का स्ट्रक्चर सामने आया है डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट, जिसके बारे में मार्किसिस्ट पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे कि आई० एम एफ० का बड़ा प्रभाव है, और आखिर में जो उन्होंने कहा उससे ऐसा लगता था कि वह अपनी पार्टी की पालिट ब्यूरो की क्लास से उठ कर आये थे और सिसीपिटी बातें ही कह रहे थे। आज भारत बहुत आगे बढ़ चुका है, और यह कहना कि हमने ऐसी आर्थिक व्यवस्था बना दी है। जिससे देश टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेगा, पोलिटिकली देश को एक नहीं रख पा रहे हैं.....और गरीबी के कगार में हमारा पूरा देश बैठा जा रहा है, यह जो उन्होंने आखिर में बात कही, उससे ऐसा लगा कि यह देश में एक बड़ी निराशा का वातावरण फैलाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य से बड़े अदब के साथ यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारा देश एक सुनियोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है और आगे बढ़ता चला जायेगा। उन्हें निराश होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था सही रास्ते पर चल रही है। इस सही रेल और सही रास्ते पर चलते हुए हमने जिस समाजवादी व्यवस्था की कल्पना भारत में की है, उस पर हम आगे बढ़ते जायेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहती हूं।

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Jammu): Sir, I am very grateful to you for permitting me to speak on the General Discussion on the Budget.

I congrautlate both the Finance Minister and the Government. In spite of the fact that there are unprecedented natural calamities—drought, cyclone etc.—and the difficult conditions that we are experiencing—our sea has been disturbed, rather it has become a base for foreign powers and the Himalaya no longer is our sentinel. We have to spend huge amounts on defence, but still Finance Minister has presented a very good Budget. We have to incur a heavy expenditure on the Army, on the military preparedness and on our Defence. But inspite of that, the Government has been able to maintain and step up production in those areas which are not hard hit. The Finance Minister has taken pains to take the House into confidence that in spite of these tragedies which the nation is facing, he has indicated what we

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have been able to achieve—achieve a lot!

I am very sorry that Shri Maitra who is a friend of mine delivered a speech, partly a speech which he should have delivered last year and partly a speech which he probably delivered on the basis of notes for the Public Accounts Committee of which he is a Member and I am also a Member. Those issues came to our notice not because somebody from the Opposition raised it but because of the study conducted by the Government agencies, the study conducted by the Auditor General. All those points that he raised have almost been settled.

Probably, he was talking about the monopoly houses; he was talking about no-tax liability; he was talking about charitable trusts; and he was talking about the exemption of trusts for perpetuity. These things came to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee, as I put it, on the basis of a study conducted by the Auditor General and on the basis of examination, amendments in the exemption orders have been issued and this perpetual character has been withdrawn. Not only that. Our Finance Minister, in the present Budget, has taken steps to see that the money which the trusts are holding is either put in the Government treasury or invested in a manner that the money cannot be taken out of misused by those people who have created the trust. We have seen it and we still ignore it. I think, Mr. Maitra's criticism was something between "unfair" and "malicious" I do not know what to call it. He was saying that nothing has been done. He should not have stated it here. It is unfair for a Member of Parliament to say a thing in regard to which he knows that steps have been taken to solve that problem.

So far as wealth-tax and income tax are concerned, it is true that the big industrial houses are taking advantage of various exemptions. It was on the basis of study of the Parliamentary Committee, that is, the Public Accounts Committee. The Finance Minister has taken steps that at least 30 per cent of their profits are subjected to tax. So far as close companies or other companies are concerned, he has also taken steps that their wealth is also taxed, maybe at 2 per cent. He has taken these steps after making a study. The mind of the Finance Minister is open. I think if he can he will go further. To say that no steps have been taken in very unfair. The hon. Member, Shri Maitra, should have said that we brought it to the notice of the Government; the Government favourably reacted to it and the Government proceded on the proper lines. They have started doing things which should have been done.

It is a fact that most of our resources are invested either in big industries or in agriculture. So far as big industries are concerned, the Finance Minister has moved and, I think, he will continue to make a study and see that, if he can move further, he will do so. I have no doubt about it.

So far as agriculture is concerned, the Government have put in a lot of resources, a lot of inputs, in agriculture. I do not want an agriculturist to be taxed. But at the same time, so far as saving is concerned, some resources must be generated by agricultural sector also. Agriculture is not fulfilling its responsibility. Agriculture is making fantastic demands on the economy. Agriculture in this country which is a very large country, which is largely an agricultural country and its backward areas are also agricultural, is not absorbing the bulk of population as it used to absorb, so far as employment is concerned. Today, agriculture has been mechanised. The people who are living in in the villages do not find employment. From tilling to harvesting, all processes are mechanised in big farms. The people have to rush to some other places to find employment.

Under our social welfare programmes and 20-point economic programmes, the whole burden is shifted to the Centre. Everybody makes critism against the Centre. All those who are possessing big farms—the bulk of the land, I think, has been created by nature for all the human beings—say. 'You do not provide house

sites to the weaker sections." Is it possible for the Centre or is it possible for us to fritter away all the resources in purchasing the land and market value. The market value has reached sky-high. It is possible to purchase some land at cheap price and give it to the landless people who have no house sites. It should be done. But it is the duty of the State Governments to purchase the land at a price at which they can do and at a price which is a certain multiple of land revenue, and the people, who are deprived of their employment in their villages should at least be given house sites. Therefore, the Centre and the State Government should have the power to acquire the land for providing houses to those people who have no houses to live in. But the State Governments are not definitely doing it because mostly the ministries are named by landords. In our State. we made a law to give a dwelling place to a person who has no house site for acquiring land by paying 15 times the land revenue payable on that land. It is true that for small and marginal farmers, we were not purchasing the land. This is the way you can give house-sites to the deserving people.

But the agricultural sector is not fulfiling its responsibilities towards the nation.

I am an agriculturist. I come from an agricultural family. Though personally I belong to the profession of law. My family has land. I therefore know about the agrficulture sector.

There were land reforms in our State. But they did not render the landlord poorer. They are also not exploiting the poor people. They are engaged in useful professions. Land reforms may not be possible now.. But I must say that we must be able to make the agriculturist save something. It has been mentioned in the speech of the Finance Minister that certain steps were taken to make realisation from the tax on land but failed. These steps failed because it is the State Government who has to help the Central Government and the people who are at the helm of affairs in the States, who are running those States, they themselves are landlords and they do not want to pay anything. That is why the efforts of the Finance Minister failed. The State has to pay a lot to purchase the land and when the question of taxation comes, it yields nothing at all. After all, somebody must take the responsibilty for that. Somebody will have to go into it.

I only say that so far as compulsory saving is concerned, it should apply to the agriculture sector also. Other things should be gone into properly by a Study team. The Study team should not consist of landlords and landlords' sons but the people who do not come from agrarian families. It is not possible for the industry, howsoever you may develop it, to absorb the whole of the population of India.

There is no doubt that some concessions have been given to the small scale industry. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the small scale industry, particularly that in the backward areas, and request him to reconsider whether it is possible to give some more concessions.

You have raised in Item 68 the level of turnover to Rs. 40 lakhs from Rs. 30 lakhs but exemption is up to Rs. 30 lakhs.

So far as Explanations contained in the Budget proposals are concerned, I find that exemption is only up to Rs. 30 lakhs. We have to see whether that will serve the purpose. In my opinion it is necessary to go further.

But it is the small-scale industry, not the agriculture sector, which can absorb the people.

It is the small scale industry which can carry the development to the backward areas.

It is the small scale industry which will give hope to the unemployed graduates and other unemployed persons whether educated or uneducated.

It is the small scale industry which can give employment even to uneducated and

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

semi-educated people if those units are established in rural areas.

It is small-scale industry which only can stop the influx of the population to the cities from the villages. So this is another point which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. I welcome the dual price system. I wish it is carried further. Now, Sir, the Food Corporation gives foodgrains firstly to all those flour mills which grand flour for commercial purposes and to that extent, the public distribution system which is meant for the poor people suffers sometimes. It is not the responsibility of the State to give wheat to the mills which grind the flour for commercial purposes. What do they do? They prepare suji, maida and other things and sell them separately and make huge profits. How are we bound to give it to them? This is one thing which should be avoided. As far as Food Corporation is concerned, it should supply either wheat or atta through the public distribution system to the people at large and particularly to the poor people and people living below the poverty line. Sometimes we say we have not enough of stocks. These mills should be asked to go to the open market. If we want to help the grower and hold the price line, it is not Mr Maitra's formula which is right. He says you pay more outside and you pay less here. He should know the mechanism of determining the prices. Either his ignorance of the economic principle, or desire to in stigate the farmers has made him to say this. Otherwise, if you want to help the grower, these mills which purchase for commercial purposes should be asked to go to the market and let them pay a higher price and get the foodgrains because they sell their foodstuffs in the free market at any price they like. These points should be studied. To me it appears rational and it will reduce the liability of our government so far as our responsibility of wheat is concerned.

Then recently dual price system has been announced for kerosene. It is a welcome thing. It was announced by the Minister-in-charge that we give kerosene oil to the ration-card holders at a lower price and others will get at a higher price. That is a good thing. But I am told that the consumption of last year for every State is being repeated as quota. The result is that there was a mixture of supply of both types. Unless we are able to sell freely high price kerosene to people who are not domestic consumers and who are not ration-card holders, there may be shortage and people who need it for commercial purposes, the people who need it for making money and people who need for black-marketing, will be able to get against the ration-cards of the poor people and they will collude with the distributors and will store kerosene and indulge in black-marketing.

Therefore, I request that let the price be high. We should have something for the open market separately. Whatever be meant for the ration cards, that should be distributed through public distribution system. The kerosene oil meant for the poor should be distributed through the public distribution system. But, wherever that is not existing, it should be distributed through the cooperative societies and through such other organisations which are set up by Government.

Sir, I am not recounting all that has been said by the Finance Minister in his speech because it is an excellent attempt made by him to receive our economy. I say that it is an excellent attempt to strengthen our production system. It is an excellent attempt to help the poor people. But, my request to him is that we should pay a little more attention to the common man. So far as income-tax is concerned, he has made an attempt to help the Government servant in so far as his personal income-tax is concerned. You go on raising the rate of tax even upto income of Rs. 60,000 per annum. For the slab of Rs. 25,000 to 30,000 the income-tax rate has been raised by one per cent, that is from 34 per cent to 35 per cent which is harsh. I say that the middle-class is a very important class. To save the economy is another thing and to save the people from the pressure of economy is a different thing. To me, the middle class is a very important class.

If we pressurise those who are honest or who want to be honest, we throw them on wrong path. For those who want to be honest, how can you expect them to be so if you make their lives miserable. The parallel economy continues to operate, whatever be the amount of rates of tax that you may have, it is not possible for you to fight parallel economy unless you bring down the rates. We must help people in the middle income group. You have been giving concessions after concessions to the big industries and to agriculture. But, so far as these small persons, the middle-class persons are concerned, something more liberal should be done.

I would now like to draw your attention to some more things pertaining to my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dogra, you have already taken twenty minutes.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: I will just finish. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the problems which we are facing in our State. Government is facing the rehabilitation problems of refugees from Pakistan — from Pakistan held are of the State and such refugees have been rehabilitated any where else. So far as my State is concerned, they are in a very sad plight. There are refugees of 1947, of 1965 and also of 1971. It is true that their problems are created by the State Government by passing a law which is now before the Supreme Court. But, at the same time, these poor people are living starvation life. So, something will have to be done and some more attention will have to be paid. There was a Parliamentary Committee which made certain recommendations. I do not know whether these could be implemented now or later. We may be told to await for the decision on this Bill which is before the Supreme Court. Somebody will have to go into it. Uncertainty creates some disorder. I say that the Congress government has been helping them. Congress (I) will continue to help them. But, at the same time, we also have to make it clear that their case is under the active and sympathetic consideration of the Central Government and either immeditely or some time later, something is going to be done. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to face these people The State Government is not rehabilitating them. They deserve our sympathy and they deserve our help. Something should be done for them.

My other point is about drinking water supply. The Finance Minister also has laid stress on drinking water supply. Something more should be done in this regard in every State in those areas for providing cheaper to the people wherever it is possible.

Sir, so far as generation of electricity is concerned more stress should be laid on it and I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see to it that so far as hydro generation projects are concerned which are under construction more arttention should be paid to them because the water that we are losing will not come back.

Sir, there is a grat potential for generation of hydro power in my State and also in Himachal Pradesh. We are short of electricity and the resources are lying unutilised. So, immediate attention should be paid to it. Since you want me to conclude I will conclude with these words that I support the budget. I again congratulate the Finance Minister for making a very useful attempt and since Mr. Maitra has come back, I say again that his speech was somewhere between being unfair and malicious. I would not like to call it malicious but I would call it unfair.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Sir, I rise to submit a few of my view points on the budget for the year 1983-84.

The whole country was eagerly expecting the hon. Finance Minister to present a very intelligent and beneficial budget so that the country may be lifted out of the morass of despondency and declining economic activities brought about by an accumulation of past neglect and failure of policies. The whole country was looking up to the hon. Finance Minister to provide a comprehensive budget which is functionally sound but the hon. Finance Minister—

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

though he worked very hard on the budget—produced a budget which does not bear much credit to his hard work. Instead of the budget being a lofty and attractive document giving solace and succour to the masses, it has turned out to be a tame and humdrum affair.

The budget for the year 1983-84 take pride that it is production-oriented and that it does not affect the common man by its excluding the goods of the common consumption from the tax net. This is but a mirage. The ways by which the hon. Finance Minister has imposed levies to net Rs. 716 crores of additional revenue and his resort to Rs. 1555 crores of deficit financing completely belie the objective.

The levy on cement has been raised from Rs. 130 to Rs. 205 per tonne. This is expected to yield Rs. 182 crores. It may sound as a very laudable proposal that cement used for big buildings is taxed and that it falls on richer groups but it has very horrendous implications. It will initiate a slump in the building trade and the consequent unemployment for unspecialised labour that is usually employed in this trade. Besidese, it prevents the middle-class from having any lurking ambition to construct or own a house. It will push up the cost of housing in urban areas and also the urban rents. I would have appreciated the hon. Finance Minister, if he had avoided the levy and encouraged by his policies, additionnal production in the cement industry, so that they may add to their capacities and check the amounting scarcity of the product.

The import duty on Viscose Staple Fibre has been raised. So also the levy on Polyster filament yarn.

The hon. Finance Minister is working on a false impression that these Viscose Yarn and Polyester yarn products are used by the higher income groups. At a time when cotton textiles are costly, the man-made fibres are the only resource available to the common man to clothe himself. The man-made fibre textiles have come into common usage. If the hon. Finance Minister has got in his heart the real interest of the common man, he would have avoided the levy and made the man-made fibre products cheaper. In a Budget of mammoth proportions as this year's budget, the paltry collection of Rs. 14.6 crores from this man-made fibre is unwarranted.

I cannot even appreciate the hon. Finance Minister in his Income-tax proposals.

He has made a big claim that for the first slab, Rs. 15,001 to Rs. 20,000 the tax will be 25 per cent instead of 30 per cente. The ceiling on standard deductions has been raised from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000.

As a consequence there will be some relief to income earners in the first slab. The relief is very meagre. The relief is not very high. It ranges from Rs. 49 to Rs. 244. For this hard pressed group there should have been a generous relief. Why not the hon. Finance Minister save the group of the first slab by making a bold decision to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 20,000?

After all, the Budget is not mainly dependent upon income-tax. Income-tax fetches only a negligible 2 per ent of the total tax revenue. What is lost by way of relief for the first slab may be easily made good by suitable readjustments in subsequent slabs.

The gimmicks which the hon. Finance Minister has introduced in the Budget, viz., the tax-exemption of excise duty on pressure cookers and kerosene stoves are not going to give any relief to the common man. Perhaps they may cater to the peculiar interests which produce and market these products. While you have removed the excise duty on kerosene stove, you have increased the kerosene price before the Budget. This is just like 'pinching the baby and rocking the cradle'.

The provision for higher baggage allowance in the Budget is only catering to the vociferous groups. What does this

baggage contain?—Soaps, Scents, Cigarette-lighters, Sony Casette Tapes, Textile bits, collapsible umbrellas and electronic nick-nacks. The Arabian visitors bring the baggage containing these items and offer them for sale at the super-bazaar. I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister that the Super Bazaar is the smugglers' den.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here or markets all over India?

DR. A. KALANIDHI: All over India.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Particularly in Tamil Nadu.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: If the Finance Minister is aware of it, I am quite happy. Goods are sold at fancy prices. Illegal profits are earned. Incidentally it vitiates the morals and outlook of the people who have a craze for things which are foreign.

I ask the Finance Minister why he has given the go-by to the Congress ideology of 'Swadeshi'?

However, the Budget has got some saving graces. It has reduced the Bank Rate. Perhaps it may give incentives to industries. Wealth tax on closely held companies is a welcome measure. It will have an effect of checking quite an amount of evasion. The hon. Finance Minister has also decided to give up the Estate Duty on agricultural lands. But I wonder how the States are going to substitute for this Estate Duty by legislating individually on this subject. It may lead to quite an amount of inequities.

I wish to impress upon the Hon Finance Minister that the Budget has not taken into account the need of the hour. The country is passing through a stressful period due to failure of monsoons and acute energy scarcities. The industrialists are facing recessionary trends. Has this Budget faced these trends directly and tried to solve the problems created by these trends?

Sir, this Budget is a prosaic, conventional exercise.

The Budget has made some pious provisions for the Department of Science and Technology, for Research Programmes, for Energy Development, and for the establishment of 75,000 Family Size Bio-gas Units. This is merely a surface scratch. You have not included the Medical Science under the Science and Technology Department. Medical Science and Technology should be included in the Department of Science and Technology and it should be taken over by the Hon'ble Prime Minister herself so that more concentration could be given on the latest development of equipments and drugs. Sir, I am feeling happy that the Finance Minister has not taxed the drugs since he knows taxing the drugs is taxing the patients.

Sir, in the drought stricken areas of Tamilnadu and the South, there is acute scarcity of food materials and a virtual breakdown of the Distribution System and official machinery. The Budget should have squarely tackled these problems. Unfortunately the Budget is closing its eyes on these problems. It will allow the problem to assume vast dimensions, which will engulf the areas already seething with discontent and disharmony.

Now, the total revenue receipt is Rs. 20,010 crores, while the revenue disbursement is Rs. 22,418 crores. The revenue deficit is Rs. 1793 crores. On Capital Account there is a surplus of Rs. 238 crores which leaves an overall deficit of Rs. 1.555 crores. This amount is massive inflation. Compared to the previous years' deficits the amount is phenomenally high. In 1982-83, the actual deficit was Rs. 293 crores. Even with smaller deficits in 1979-80, the general rise in price level was 20 per cent, in 1980-81 it was 16.7 per cent, in 1981-82, it was 10 per cent I fear that with the drought and falling productivity, there will be a steep rise in prices, bordering upon run-away inflation. The Hon. Finance Minister has not held out any assurance that the inflation will be curbed and that the price level will be kept under check.

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

Sir, Tamilnadu is sliding down in all economic aspects. For the last fifteen years, no industry worth the name has been started in Tamil Nadu under Plan Projects. Tamil Nadu does not lack in infra-structure and intelligent manpower. It has got high literacy also. Only the Centre is not wisely harnessing all these facilities for the general good of the country and for the particular progress of Tamil Nadu. We are entirely at a loss to understand the interference of the political leanings in economic decisions. Economic decisions should be impartial and should be arrived at in a dispassionate way. I shall restrict myself by saying that the Hon. Finance Minister should avoid the clouding of his mind by political ideologies at a time when important decisions should be arrived at for the development of the regions.

On this occasion, I should however thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister as well as the Hon'ble Railway Minister and the Hon'ble Prime Minister for including the Rapid Transit System for Madras in the current year. The transport system in Madras is breaking at the seams. I request the hon. Finance Minister not to falter in his steps in the execution of the Rapid Transit System with all due speed.

Sir, while framing the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Chief Ministers of the States were called to give their consent and my Party Leader, Dr. Kalaigna M. Karunanidhi who was the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu did not give his consent or approval as it did not contain the Salem Steel Plant. Subsequently, after a couple of days, the present Prime Minister who was the then Prime Minister immediately announced the inclusion of Salem Steel Plant in the Sixth Five Plan. But unfortunately the Government had changed and that Government was lethargic in getting this Project implemented. I have no words to describe about the present State Government of Tamil Nadu except to say that they are well known for lethargy and laziness. The Steel Plant has been reduced to a Steel Re-rolling Mill, due to the inefficiency of the successor Government of Tamil Nadu

Sir, Tamilnadu is totally neglected. You can verify it from the list which I submit in this House.

But leave alone the politics, on behalf of DMK, I would request the Finance Minister to kindly go through the following list of schemes being delayed in Tamil Nadu.

Sethusamudram Canal Project

Pamban Bridge Project

Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin Broadgauge Railway line

Petro-chemical complex at Madras

Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

Broadgauge Electric Railway line from Madras beach to Tambaram

Ganga-Cauvery link Canal

Early settlement of Cauvery water dispute

Expansion of Telecommunication Workshop of Railways at Poddanur

Colour Photo Film Industry, Ooty.

BEL Unit for Defence oriented equipments at Avadi. Apart from these projects, there are many more projects and schemes including the off-shore drilling projects in Tamil Nadu.

To the people in Delhi, Madras is far off. The problems of Madras are not acutely felt in Delhi as problems of Chandigarh and Gauhati. But when the actual misery bursts out either by way of breakdown of drinking water supply, civil supplies machinery or the transport system or the supply of energy, the people of the metropolis will not be taking things lying down. In Madras, the people are getting water once in ten days, and we are paying Rs. 120/- per 12000 litres of water. Our ladies stand in the queues for hours together to get rice. They stand in queues from early 1.00 a.m. to 4 a.m. to get one bucket of water. That is the situation.

As I said, we have said on many occasions that the suppressed minds always bursts forth. This budget should have contained proposals to alleviate misery wherever it is felt.

Finally, I request the Finance Minister not to be carried away by his pipe-dreams, that he has presented a very sound, attractive, useful, popular budget. He must ponder over the implications of the budget and judge whether his proposals can rectify things in a situation which is tense with educated unemployment, high prices and lack of productivity. I only request him to take stock of the budget at least in the middle of the year and rectify its drawbacks in a proper way. A mid-term appraisal is necessary and I request him to accept this proposal.

With these words, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the merits in his budget; I have also offered an honest criticism as a friend in a sincere way, wherever I noticed certain defects.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया हैं उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो कन्सेशन्स उन्होंने दिये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में चन्द सुझाव मेरे हैं, वह मैं आप क सामने रखता हूं ।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि मने पिछली दफा भी कहा था कि जो पैसा मजदूरों से लिया जाता है वह चाहे प्रोवीडेंट फंड के नाम से हो या ई0एस0आई0 के नाम से उसको पूंजीपति लोग अपने पास जमा कर लेते हैं जबकि कायदा यह है कि जितना मजदूरों से काटा है उतना ही अपना शेयर मिलायें और उसको जमा करायें । मगर ऐसा न कर के दो, तीन साल तक लाखों रु0 की तादाद में वह पैसा जमा नहीं करते हैं । और जब सरकार की तरफ से नोटिस मिलता है कि इतना पैसा बकाया है उसके बाद भी जमा नहीं कराते हैं और उनके खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं होती है । उनका जो प्रौसीक्यूशन होना चाहिये, गबन का केस लगना चाहिये वह कुछ नहीं होता है । इस प्रकार का जो पैसा मजदूरों का अपने पास पूंजीपति रख लेते हैं इसके सम्बन्ध में आपने कार्यवाही करने को बजट प्रोपोजल्स में कहा है । मेरी मांग है कि वह पैसा उनके पास न रह कर सरकारी खजाने में जमा हो । मजदूर का पैसा अपने पास रख लेते हैं और खुद का जो हिस्सा बराबर का होता है उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यौरा नहीं है इसलिये कानूनी कार्यवाही तो बड़े लोगों के खिलाफ नहीं होती है, न उनका प्रौसीक्यूशन होता है, मगर इस प्रकार का डिडक्ट किया हुआ पैसा अगर सरकार के खजाने में आये....उसके जरिये से इस प्रकार के लोगों या मजदूरों को फायदा मिल सके तो निश्चित तरीके से आपको कदम उठाने चाहियें ।

आपने एक तीसरा कदम बहुत अच्छा उठाया है जिसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं । बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के बारे में आपने अच्छा कदम उठाया है, इसके बारे में आप ने कहा है कि—

expenditure particularly on travelling, advertisement and the like,-

इन पर जो खर्चा किया जाता है, उसको आपने बन्द किया और उस पर टैक्स लगाया । आपने कहा कि इसका एक्सपैंडीचर घटना चाहिये, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मोनोपली हाउसेज हैं या दूसरे पब्लिक सैक्टर के लोग हैं खासतौर से जो बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं, वह कितना पैसा गैस्ट हाउसेज, एंटरटेनमेंट, एडवर्टाइजमेंट और अन्य प्रकार के खर्चों पर करते हैं इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । वे लोग मनचाहे तरीके से पैसा बर्बाद करते हैं । इस पर रोक लगाने की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है । वे लोग फर्जी आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करके इस देश का बहुत सारा पैसा इस्तेमाल करते हैं । फारेन में चाहे जो खर्चा करें वह सारा इंडस्ट्री और पब्लिक सैक्टर या प्राइवेट सैक्टर के नाम पर करते हैं । इस पर नितान्त रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और इस तरीके से बहुत सा पैसा बचाया जा सकता है । इस पर आपने कदम उठाया है,

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

लेकिन और सख्ती से आपको कदम उठाना चाहिये ।

एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि आपने इन कुलक्स पर बड़ी कृपा कर दी है । पिछली बार भी आपने इन पर से वैल्थ टैक्स खत्म कर दिया था और इस बार एस्टेट ड्यूटी टैक्स और समाप्त कर दिया है । क्या आप इन लोगों को, जिनके पास हजारों बीघा जमीन है, बिल्कुल छूट देना चाहते हैं ? क्या उन पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा ? आज करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी इनके पास है । यह राजे-महाराजे, और बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति लोग हैं जिनके पास इतना धन है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता । उस काले धन को आप किस तरह से निकालना चाहते हैं ? एक तरफ काला धन आप समाप्त करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इन बड़े-बड़े लैंडलार्डज़ को, कुलक्स को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । आपके पास चाहे थोड़ा ही पैसा आता हो, आपने कहा है कि इसमें इतना थोड़ा पैसा आता है कि हमारा खर्चा भी उससे पूरा नहीं हो सकता । मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब समाजवादी व्यवस्था में आप विश्वास करते हैं तो इसमें चाहे 2 करोड़ आये, 10 या 12 करोड़ आये, जो भी आयेगा वह हमारे काम करने वाले मजदूरों और वर्कर्स पर खर्च हो सकता है । इससे क्या नुकसान हो सकता है ? इसलिये इसका छोड़ना उचित नहीं है ।

मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि आपने जो इन पर वैल्थ टैक्स छोड़ा, वह ठीक कदम नहीं था और अब जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी छोड़ी है यह भी ठीक कदम नहीं है । इन लोगों के गलत कारनामों से जो काला धन इन्होंने जोड़ा है अगर आप उसको समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो निश्चित तरीके से इनसे सख्ती के साथ टैक्स वसूल किया जाना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा आपने जो और बहुत-सारी छूटें दी है, उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । आपने ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं, जिससे हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत बनेगी और हम स्वाभिमानी होकर आगे बढ़ सकेंगे । जो आपने इस बारे में प्रयत्न किया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको विशेष तौर से मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं ।

15.00 hrs.

अभी हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई लैंड-रिफार्म के बारे में कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया । मैं कहता हूं कि यह लैंड रिफार्म कांग्रेस की ही देन है । उनकी उस समय पैदाइश भी नहीं हुई थी, जब कांग्रेस ने लैंड रिफार्म का काम अपने हाथ में उठाया था । इस काम में कमी हो सकती है, मगर इसका जितना श्रेय कांग्रेस को मिलना चाहिये वह किसी और को नहीं मिल सकता है । हमने इस कदम को उठाया है और ज्यादा मजबूती से इसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हमको काम करना चाहिये मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की जो सरकार वेस्ट बंगाल में है उसकी हालत आप वहां पर जाकर देख सकते हैं कि किस तरह से उन्होंने छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारों के साथ अन्याय किया है । कांग्रेस सरकार ने जो भी लैण्ड रिफार्म्स किए हैं वह प्रशंसनीय हैं लेकिन उसमें अभी भी जो कमिया हैं उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए । आज भी जो बड़े-बड़े लोग जमीनें लेकर बैठे हुए हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, वरना हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जो मंशा है, वह पूरी नहीं होगी । इसीलिए हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों को यह कहने का मौका मिलता है कि बड़े-बड़े राजे-महाराजे दस-दस, बीस-बीस हजार बीघे जमीन गलत नामें से लेकर बैठे हुए हैं । ऐसी जमीनों की निश्चित रूप से सरकार को अपने कब्जे में लेना चाहिए । लैण्ड सीलिंग का कानून जब सख्ती के साथ लागू होगा तभी लाखों-करोड़ों गरीब लोगों को जमीनें देकर उनकी रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था सरकार कर सकेगी और आज 40 परसेंट लोग

जो पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे हैं वह आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का का यह एक प्रमुख अंग है इसलिए इसको निश्चित तौर से कामयाब बनाना होगा ।

5.02 hrs.

[SHRI N. R. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

लैण्ड रिफार्म्स के साथ-साथ गरीब आदमियों की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बनाने के लिए बैंकों तथा अन्य प्रकार से जो सहायता देने की बात है, वह सहायता भी ठीक प्रकार से उनके पास तक पहुंचती है या नहीं—इसकी ओर भी समुचित ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । आज गरीब लोगों को बैंकों के जरिए से 33 परसेन्ट सब्सीडी तथा छोटे किसानों को 25 परसेंन्ट सब्सीडी दी जाती है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह सब्सीडी उन लोगों तक नहीं पहुच पाती है । ऐसी हालत में हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री का जो गरीबों को ऊपर उठाने का आर्थिक कायक्रम है वह कामयाब नहीं हो पायेगा । आज आई० आर० डी० पी० तथा अन्य जितने भी इस प्रकार के कायक्रम हैं उनके अन्तर्गत मिलने वाली सब्सीडी के मामले में अधिकारीगण गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं। एक काश्तकार को अगर 5 हजार रुपये मिलते हैं और उसमें आप दो ढाई हजार की सब्सीडी दें और बैंक अधिकारी, विकास अधिकारी वगैरह मिलकर आपस में उस सब्सीडी को बांट लें और वह सब्सीडी उस व्यक्ति तक न पहुंच सके तो इसका क्या असर होगा । हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के कार्यक्रम निश्चित तरीके से बहुत ही सुन्दर हैं लेकिन जब सही रूप से उनको लाग करने के लिए उचित कदम उठाए जायेंगे तभी वह कामयाब हो सकते हैं । आज एन० आर० ई० पी के अन्तर्गत करोड़ों लोगों को सरकार रोजगार देना चाहती है, जिनके पास आज कोई धन्धा नहीं है, लेकिन आज इसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है । बंगाल में एन० आर० ई० पी० का दुरुपयोग किया गया है पार्टी हित में । वित्त मंत्री जी को देखना चाहिए कि एम्पलाइमेन्ट देने के लिए जो पैसा लगाया जा रहा है, उसका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं किया जा रहा है । अगर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज करोड़ों रुपया खा जायें और आप कोई कार्यवाही न करें, यहां पार्लियामेन्ट में भी सवाल उठाया जाए फिर भी आप कार्यवाही न करें, तो निश्चित रूप से यह आपकी ढिलाई है । कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज ने एन० आर० ई० पी० को नाकामयाब करने की कोशिश की है और वह सरकार का पैसा खा गई है । (व्यवधान) अब मैं अपनी बात भी मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। समय कम है, कहीं सभापति महोदय घंटी न बजा दें ।

सभापति महोदय : आपको ठीक ध्यान आ गया ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अब मैं पीने के पानी के सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । आपने कार्यक्रम तो बहुत अच्छा हाथ में लिया है। देश में दो लाख 40 हजार गांवों में पीने के पानी की की आवश्यकता है और इस डिकेड में दिलाने की बात कही है । कभी आपने गौर किया है कि इन गावों में स्वच्छ पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है । आपने जो बजट में प्रावधान किया है, तो क्या आप छठी और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

में 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए की राशि उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे ? मैं समझता हूं कि जिस प्रकार का प्रावधान आपने किया है, उससे यह पूर्ति नहीं हो पाएगी । आप मेरे ही राज्य को लीजिए । राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की बहुत कमी है । 35 हजार गांवों में से 24 हजार ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां इस प्रकार की समस्या है । दस-दस और बारह-बारह मील की दूरी से पानी लाना पड़ता है । कड़वे पानी से कूबड़ निकल आता है, हड्डियां निकल आती हैं, कभी कभी तो जान से हाथ धोना पड़ता है। परिवार में कम से कम एक आदमी इसी काम के लिए रहता है; जिसको रोज़ पानी लाने के लिए काम करना पड़ता है । ऐसी हालत में यदि उन गांवों में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करायेंगे और पैसा कम देंगे, तो यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, की नीयत है कि निश्चित तरीके से जल्दी से जल्दी लोगों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाए । इस लिए आपको विशेष रूप से तवज्जह-देनी चाहिए । पैसा होते हुए भी फिजूलखर्ची में नहीं जाना चाहिए । पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि एक पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है तो देश के जो टैक्स-पेयर हैं, उनको बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है । कई स्थानों पर पीने के पानी के संबंध में भयंकर घोटाले हो रहे हैं। इसके संबंध में विधान सभा में भी सवाल उठे हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ हुई है, जहां पैसे का दुरुपयोग हुआ है, वहां पर आप को तवज्जह देनी चाहिए और उसके खिलाफ आपको एक्शन लेना चाहिए ।

मैं डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसी के संबंध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। आपने कहा है कि कई आर्टिकल्स डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए रखे हैं, मगर डिस्ट्रब्यूटिंग एजेंसी व्यवस्थित नहीं हो पाई हैं । आपने बहुत सी दुकानें खोली हैं, और हज़ारों और दुकानें खोली हैं, मगर उसके बावजूद भी कुछ स्टेट्स में ठीक प्रकार से काम हो रहा है और कई स्टेटों में ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं हो रहा है । जहां पर काम ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो रहा है, वहां की खामियों को दूर करने के लिए आपको तवज्जह देनी चाहिए । जब तक आप को-ओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को वायेबल युनिट नहीं बनायेंगे, तब तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसीज ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर पायेंगी । इसलिए आपकी जो मंशा है और हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो मंशा है कि गरीब से गरीब आदमी को आवश्यक सामग्री पहुंचाई जाए, वह व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो पाएगी इसलिए मैं बराबर दो-तीन साल से कह रहा हूं कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाकर के डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसी को स्थापित किया जाए और उसके जरिए एसेंशियल आर्टिकल्स को सप्लाई किया जाए । इस प्रकार जब आप निश्चित तरीके से काम करेंगे, तब जाकर वह व्यवस्था माकूल तरीके से हो सकती है ।

अब मैं कुछ शब्द कैरोसीन आयल के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं । आप ने इस के बटवारे को दो भागों में विभक्त किया है—आप की डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग एजेन्सी की मार्फत कन्ज्यूमर को 1 रुपये 93 पैसे में मिलेगा तथा बाजार में खुले रूप से 3 रुपये कुछ पैसों में मिलेगा मैं जानना चाहता हूं-इस का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आप किस प्रकार से करेंगे ? जब तक इस का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं

होगा, तब तक हमारी गरीब जनता को इस का फायदा नहीं पहुंच सकेगा। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसीज के रूप में बना रहे हैं उन्हीं के जरिये इस को बांटा जाना चाहिये। दूसरे प्रकार का कैरोसीन खुले बाजार में मिले, हमें इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन सस्ते कैरोसीन के दुरुपयोग की सम्भावना है, इस के लिये आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

सीमेन्ट के संबंध में मेरा निवेदन है है कि इस पर आप ने जो लेवी लगाई है, वह पहले ही बहुत मंहगी है तथा इस लेवी के लगाये जाने से और ज्यादा मंहगी हो गई है। जो सीमेन्ट आज हमारे काश्तकारों को कुएं बनाने के लिये, नालियां और घेरे बनाने के लिये, मकान बनाने के लिये चाहिये, अगर सीमेंट इतना मंहगा कर दिया जायेगा तो वे किस प्रकार से अपनी व्यवस्था को चला सकेंगे। इस संबंध में विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

बिजली के संबंध में आप ने बजट में काफ़ी पैसा रखा है, इस में दो रायें नहीं है तथा इस के लिये में आप को धन्यवाद भी देता हूं। लेकिन जहां तक हमारे राजस्थान का संबंध है, वहां बिजली की उपलब्धि के लिये क्या नये प्रपोज़ल आप ने बनाये है, क्या नये तौर-तरीके आप ने रखे हैं—इस का बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। राजस्थान में लिगनाइट का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है—मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां पर लिगनाइट-बैस्ड-थर्मल-पावर-प्लांट स्थापित होना चाहिये। इस संबंध में आप ने बजट में एक पैसे का भी प्रावधान नहीं किया है। हम कहते हैं कि हम 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अंत तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली दे कर तमाम इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को चालू कर देंगे—हमारे यहां तो यह स्थिति है कि आज सभी कारखाने बंद पड़े हैं। एग्री-कल्चर को मुश्किल से दो-तीन घंटे बिजली मिलती है। हमारा एटामिक प्लांट साल भर से बंद पड़ा है। कोटा में जो थर्मल प्लांट दिया है वह भी चालू नहीं हुआ है। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा था वहां लिगनाइट पर बेस्ड थर्मल-प्लांट लगा कर बिजली जैनरेट की जा सकती है—इस के लिये आप ने कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी है। इस लिये मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ताकि राजस्थान को ठीक तरह से बिजली मिले और वह आर्थिक तौर से सम्पन्न हो सके।

पब्लिक सैक्टर के क्षेत्र में राजस्थान बिलकुल पिछड़ा हुआ है। राजस्थान के अंदर आप ने केवल 2 परसेंट पैसा आज तक इन्वेस्ट किया है जिस की वजह से राजस्थान पिछड़ कर रह गया है। हमारे यहां बहुत सारे माइनिंग रिसोर्सेज़ हैं, सब प्रकार के खनिज पदार्थ वहां पर निकलते हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ़ नहीं है। ज़िंक का सब से बड़ा भण्डार हमारे यहां "रामपुर आगूध" में निकला है। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां पर "सुपर ज़िंक स्मेल्टर प्लांट" स्थापित किया जाय, लेकिन इस के लिये भी कोई प्रावधान बजट में नहीं किया गया है। इस प्लांट के

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

लगाने पर लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च आयेगा, लेकिन उस के मुकाबले में 100 करोड़ रुपये का जिंक हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं, उस की बचत हो सकेगी साथ ही 100 करोड़ रु. का जिंक हम विदेशों को एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकेंगे। ऐसा बायबल यूनिट वहां पर स्थापित हो सकता है, लेकिन आप की तरफ़ से कोई विशेष ध्यान इस तरफ़ नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप यह व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द करें।

आप ने फर्टिलाइज़र के लिये "गैस बेस्ड-प्लांट" सवाई माधोपुर में दिया है, लेकिन उस के लिये कितने रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, इस के लिये बजट में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं चाहता हुं कि यह प्लांट जल्द से जल्द स्थापित होना चाहिये। इस के साथ-साथ हम राक-फास्फेट पर बेस्ड तथा पायराएट-पर-बैस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लांटस की मांग बहुत दिनों से कर रहे हैं। अगर ये दोनों प्लांटस भी वहां लग जांय तो हम बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इन दोनों प्लांटस को वहां पर जल्द से जल्द लगाने की व्यवस्था करें जिस से राजस्थान फर्टिलाइज़र के मामले में आगे बढ़ सके। इसी तरीके से मैं सीमेंट के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। सीमेंट बनाने के लिए जो पत्थरों की जरूरत होती है, वे हमारे राजस्थान में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं और उनसे वहां पर बहुत सी फैक्टरियां स्थापित हो सकती हैं। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में वहां पर ऐसा पत्थर मिलता है। कोटा से चित्तोड़ एक रेलवे लाइन इसी वजह से निकाली है मगर इसमें किसी प्रकार का प्रावधान नहीं किया है कि सीमेंट की कितनी फैक्टरियां स्थापित होंगी। पब्लिक सेक्टर में कितनी होंगी और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कितनी होगीं और उनके जरिये से हमारे देश में जो सीमेंट की आवश्यकता है, उसकी पूर्ति किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं। इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर राजस्थान के अन्दर 10–12 टैक्सटाइल की मिलें लगाई जा सकती हैं और उसके संबंध में लिखा भी है कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर काटन का उपयोग करके वहां पर यार्न पैदा किया जा सकता है और इस तरह से जितनी भी कपड़े की आवश्यकता है, उसकी पूर्ति कॉआपरेटिव बेसिस पर हैन्डलूम्स से हम कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए धनराशि के प्रावधान की आवश्यकता है और इस संबंध में कार्यक्रम चलाकर और कुछ पैसे का प्रावधान करके आप वहां पर टैक्सटाइल की मिलें, सीमेंट की-फैक्टरियां, फर्टीलाइजर प्लान्ट, जिंक स्मेल्टर प्लान्ट, माइका और पेपर का कारखाना लगा सकते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर माइका भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में निकलता है। इस प्रकार से राजस्थान जो एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है, खनिज पदार्थों के बहुत बड़े भंडार होते हुए भी जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को आप मज़बूत बना सकते हैं। अगर आप उसको मज़बूत बनाना चाहते हैं, अगर आप उस प्रान्त को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो निश्चित तरीके से जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, उनको आप स्वीकार कीजिए और इन बजट प्रोपोजल्स में उनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था कीजिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं, जो बजट प्रोपोजल्स रखे हैं, उनका स्वागत करता हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो मुद्दे मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं, उन पर विचार करके निश्चित तरीके से कोई न कोई निर्णय आप लेंगे।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): I rise to make my submission on the present Budget. I am particularly glad and thankful that the hon. Finance Minister is present in the House.

Presenting his Budget to the House, in the very first or second paragraph he referred to the failure of monsoon last year. He said that it had affected the agriculturists and industrialists. He went on to say that it had affected the balance of payment position. I have decided only to talk today and compare the facts and figures with that of his distinguished predecessor rather than with any other Finance Minister.

What is the loss in the agricultural products in the last year compared to the previous one? According to the Economic Survey, presented to us, the loss in the agricultural products was only 3 per cent. In 1979-80 the agricultural position and the drought position was known to be the worst when the hon. Finance Minister presented his Budget on 18 June, 1980. The agricultural production was 116 million tonnes compared to 131 million tonnnes in the year 1978-79. The Finance Minister has proposed his taxes and said that all this is required largely because of the vagaries of monsoon. I would like to know: did his predecessor do the same thing? When the foodgrain production was less by about 15 million tonnes and the economy was shattering, Mr. Venkataraman, the then Finance Minister, presented a Budget to this House which did not carry any taxation, but was a Budget known for reliefs and concessions. If the justification given by the hon. Finance Minister today about the monsoon failure and vagaries of monsoon is correct, viz. that only 3 per cent shortfall in the agricultural products is responsible for economic failure, then I think, when Mr. Venkataraman presented the Budget, the entire economy ought to have been collapsed. But the did not do so, nor did he justify so. Therefore, it gives corroboration to one popular feeling in the country that here is a Government which whenever there is a success in economy, takes the pride for the Government but when there is a failure, passes the bucket to the Nature. It is every popularly said that it is Indra Raja who failed but Indira Ji who succeeded. I respectfully submit that I did not expect from the hon. Finance Minister to give a substantial corroboration to this popular belief. Our entire economy has not suffered because of the set-back in the agricultural production or the drought conditions though they are there and nobody denies in an agricultural country that agriculture has its own place and its own impact on the economy.

Let us come to some of his proposals, some of his claims and some of his justifications whether these are born out at all looking to the market. He was good enough to give to the housewives a little concession and to say that he has given concessions on some of the items like kerosene stoves and cookers and, I should say in his own typical way, he very rightly believed that the steam will be off from the kitchen if not elsewhere. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, because both of us come from the State of Gujarat, to please find out from the State of Gujarat and its *de facto* capital Ahmedabad what the riots are today for? Why there are all the disturbances in the city of Ahmedabad today?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: (Robertsganj): Because you have gone there. It is your creation, I know it.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BORAT: Sir, the evidence appears to be so flattering, that one would be tempted to plead guilty but it is not so.

I request the hon. Minister to kindly look at least some of the cartoons on his Budget. Mr. Venkataraman brought a budget. I am not holding brief for anybody nor am I against anybody but I am only trying to compare, because If I find fault in anyoneelse, he will find fault with me. So, I am only trying to say that this is his own predecessor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to interrupt you but you should take care that you very little time with you.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I hope I will be given time on this item.

He made the stove cheaper, according to him, but kerosene is costly. What are we going to do with the stoves when kerosene is not available? Very seriously I would like to put it to him, what is the impact of his proposals. The hon. Finance Minister said in his Budget Speech that the prices of the tyres of two wheeler automobiles will go down because the tariff has been reduced from 60 per cent to 25 per cent. I would request him to look into *The Economic Times* dated 2nd of March 1983. *The Economic Times* made a survey going into the market and interrogated the people and no less than a person like the Chairman of the Automobiles Tyres Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Narayanan has said that the so-called tariff of 60 per cent said to be levied is an eye-wash. Submitting to the pressures of the consumers' Associations and Unions, the tariff was never charged at more than 25 per cent to which the hon. Finance Minister has reduced it now. So, according to the Chairman of the Tyre Manufacturers Association, 60 per cent was never being charged and that you have only legalised what in fact was the actual practice. Yet; if he claims that the tariff has been reduced from 60 to 25 per cent, I would request him to look into this matter and explain how is it that, when he claims that the tariff has been reduced from 60 to 25 per cent, the Association says "no, it is not the practice, but the practice has been otherwise"? This shows there is something wrong about the proposals that you have brought forward and for which you have sought justification from this hon. House.

Similarly, the same day survey in *The Economic Times* brings out a very important aspect. While the hon. Finance Minister has told us that he has found out a discipline to plug the loop holes whereby the companies not paying taxes will be brought under the discipline of paying taxes, The *Economic Times,* which has surveyed the market, has a very important revelation to make. It says that companies belonging to the Tatas, like TISCO and TELCO will not be paying any additional tax at the end of 1983 as a result of the budget and that, in fact, TISCO which has earmarked Rs. 30 crores for paying tax for 1981-82, will not be equired to pay anything additional. So, because of your restructuring the taxation, or so-called taxation, they are not going to pay anything more. *The Economic Times* has made a survey of another three companies. The survey says that TELCO, Reliance and Larsen and Toubro will not pay anything extra. It may be jugglery of figures, or it may be taxation planning made very cleverly by the companies, but I would request him to look into this survey, according to which ever-expanding mills like Century of Birlas, and companies of big houses of this country are not going to pay you anything. So, I want to know from where you are going to get the money.

We have developed a practice, this Government has developed a practice, particularly from 1980, to levy taxes outside the frame of the budget. I plead guilty to it, because in 1980 I was on that side and I was a party to it. But let me say there is a difference between the two.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: None is hearing you; none is believing you.

SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT: I now note that there are some people here who are deaf.

Anyway, the justification given by the then Finance Minister for taxing items and materials like petroleum was—at least he was fair enough to tell this House—that from nearly Rs. 3,000 crores of imports we are now required to spend on the same items something like Rs. 5,000 crores and, therefore, for those commodities which have become costly, he has to seek resources from outside the budget. But what is the position now? In fact, according to the reply given by the Petroleum Minister, Rs. 600 crores have been saved because of exploration of oil and non-import of those items. So, if you are going to cut down your im-

ports, would you tell this hon. House the justification for taxing the same items outside the budget proposals and raising revenue therefrom without the sanction of this House?

If we go by the figures, you have collected Rs. 2,100 crores from outside the budget. The Railway Minister came with additional taxation of Rs. 500 crores, and the Communications Minister with Rs. 70 crores. And with my little experience in the Finance Ministry I can tell you that it is clever at least in one thing. It always under-estimates its estimated income from the Budget. The incomes are under-estimated and expenditures are over-estimated. Therefore, when the Railway Minister thinks and tells this House that it is Rs. 479 crores, it will be not less than Rs. 600 crores. When the Communications Minister says that it is Rs. 70 crores, it will not be less than Rs. 100 crores. My humble submission is that the total tax or the revenue collected by this Government o ide the scope of the Budget is nearly Rs. 2,500 crores. And there comes this estimate of Rs. 716 crores. Even there my estimate is that it will be a thousand crores of rupees.

I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister that the customary practice is that the next day of the presentation of the Budget the senior officers of the Finance Ministry explain the impact of the budget on various things or items in the market. For the reasons best known, this time it was not done on the next day, it was postponed for another day. But then they said that it will not have any impact on the market or on the commodities. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister: If the larger companies of Birlas and Tatas, Reliance, Larsen and Toubro are not going to pay, would you kindly tell this honourable House where this amount of Rs. 3000 crores is going to come from? You have raised Rs. 3.50 P. in the price of cement, you have raised the price of coal, you have already withdrawn the facilities of the reliefs in auxiliary duties on some commodities and other items. To whom it is going to be ultimately passed on? No less than a paper like *The Times of India* says that the revenue by increasing the price of cement is not to come from the companies, but ultimately it will be recovered from the consumers. If the cement is going to be costly, if the raw materials and chemicals are going to be costly, if the coal is going to be costly, if all the facilities are going to be withdrawn, will you kindly tell this House from where these Rs. 3000 crores are going to be recovered unless the amount is recovered from the ordinary consumers? This is what they justify? I would like to tell the Finance Minister one thing. I looked a little carefully into estimates of expenditure. I do not understand why this is so. I can understand our friends sitting on the Treasury Benches clapping while presented the Budget. But when he came to the IRDP part of it, the Finance Minister emphasised the fact that under the IRDP, they are going to cover 3 million families this year and my friends, I should say with a note of sadness, out of ignorance clapped on this. Thus, the Finance Minister does not know that 3 million families is the yearly estimate, an average provided in the IRDP. You have estimated, from October 1980 to 1985, for five years—with all the hope that the Government will continue for all the five years—and Rs. 1500 crores will be spent by the Centre and the States and Rs. 3,000 crores will come as assistance from the banks by way of loans. It is a provision that every year out of the five years 3 million families will be benefited by IRD Programme. I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister what has happened and how much is spent. I say so, and I think I have reason to say so because when I had the privilege of assisting this programme....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: You have not. It is because of you that this IRD Programme has failed, due to your non-cooperation. You were in charge of banking....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt him. Are you not going to speak on that?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: If the Government and the hon. Member only hope that in passing on this blame to me they can be exomerated, I am prepared to take the blame. But I will tell you that they are going to be exonerated. I would like to give you some figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken twenty minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I shall make one point and then finish. In I.R.D.P. what have you done so far? By the end of three years, the central release has been Rs. 264.31 crores. Central and State—combined assistance—has been Rs. 597.82 crores. (*Interruptions*). The very fact that the Finance Minister does not find it palatable, makes my point. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): It may be otherwise.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am sure the hon. State Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FINANCE (SHRI PATTABH RAMA RAO): You are making my position easy.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am always at your assistance. I would like to say that the Central and States collectively are requried to spend Rs. 1,500 crores by 1985. What have you done? You have spent only Rs .597.82 crores and the banks which are required to give loans of Rs. 3,000 crores by five years' time have so far been able to distribute only Rs 538.50 crores. It shows you are lagging far behind in your programme. You are not going to cover up deficit within the next two years. Kindly instruct your Members not to clap you when you say that 2 million families will be covered under the programme because in fact it is not going to be covered.

I hope I am only reminding the Government about its own programme—that 20 Point Programme—under which you have said that you will spend Rs. 3,000 crores and Rs. 1,500 crores respectively. This is the meagre amount that you have spent and yet you cheer the Finance Minister! I am sorry for your ignorance.

This Government takes price and always claims something about the balance of payment position. And every time while asking for anything from this House gives us a picture that this is what is required to be paid by way of new taxes. But no efforts are made to improve our exports. We do spend on our exports. I would like to tell the Commerce Minister through the Finance Minister, where they stand. Shri Palkhiwala, a jurist and an economist, has given a comparative picture of where we were on exports some years before and where we are today. He says:

> "In 1955, India's exports ($ 1,280 million) were larger than those of South Korea ($ 18 million), Hong Kong ($ 444 million), Indonesia ($ 94 million), and Singapore ($ 1,101 million). In sharp contrast by 1981 the exports of these countries were substantially higher than those of India: Singapore's exports were worth $ 21 billion, Taiwan's $ 25 billion, Indonesia's $ 22.3 billion, South Korea's $ 21 billion, as compared to India's 7.3 billion."

We are less than Singapore, South Korea, Indonesia. Thei figures are three to four times more than our country. I do not think any one will differ with me on this matter which requires serious pondering over it.

Let us examine it where we were before. India's share has dropped from 2.2 per cent of world exports in 1950 to 0.4 per cent in 1981. India ranked 16th in 1950, 21st in 1960, 31st in 1970 and by 1981 its rank dropped to 46th. Today in the large communities of the world, as an exporting country, we have fallen down from 16th position to 46th position. The figures are here to satisfy anybody. The position is alarming. This would show that the Government should concentrate on one or two points by which it can improve its position.

I want to tell lastly two things. I want to say to the hon. Finance Minister about a gold mine which can be opened and about which he has made a reference in the speech regarding remittances from the overseas Indians. I welcome. Despite all my differences, I welcome the conces-

sions given to the overseas Indians. But let me tell him that the remittances from the overseas Indians are not coming enough. They are not coming because we are failing in the implementation of these things. We have given 2 per cent rate of interest higher than that of the local rate of interest. This time, we have given one per cent more. But whereas in actual practice, we are not utilising best of these and it is where we are lacking. I would like to tell the Finance Minister that I had the privilege of accompanying him in Toronto, Canada when he went for the IMF loan. The representatives of the overseas Indians came to see him. They offered a scheme of Rs. 2,000 crores in foreign exchange if he can only permit the houring schemes in India for overseas Indians. It was a scheme which was initially to be started in the State of Gujarat. But the Chief Minister of Gujarat would not like it as it was proposed and he knows more than anybody else that Rs. 2,000 crores in foreign exchange cannot be brought to India because of the adamant attitude of the Chief Minister of Gujarat. It is for him to decide whether he wants Rs. 2,000 crores in foreign exchange or he wants somebody's ego to prevail upon him.

Secondly, I would like to ask him where is he losing revenue? Speaking from that side last year. I told this hon. House and requested him that it was in 1980 that the Finance Minister brought the proposal about plugging loopholes in Section 80-J of Income tax Act. Sir, the matter had been heard in the Supreme Court but the decision has not yet come. Similarly, matters involving hundreds of crores of rupees are just lying under the stay orders from the various High Courts and the Supreme Court and I requested him to take this item and he would be good enough to remember that I said it in the last Budget debate and I said it in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Finance Ministry. And I am only requesting him today that he be good enough to look into the legal position and take care of only one small simple thing, namely, that the budget proposals are at least cleared within a reasonable time from the courts of law from the stay orders. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to take note of this. As a lawyer, I am telling you. I am telling you from my little experience in the courts of law that you can collect Rs. 2,000 crores within another six months if you only get disposed of all the legal matters wherein your budget proposals are stayed by the court orders. But unfortunately our concrete and practical suggestions go unheard. I would like to know from him what happened to 80-J proposed in this house on 18th June, 1980 and which was heard by the Supreme Court? Why the matter was not decided so far? Why the crux of the matter is not decided by various High Courts?

Sir, let me tell the Hon. House once again. Last year, he brought a proposal to levy duty on the newspaper print material. This was discussed here. He brought the proposal on 27th February. The House began its discussion on 4th of March or so. Before the House could finalize its discussion, a stay order was obtained by someone concerned. We today in 1983 just do not know what is the legal position in respect of the taxes that he is proposing. What is the good of his bringing in the budget proposals under which he cannot recover the dues therefrom simply because of the failure of the legal machinery? I told him last time and I would like to tell him that this is not a matter purely of the Finance Ministry. This is a matter wherein they may need to bring in an amendment in the Constitution and they should see that the revenue proposals brought into the budget are not stayed for years together. The Finance Minister should not simply go on taxing the items without recovering the dues therefrom.

Lastly, I would conclude by saying that the present Finance Minister is the youngest Finance Minister of the country and a lot of pragmatic things are expected of him. But let me tell him, with great respect, that he has disappointed many people like me by bringing the rural funds into the Prime Minister's name. He has used the words that it is to pre-

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

vent abuse and misuse. I would like to know what was the misuse so far. I would like to ask, from a little experience that I have got as a lawyer, what was the misuse of the Income-tax provisions, such as, 35 CC and other such provisions. What required the name of the Prime Minister to be joined? Let me tell him that for the companies which are not permitted to make contribution to political parties, a different avenue has been opened, an illegal avenue has been opened, in the name of giving aid and joining the Prime Minister's name. That is one of the most objectionable things.

I respectfully submit one thing. We can understand a relief fund in the name of the Prime Minister. But bringing a rural fund in the name of the Prime Minister means that the companies that want to save the taxes will be now contributing directly into that fund and ruling political parties will be taking advantage of that. But bringing in this amendment, if the hon. Finance Minister has served the cause of anyone, I would say that he has served the cause of political parties and done a disservice to the nation and to the democracy. Therefore, I condemn it.

With these words, I have done.

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : सभापति महोदय, इनके बारे में यह है :

मंत्री के पावन पद की यह शान, नहीं दीखता दोष कहीं शासन में भूतपूर्व मंत्री की यह पहचान, कहता है सरकार बहुत पापी है ।

श्री मगनभाई बरोट : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं आजाद साहब से, बहुत अदब के साथ कि सरकार में जो कुछ भी खराबी आई है वह मेरे जाने के बाद आई है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They should not object to it. It is a quarrel between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister to make a statement on Assam.

15.50 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): On a motion from the Chair by you, Sir, this House had unanimously adopted a resolution on 23rd February, 1983. Through this resolution an appeal was issued to the people of Assam to strengthen the feelings of mutual cooperataion and brotherhood and find a solution to the complicated problem and help the administration in restoring peace. I had informed this House further of the situation through a statement on 3rd March, 1983, in respect of recent incidents of violence.

Sir, it has been our earnest endeavour to see that the resolution continues to guide our deliberations and actions. It will continue to guide us in future also. It will hasten the process of restoring peace and normalcy, if all concerned with the welfare of the people of Assam govern their conduct and actions in the spirit of the above resolution.

Assam has been passing through automatic experience since 1979. The democratic functioning of the institutions and Government have been systematically subverted. Efforts continue to be made in this direction. This House will have to consider whether any group of people can be allowed to deny the people of a State, the right to be governed by its own elected representatives. It will have to ponder whether any group of self-appointed persons should become the Judge, Jury and the Prosecutor to decide as to who should or should not stay in the State? It will have to decide whether Government should accept a position that in a State various minorities and ethnic groups should subsist at the mercy of parochial groups. Sir, it will have to pronounce

whether Government should submit to pressures which may shake the very foundations of unity and integrity of the country. I am sure, Sir, that the answers to the above questions will be in the negative. The collective wisdom of the people of this country represented through this august House will never permit us to do otherwise.

The agitation in Assam was started by AASU/AAGSP for ostensible purpose of removing foreigners from Assam but in reality removing all outsiders—citizens or foreigners. I am aware that loud protestation will be made by the supporters of Assam agitation, but what could have been the intentions in issuing documented instructions which *inter alia* directed its volunteer forces:

"1. In rural areas the shops owned by non-Assamese persons should be boycotted and cooperative shops should be opened instead.

2. Number of Assamese employees and non-Assamese employees in all Central and State Government offices, factories, industries and business establishments in respective areas will be found out. One copy of each of this assessment will be sent to central office of AASU. Besides, data about sources of business transaction, Head of Office, daily income etc. of such business establishment.

3. The local volunteer forces will take steps to ensure that the foreigners/non-Assamese/anti-Assamese employees are removed and in their place local Assamese are appointed in such firms."

Frequent claims have been made about the "non-violent" nature of the agitation right from 1979 till December, 1982—just prior to calling of elections 272 murders, 1404 assaults, 425 cases of arson, 346 cases of intimidation, 228 cases of mischief and 147 cases of kidnapping, wrongful confinement and restraint besides 330 cases of explosion and recovery of explosives like bombs, grenades etc, can be attributed to this agitation. The lawful authority was systematically sought to be challenged and eroded. All kinds of intimidatory tactics were adopted against those who did not support the agitation. Officials/MLAs and their families were subjected to threats of physical violence and also social ostracisation. Human memory is short but let me remind the Hon. Members of some important incidents in which threat of physical violence were executed.

(i) In April 1980 an attempt was made on the life of Shri Hitendra Saikia, the then MLA (and at present Chief Minister) by throwing a hand grenade on his car.

(ii) A senior technical officer of Oil India was beaten to death in January, 1980.

(iii) About the same time Commissioner, Upper Assam Division, was killed in April, 1981, by explosive devices planted in his chair.

(iv) Explosive devices were planted in the House of Dr. T. M. Baruah, MLA, at Gauhati in which his brother and wife were injured and maid-servant killed.

(v) In June, 1982, a Jt. Director Sericulture was fatally assaulted on the eeve of so-called "Janta Curfew" called by agitators.

(vi) In January, 1980, 78 persons lost their lives in a communal flare up in north bank of Kamrup and Nalbari which also rendered 2,400 families homeless.

(vii) In May, 1980, 22 persons had lost their lives when AASU had vehemently opposed a "demand day" demonstration for submitting memorandum to district authorities by AAMSU (All Assam Minorities Students Union).

(viii) Terror tactics were resorted to in March-April 1981 when explosive devices were planted on railway tracks resulting in derailment of some goods trains and 3 UP Assam Mail resulting in death of one person and injuries to 12.

(ix) On June 9, 1982, there was a series of explosions in Fatasil Ambair market in Gauhati resulting in instan-

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taneous death of 20 persons and injuries to 24 persons.

(x) A similar explosion occurred in Nowgong on August 14, 1982, resulting in death of six persons and injuries to 18 others.

It is for this august House to judge whether conduct conforms to pronouncement and professions.

Posters, leaflets with slogans have appeared from the beginning of the movement which certainly indicate how the mind of some elements has been functioning. Some of these sample of slogans are—

"We shall form our country with blood of martyrs"

"When Assam will be free"

"Bloody Indians go back"

"India has no right to rule Assam."

"Assam region should think of an independent United State of Assam after separating from India".

"INDIAN DOGS LEAVE ASSAM"

There are several leaflets galore advocating violence and sentiments similar to the above slongans. No doubt AASU/AAGSP have denied their association with such activities. But there has never been any strong denouncement and condemnation. I hope and wish that this Hon'ble House will condemn in no uncertain terms activities of all such elements. India's integrity and unity cannot be bartered.

Why elections became necessary had been discussed in the earlier debate in this House and Government position explained. In the absence of lack of consensus on constitutional amendment and having regard to the constitutional obligations elections had to be gone through. I do not want to repeat all the arguments, but would like this House to ponder whether Government should submit to any group of people to subvert the democratic right of people to be governed by their elected representatives. We do not mind if peacefully in a non-violent manner people were asked to adopt a certain posture for or against elections and leave it to the decision of the people to accept or reject such suggestions.

Even before the announcement of elections the agitation leaders during the last round of talks had stated that if Government holds the elections, they will oppose it at all cost and blood will flow. Immediately after the announcement several pamphlets were found in circulation by agitationists containing a programme to stop elections. I will quote some of the documents.

(i) A warning notice was issued by the so-called "Death Squad" under the caption "SATARKA-VANI": It had threatened the Government employees with dire consequences for being loyal to Government.....

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It smacks of Regionald Maxwell's statement made during the 1942 movement.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The threats include assassination of employees, their sons and daughters, rape of wives and grown up daughters. The employees have been warned that their conduct is being kept under close watch.

(ii) Another cyclostyled document captioned "NIRBACHAN PRATIRODHAN KARYYA BYAVASTHA" (Action plan to resist election) details violent methods to be adopted to foil the elections in the State.

The action plan *inter-alia*....

Sir, I am not reading the details of this pamphlet to save time.

The above will illustrate that the intentions of the agitations were not only not peaceful but violence was the basic ingredient of their plans of action. I would urge this House and through this House those who seek to support the agitators to consider whether any Government could allow the subversion of authority which cuts across the very foundations of a democratic society. The question before the House really is whether violence and

terrorism should prevail or Government elected on democratic principles is to govern this country.

In the initial period of their anti-election violent activities in the month of January this year they had mainly concentrated on the coercion of prospective candidates in the form of gherao, kidnapping, assault, arson and disruption of communication links by arson of road bridges and sabotage of railway tracks. However, their failure to prevent the filing of nominations by large number of candidates made them desperate and by February 1983 there were both qualitative and quantitative changes in their violent activities. In February they indulged in series of arson, assault etc. In the process according to State Government there have been 1344 deaths, 611 assaults, 564 arsons, 11 cases of mischief, 12 intimidation and 5 cases of kidnapping through wrongful confinement in the month of January and February alone. Besides this, there have been 111 cases of explosions, 73 cases of recovery of explosives. And even now the State Government is registering the names of certain persons who are found missing. The number is round about 1500.

Determined efforts have been made to snatch arms from police parties and other locations where arms could be got. The cache of arms snatched at various places runs into 24 rifles, 7 revolvers and pistols and 2 sten-guns, 219 mm carbines, 2 muskets, 13 SBBL guns and over 127 rounds of ammunition. There have been at least 135 attacks on police personnel and parties in which 3 policemen have lost their lives and several injured. The agitators also made vigorous efforts to bring dis-affection among the employees against the Government by giving calls for total non-cooperation. On the poll days the agitators declared the polling booths as "no man's zones" and also indulged in a spate of violent activities. There have been 60 incidents of attacks on polling booths, snatching of ballot boxes, arson in polling booths, planting of bombs. Police had to resort to firing on 21 occasions on poll days in which 14 persons were killed. These could not be

One of the local newspapers who have been supporting the agitation has been publishing the above in its editorial page a message for today and the quotations in described by any means a peaceful and non-violent agitation.
these messages have been from Adolf Hitler and Mussolini. One of the quotations was:

> "the very first essential for success is perpetually constant and regular employment of violence."

The other quotation from Mussolini was:

> "there is a violence that liberates and a violence that enslaves. There is a violence that is moral and a violence that is immoral."

It is for the members of this Honourble House to consider from where the inspirations by the agitators and those who are supporting the agitators is being drawn. I leave it to the wisdom of this honourable House to draw its own conclusions.

Criticism had also been levelled about holding elections on 1979 roll without a revision. It is basically a question for Election Commission. But the law made by the Parliament permits such a course and the circumstances justified the decision of Election Commission because revision both due to time constraint and the determined attitude of the agitators would have frustrated this exercise.

I have brought out all these things not with a view to indulge in acrimonious debate but to set the record straight and to plead with those who, without fully realising the actual situation are inadvertently encouraging and supporting the agitators.

Our hearts are heavy at the senseless killing and atmosphere of violence, that has been created. We in the Government of India are and will continue to give maximum support to the primary task of the State Government which it has set upon itself of restoring peace and law and order and rehabilitate the uprooted people. The State Government had declared

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58 police stations as disturbed areas under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act and the Armed Forces, (special Power) Act, 1958. Apart from the control Force, forcese of the other State Governments and Army have been deployed in these areas to restore normalcy in the quickest possible time as the added civil force. Senior police officers of the rank of D.I.G. and above have been posted in each of the districts affected. Re-deployment of forces has been done and plans are afoot to provide armed pickets in the villages where refugees are to be re-habilitated. Though the scale of violence has come down rapidly with these measures, it will take some time before complete normalcy is restored.

Doubts have been raised and demand made about dismissal of this ministry and dissolution of the Assembly on the ground of legitimacy. We are unable to understand this demand. Legitimacy is established through the voters. In spite of determined efforts through terror, people have shown courage to come out and vote. Out of 109 Assembly constituencies for which elections were completed, 4 were returned uncontested. Of the remaining constituencies excepting in three districts, the voting pattern was anything between 30 to 60 per cent. The overall percentage of voting is 33.7 per cent.

This voting, in spite of determined violent methods adopted by agitators, indicates that if agitators had not adopted violent methods, more voters would have come to exercise their right to elect their representatives. The National average percentage of polling in 1967, 1971 and 1977 in the country had been 47.99 per cent, 55.28 per cent and 60.53 per cent. It is significant that except B.J.P., Lok Dal and Janta Parties, all parties registered nationally or recognised in the State participated in the elections.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But, what about the percentage of voting?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have given the percentage. We have to remember that legitimacy on elected representatives is conferred by voters and not by anyone else. There could be no question of dissolution of Assembly or dismissal of the Ministry. Such an act will mean submission to reign of terror and maythem. I would appeal to all concerned to assist the State Government in quickly resto the State Government in quickly restoring groups and the people of Assam.

I went to Assam on 11th and 12th of this month to make on the spot assessment of the situation, including the relief operations. I visited some of the relief camps in the districts of Darrang, Nowgong and Goalpara. My Minister of State, Shri N. R. Laskar has also visited some other camps in the districts of Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur including the other districts visited by me. Between the two of us we have seen 13 camps in which refugees from all communities are getting shelter and relief.

There are 3,10,722 people in the various refugee camps in Assam. The State Government is giving the following scales of rations in the relief camps:—

Rice	.
Adult	. 600 grammes (Per head per day)
Minor	. . 400 grammes
Pulses	. . 100 grammes
Salt	. . 30 grammes
M. Oil	. . 30 grammes

The State Government has also announced rehabilitation grant of Rs. 5,000/—per family for restoring of their houses. In respect of those who have been killed in recent disturbances the State Government has also decided to give Rs. 5,000/—per person to the families of those killed. The State Government is making all possible efforts to render relief efficiently and effiectively. The task is stupendous and has been hampered in some cases because 1,598 bridges have been burnt or damaged in the State which would requir restoration I noticed the keenness and determination of the State Government to ensure that the relief is reached on a regular basis and the people who have been uprooted from their hamlets go back and restart their life as quickly as possible. In fact, in Nellie all

the refugees in the camps have gone back to start the reconstruction. Similarly about 3,000 families in Dhubri and Goalpara have also moved back to the villages. In Goreshwar also, families have moved back to the villages. Proper security arrangements have been provided. It is possible, however, because of constraints and the large number of camps the relief may not have reached in adequate quantities initially but the effort of the State Governmen and the determination to help has been found to be fully reflected. Ministers have been sent to each district to help in organising relief effectively. There is no such complaint that adequate relief is not being provided. Public health and medical aspects have been looked and there is no shortage of medicines. Central Government have released Rs. 10 crores in two instalments for relief and rehabilitation including restoration of bridges in the first instance.

About 14,348 refugees have gone over to West Bengal. Central Government will be reimbursing the expenditure on their account to the West Bengal Government. Assam Governent has been asked to take measures to see that more refugees do not go over to West Bengal and that they are kept in the camps within the State. Assam Government has also deputed senior officers to the camps in West Bengal with a view to bring back the refugees as quickly as possible. 20,000 refugees had also gone to Arunachal Pradesh, Relief has been extended to them and Assam Government is taking measures to see that the refugees come back to their villages. It is with extreme concern that Government has noticed the statement by leaders of AASU/AAGSP namely Shri Atul Bora and Shri Sharma which was published in Assam Tribune on 1-3-83 that there was no question of taking back the refugees seeking shelter in West Bengal who according to them were Bangladeshi vagabonds and beggers collected in trucks and buses by West Bengal Government in the so-called refugee camps on the Assam border. Such cynical mis-representation is extremely sad and potentially dangerous. Such patently irresponsible attitudes towards human suffering should be condemmed by all, irrespective of the political affiliations and partly positions on the Assam issue.

I had made a statement in the House on 3-3-83 on Assam. Since then there have been no major incidents though sporadic incidens are still being reported. Tension also still presists in some areas. State Government is fully siezed of the situation and remains vigilant. It will be conceded that it will take some time before complete normalcy is restored. Efforts are being made to see that this period is as short as possible. Government will not spare any effort in ensuring that affected persons are rehabilitated at the earliest and peace and tranquality is restored in the State so that development programmes accelerated.

Sir, according to the wish of the Chair, I have made this statement although the debate was to start without a statement from me. So, I reserve my righ to reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) गृह मंत्री जी ने बड़ा लंबा बयान दिया है मगर इस बयान में चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर द्वारा लिखे गए उस पत्र का कोई जिक्र नहीं है जिसमें चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर ने 17 तारीख को सुझाव दिया था कि चूंकि 14 तारीख का पोलिंग हो गया है, कांस्टीट्यूशनल आब्लीगेशन पूर्ण कर लिया गया है, अब चुनाव टाले जा सकते हैं। चुनाव टाले जाने चाहिएं। सभापति महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि उस दिन भी हमने मांग की थी कि उस पत्र को सदन की टेबल पर रखा जाना चाहिए। सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी इलेक्शन कमीशन पर फैंक रही है और इलेक्शन कमीशन सरकार को दोषी ठहरा रहा है। यह सदन कैसे फैसला करेगा कि कौन सही है । क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि उनको पत्र मिला है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would read out that letter from the Election Commission when I reply at the appropriate time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We would like to see the text

श्री जगपाल सिंह : (हरिद्वार): हम लोग डिबेट में उस लैटर पर अपना ओपीनियन कैसे करेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस पत्र का निचोड़ अखबारों में छप गया है। जो अखबार वाले जान सकते हैं, संसद सदस्य नहीं जान सकते ? क्या मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह कान्फीडेंशल डाकूमेंट है ? यह कह कर हाउस को अंधेरे में नहीं रख जा सकता।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Sir, it may be necessary to examine the role of the Government as well as the responsibility of the Chief Election Commission for the political decision to hold elections which precipitated this carnage and holocaust. It is not possible for the House to examine and assess the responsibility of the Government and the Chief Election Commission unless that letter is placed on the Table of the House; otherwise, a debate will be meaningless and it will be an attempt to cover up the responsibility of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister say.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am reading out that letter.

If the House so desires, I will place the copies of this letter on the Table of the House.

Sir, this was the letter addressed to the Law Minister and the copy was endorsed to us on 14th February, 1983—not 17th;

> "I enclose herewith a copy of the Memorandum given to me this morning by a delegation of the Bharatiya Janata Party and comprising Shri L. K. Advani, Shri Madan Lal Khurana, Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Shri Sikandar Bakht and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta among others. The Commission is looking into it.
>
> I am writing this to convey to you the offer made by them on behalf of their party to support any amendment to the Constitution beyond the one year limit prescribed under Article 356 of the Constitution. This is for such action as the Government might wish to take."

16.13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 14 तारीख के पोलिंग के बाद क्या चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर ने ला मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा था ? क्या उसकी कापी गृह मंत्री महोदय को मिली थी ? उस पत्र में यह कहा गया है कि 14 तारीख के पोलिंग के बाद अब चुनाव टाले जा सकते हैं। इस खून-खराबे में चुनाव नहीं कराने चाहिएं। क्या यह बात सच है ? इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय हां कहें या न कहें।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This is the only letter which I have received from the Commission. After this we have received not letter and we have enquired from the Law Ministry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has appeared in the Press. Why did you not contradict it when it appeared in the Press?

MR. SPEAKER: We have got it from the horse's mouth.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरी चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर से टेलीफोन पर बात हुई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि उन्होंने पत्र भेजा है। मैं किसको सही मानूं ? यह मामला बहुत गंभीर हो रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is right; he is saying on the floor of the House; I don't have any reason to disbelieve him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has also said; you cannot disbelieve him.

MR. SPEAKER: He is bound by the rules of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is also bound. He has quoted Chief Election Commission and talk on the phone. You cannot discriminate between a Minister and a leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: He is bound by his oath, bound by his Minister's position, that he should place whatever is done, on the floor of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has quoted the telephone conversation with the Chief Election Commissioner.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: Sir, I would like to again repeat that in the Home Ministry we have no such letter or copy of any such letter. But after the reference was made by Shri Vajpayee ji we referred the matter to the Law Ministry and the Legal Department says that they have no such letter.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot make him confess anything more than that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चीफ इलैक्शन कमीश्नर ने कहा कि मैंने सारे मामले में अटारनी जनरल की सलाह ली है । यहां उन्हे बुला सकते है और उन्हें पूछ सकते है कि सलाह ली गई या नहीं और क्या सलाह ली गई ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Sir, when this news item appeared in the Press I also tried to contact the Election office in Gauhati and they also denied having received any such communication.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Ministry is responsible for the communications it receives. If it has not received I cannot make them commit to it but if they have received and if they want to suppress this thing that is something else but I do not believe the Minister will mislead the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, if Government has tapped the conversation between Mr. Vajpayee and the Chief Election Commissioner that can be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is to start the debate?

PROOF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, before the debate starts I want to raise a procedural point. As far as this debate is concerned the Prime Minister of the country is very much involved. In this House she has been making certain statements about refusal of the Opposition parties to extend cooperation.. .(*Interruptions*) Last time you failed to say anything on the matter. Therefore, I would like you to make observation. Her presence in such an important debate is very important. If Pandit Nehru had been alive he would have made it a point to be present.

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed. I cannot conjecture a thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would request you as Speaker not to defend the Prime Minister. Vithalbhai Patel defended the House and not the Prime Minister.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled. No interruption is allowed. Mr. Paswan to speak.

(*Interruptions*)**

16.20 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE.* INCIDENTS IN ASSAM

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम इस सत्र में दोबारा स्पेशल डिस्कशन, आसाम की समस्या पर बहस कर रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने अभी दो बातें कही हैं। वाजपेयी साहब और हमारी पार्टी के नेता मधु दंडवते जी ने सफाई दी है । मैं चाहूंगा कि न सिर्फ गृह मंत्री बल्कि आवश्यकता पड़ें तो आप यहा लॉ-मिनिस्टर को भी सदन में वक्तव्य देने के लिए कहें कि उनके पास कोई पत्र गया है या नहीं।

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लॉ-मिनिस्टर आ गए हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत मामला नहीं बनाना चाहता। यह मामला कंट्रोवर्सियल हो गया है। इस सदन के दो नेताओं ने सरकार पर एलीगेशन लगाया है कि इलैक्शन कमीश्नर ने पत्र ने लिखा है। और इसका मतलब है कि सरकार उस पत्र की या तो दबाना चाहती है, या अंधकार में रखना चाहती है। गृह मंत्री की तरफ से यह जवाब दिया गया है कि अभी तक उनकी नालेज में इस तरह का पत्र नहीं मिला है। एक पत्र मिला है जिसको उन्होंने पढ़ कर सुनाया है और जो माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने लिखा था। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि ला मिनिस्टर अभी हो तो अभी, नहीं तो बाद में सफाई दें कि इनको कोई पत्र मिला है कि नहीं?

यह सर्वोच्च संस्था है और इसको इस तरह गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता है। 1971 में बांगला देश की यही हालत हुई थी जब शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान को अपार बहुमत मिला था और याहया खां और भुट्टो ने मिल कर बहुमत को दबाया था और उसका जो परिणाम हुआ वह हमारें सामने है। इसलिये दोनों मंत्री यहां बैठे हुई हैं होम मिनिस्टर और ला मिनिस्टर। यह सदन की बताएं कि इनको चीफ इलैक्शन ने पत्र भेजा था कि नहीं? चीफ इलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने तोन दिन तक वेट किया था इनके इंस्ट्रक्शन्स का। 14 तारीख के बाद जब दूसरे चुनाव का दौर शुरू हुआ इस बीच में जब वहां से कुछ नहीं आया तो चीफ़ इलैक्शन कमिशनर ने अपने को निस्सहाया अवस्था में पाया और उसके बाद चुनाव हुए और वह हमारे सामने है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे माथे पर कलेक का टीका लगा है, खून का धब्बा लगा है उसको गृह मंत्री जी किसी विरोधी दल के माथे पर थोप करके आप अपने खून के धब्बे को साफ़ नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज शर्म से देश का मस्तक

. . . (व्यवधान)

अगर इसी तरह से हल्ला गुल्ला होता रहेगा तो हम भी कम नहीं है। यदि यही किया तो आपके गृह मंत्री भी नहीं बोल सकते है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : (हरिद्वार) : अगर आप ऐसे करेंगे तो गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री को भी नहीं बोलने दिया जायगा जायेगा। करिये शोर।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने इतना ही कहा कि जो हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही हुई है उससे हमारा सर शर्म से झुक चुका है। किन्हीं लोगों को गर्व होता हो और शर्म न आती हो तो में नहीं जानता। लेकिन जो असभ में हिंसात्मक घटनांये घटी हैं उससे पूरे देश का मस्तक झुका है, विदेशों में हिन्दुस्तान की प्रतिष्ठा गिरी है और असम समस्या ऐसे मोड़ पर पहूंच चुका है जहां हमें गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिये कि हमारा अगला कदम क्या होगा।

लोग मारे गये, बच्चे भी मारे गये हैं, बूढ़े भी भी मारे गये हैं, प्रत्येक तबके के लोग मारे गये हैं। मंत्री महोदय 3 तारीख का जवाब पढ़ा जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि 2 लाख लोग बैघरवार हो गये। आज भी इन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही के संबंध में। लेकिन में जानना चाहता हूं कि यह हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहीं कब से शुरू हुई उनको याद होगा जब अकाली नेताओं के साथ बात-चीत का दौर चला था तो मैंने सेठी साहब से इनके चैम्बर में एक बात कही थी कि जब आपके साथ में

लोग बंदूक के साथ बातचीत करने के लिये आते हैं। हथियारों के साथ आते हैं, तो आप उनसे प्रेम से बातचीत करते हैं। और जब असम के आन्दोलकारी खुले हाथ बातचीत करने के लिये आते हैं तो एयरपोर्ट पर उतरते ही आप उनको गिरफ्तार कराते हैं। इससे समस्या सुलझेगी या उलझंगी? पहले आन्दोलन बिल्कुल अहिंसक था। सरकार और प्रशासन की ओर से उकसाने की बारबार कोशिश की गई और की जाती रहती है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी आंदोलन वहां शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चलता था। जब भी कोई किसी पर हमला करता था तो आंदोलनकारी ,,बोलो महात्मा गांधी की जय" के कर बैठ जाता था। प्रशासन निरुत्तर हो जाता था। लेकिन हिंसक दौर कब चला? यह हिंसक दौर तब चला जब आपने चुनाव की घोषणा की।

आपने पिछली दफा भी कहा, प्रधान मंत्री जी के भी कहा। अपोजिशन की ओर से विरोधी दल के नेताओं की ओर से बारबार कहा जाता रहा, जिस वार्ता का जिक्र किया गया है, उसमे मैं भी था। आप चाहते थे कि उसी सैशन में कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट ले आवें, हम लोग कहते थे कि 5, 6 तारीख को आन्दोलनकारी नेताओं के साथ आपकी बात-चीत चलने वाली है, अगर आज एनाउन्स कर देंगे तो यह माना जायेगा कि वार्ता भंग हो गई, इसलिए आप कोई सैशन बीच में बुलाकर की जाए लेकिन उसके बाद नहीं किया गया। ।

आप कहते हैं वरोधी दल में मतभेद है। यह हो सकता है। लेकिन आप हमको बतलाइये कि लोकदल, जनता पार्टी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी अगर ये तीनों दल आपका समर्थन लोक-सभा और राज्य-सभा में करते तो आप कांस्टीटयूशन? अमेंडमेंट करने के लिए सक्षम थे या नहीं आप सक्षम थे और तैयार भी थे, लेकिन पता नहीं कौन सी बात आपके दिमाग में आयी, किस इंटेलीजैंस ने आपको अक्ल दे दी, आपने एक निर्णय लेकर पूरे देश को .... (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोनय : मे आपसे एक निवेदन कर दूं। हमने पिछली दफा भी इस पर 9 घंटे बहस की थी। यह सारे मुद्दे पहले आ चुके हैं जिनको आप दोहरा रहे हैं । हमारे पास दो घंटे का समय है जब तक यह हाउस और बढ़ायेगा नहीं। आप समय का अनुबन्ध अपने आप कर लीजिए, जिससे सब को बोलने का मौका मिल जाये।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : मिनिस्टर साहब की स्टेटमेंट में भी रैपीटीशन है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी 25 मिनट तक सदन में वक्तव्य दिया है। वह सारे का सारा वही वक्तव्य है ग्रो यह पहले कह चुके हैं। महज इसलिए कि चूंकि अपोजिशन पार्टी की तरफ से डिवेट इनीशियट की जाती है, इसलिए मंत्री जी को बोलना है क्योंकि कल अखबार में पहले नाम आये तो यह आये कि सेठी जी ने क्या कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय नहीं बात सुन लीजिये। इनको कहा गया था कि स्टेटमेन्ट दें। इनको मजबूर किया गया था कि स्टेटमैंट दें, इसलिये दिया गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ठीक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न मैं आपकी गलत बात सुनूंगा और न उनकी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब डिबेट शुरु है, हय इतना ही कहना चाहते हैं कि हम एक मिनट भी नहीं बोलेंगे, आप कहेंगे तो बैठ जाऊंगा लेकिन आप ही के दिमाग में जो जो प्रश्न हैं, वही मंत्री जी से क्लैरीफाई करवा लीजिए। मैं बैठ जाता हूं, बोलूंगा नहीं, लेकिन जब प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्री जी जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं तो बात वही पूछी जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तरफ से बढ़ाते चलें, 12 बजे तक बैठिये, मुझे क्या करना है?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: थे आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या कोई ऐसा देश है इस संसार में जहां विदेशी की समस्या को हल करने के संबंध में कदम नहीं उठाया जाता हो? है कोई ऐसा देश जहां विदेशी की सूची रखी जाती हो कि कौन विदशी है?

आपने चनाव का इतना बड़ा निर्णय ले लिया। इलैक्शन कमिश्नर के संबंध में आपने कह दिया कि उसने कोई पत्र आपको नहीं लिखा है। इलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने पत्र नहीं लिखा है, मैं इस सदन में कमिश्नर पर आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन विद्-ड्यू रैस्पैक्ट यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इलैक्शन कमिश्नर का जो रोल होना चाहिये, इस पर सदन में डिस्कशन हो।

इतना बड़ा गंभीर मामला है, जहां हजारों की संख्या में लोगों के जान-माल का कत्लेआम हो गया, हजारों की संख्या में फैक इलैक्शन के नाम पर, चुनाव के नाटक के नाम पर यह सारी चीजें हो गई, उसके बाद भी इलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने आपके पास रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी। उस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिये।

इलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने रिपोर्ट न भेजी है तो मैं समझता हूं कि आज एप्रोप्रिएट टाइम है कि इलैक्शन कमिश्नर कैसा हो, हिन्दुस्तान के जजेज कैसे हों, जुडिशियरी पर और इलैक्शन कमिश्नर के रोल पर इस सदन में निश्चित रूप से चर्चा होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि हम लोगों के सामने एक असाम का एग्ज़ैम्पल है और एक श्री वहरुल इस्लाम का एग्ज़ैम्पल है जो इस सदन को सोचने पर बाध्य कर रहा है कि सरकार का मोटिव क्या है? सरकार पोलिटिकल मोटिवेटेड होकर कमिटेड जुडीशियरी की तरफ और कमिटेड इलेक्शन्स की तरफ तो नहीं बढ़ रही है---इसके बारे में भी निश्चित तौर पर यहां विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानाना चाहूंगा कि इस एलैक्शन में इतना ज्यादा खुन-खराबा हुआ, तीन हजार से ज्यादा लोग मारे गए जिनमें बच्चे भी शामिल हैं, आपकी सी आई डी क्या कर रही थी? यह चुनाव 1980 में नहीं करवाया गया, 1981 और 1982 में नहीं करवाया गया, जब 1983 में करवाया। जैसे कोई सोया हुआ आदमी एक बार चिल्ला उठता है उसी प्रकार से इस सोई हुई सरकार को एक बार यह याद आ गया कि लोकतंत्र खतरे को है। जिस तरह से लोग साल भर सांप में मारते है और नागमपंचमी के दिन सांप को दूध पिलाते हैं, उसी प्रकार से यह सरकार भी साल भर तो सोयी हु रह गई और अब याद आई गया कि लोकतंत्र खतरे में है। आपने चुनाव का इतना बड़ा निर्णय ले और अब वहां पर आपकी सरकार बन गई है लेकिन वह सरकार लाशों के ऊपर खड़ी है। सर से लेकर पांव तक खून से डूबी हुई वह सरकार है। यदि आपकी सी आई डी ने आपको रिपोर्ट

नहीं दी तो यह आपके गुप्तचर विभाग की कमजोरी है और अगर उसने रिपोर्ट दी परंतु आपने उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया तो यह भी आपकी विफलता है । सरकार ने अहिंसक आंदोलन को हिंसक बनाने का काम किया।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि असम में जो मतभेद पैदा हुए हैं वह किसने पैदा किए? प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अमुक-अमुक जाति के लोग हमें सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और अमुक अमुक जाति के लोग सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। गृह मत्री ने कहा कि अमुक-अमुक लोग पक्ष में हैं और अमुक-अमुक लोग विपक्ष में है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर वे पक्ष और विपक्ष में नहीं भी होंगे तब भी हो जायेंगें । वहां पर आपकी जो सरकार बनी है वह डिवाइड ऐंड रूल की नीति अपना रही है। यदि आपने उस सरकार को बरखास्त नहीं किया तो इस के नतीजे और भी बुरे सामने आयेंगे । आज गृह युद्ध की ओर वहां के लोग बढ़ रहे हैं। वहां पर लोगों का कत्लेआम हो रहा है । इसलिए डिवाइड ऐंड रूल की पालिसी को छोड़ना चाहिए और केन्द्रीय सरकार को आग में घी डालने का काम नहीं करना चाहिए। सारे लोग इसी देश के नागरिक है। उनको इस तरह से दो भागों में बांटने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए जिससे कि वे एक दूसरे की गरदन काटने पर उतारू हो जायें। फिर आप उनकी रक्षा भी न कर सकें। इसलिए यह सरकार की जवाब-देही है।

आपने कहा है कि चुनाव से पहले की चर्चा न हो, चुनाव से बाद की चर्चा होनी चाहिए। चुनाव के लिए पहली आवश्यकता यह होती है कि चुनाव फ्री ऐंड फेयर होना चाहिए । क्या एक भी आदमी कह सकता है कि वहां पर फ्री ऐंड फेयर चुनाव हुए हैं? जो उम्मीदवार थे उन्होंने भी अपने वोट नहीं डाले । फिर वहां पर जो आपके राज्यपाल है उनका क्या रोल रहा है? राज्यपाल एक कांस्टीट्शनल हेड होता है लेकिन उनका वहां जो रोल रहा है उस पर प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लगा है। उम्मीदवारों के फार्म प्रशासकों द्वारा भरे गए और उम्मीदवारों के लिए आफिस तक जाने की जरूरत ही नहीं रह गई। और 1979 की मतदाता सूची पर चुनाव किए गए है। 1979 और 1980 में जिसको उम्र 20 साल हो गई होगी या 20 साल 11 महीने हो गई होगी, क्या उसको वोटे देने का अधिकार नहीं था । उनकी डिमांड थी कि विदेशी को बाहर करो। आपने उसमें जोड़ दिया कि विदेशी का मतलब क्या-क्या होता है। यह आपके दिमाग की उपज है, आंदोलनकारियों की नहीं है। उसका सीधा सा मतलब था कि विदेशी को वापिस करो। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इलैक्शन की जो शर्तें हैं, उनको पूरा नहीं किया गया। दबाब डालकर चुनाव कराया गया है और उसका नतीजा हम लोगों के केसामने हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि आप हमें थोड़ा सा समय और दे दें, तो मेरे पास यह कांस्टीचूयेंसी की लिस्ट है कि कहां पर कितना वोटर है और कहां कितना वोट पोल हुआ है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि 18 से 20 कांस्टीचूयेंसी ऐसी हैं, जहां एक आदमी भी टर्न-अप नहीं हुआ है, वोट डालने ही नहीं गया है। इंजीनियरिंग इन्स्टीचूट में एक कांस्टी-चूयेंसी है, जहां एक वोट . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आपको पोलिंग स्टेशन्स चाहिए, वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। बीहपुरिया जहां

[श्री राम विलास पासवान

जहां पर 64000 वोटर हैं... (व्यवधान).. इतना अखबारों में निकला है, फिर भी इन की समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बीहपुरिया में 64,000 वोटर हैं और 440 वोट पोल हुआ है जिसमें कांग्रेस (आई) के उम्मीदवार 425 वोट पर इलैक्ट हो गए।...(व्यवधान)...सी पी आई को। 11 वोट मिले हैं इंडिपेंडेंट को एक और बेचारा दूसरा इंडिपेंडेंट अपना वोट भी नहीं डाल सका। इसी प्रकार गोहाटी ईस्ट में 73,850 वोटर हैं और 1239 वोट पोल हुए हैं। कमालपुई में 68,759 वोटर हैं और वोट पोल हुए हैं 1094।

MR. SPEAKER: This is on record.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह कैसे इलैक्शन हुआ है। वह में बतला रहा हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: This is on record.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब सारी चीज़ देश को मालूम है, तो डिसकशन क्यों हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is on record. Other Members have also to take part in this debate. Please conclude now.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। धर्मपुर में 65,309 वोटर्स हैं जिनमें 267 वोट कास्ट हुए हैं। 267 पर ही श्री भूमिधर वर्मन साहब जीत गए हैं। इलैक्शन क्या मखौल हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आप घंटी बजा रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहता हुं कि सरकार की नीयत क्या है और सरकार देश को किस रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहती है। क्या सरकार चाहती है कि पीट-पीट कर जो लोग अहिंसात्मक तरीके से भी समस्या का निदान चाहते हैं, उनको भी बन्दूक की नौंक पर एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट बनाने का काम करें। आप देश को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं, यह सवाल आज हमारे सामने विचारणीय हैं। आपने चुनाव करवाया है। उम्मीद थी कि गृह मंत्री जी जब स्टेटमेंट देंगे तो उस समय उनको वह दृश्य याद आएगा कि किस तरह से वहां बच्चों को मारा गया है। यदि उनको ख्याल करके स्टेटमेंट देते तो आज सरकार को अपनी गलती का आभास होना चाहिए था। आज इतने दिनों के बाद भी और विरोधी दल के लोग शुरू से कहते आ रहे है, उसके बावजूद भी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया कि सरकार की गलती क्या है, जिसका जवाब सरकार के पास नहीं है। मेरे पास रिपोर्ट है। हमारी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी ने टेलीग्राम करके रोका था कि आप देश को इस खुन-खराबे के रास्ते पर मत ले जाइये। दो-दो बार रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने....(व्यवधान)...जब से आपकी अध्यक्ष श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हुई हैं...(व्यवधान)...

रविन्द्र वर्मा साहब दो-दो बार टेलीग्राम कर चुके, हमारी पार्टी के प्रेसीडेंट चन्द्रशेखर जी ने आप को लिखा, इस सब के बावजूद भी आपने अपने अहं में आ कर वहां चुनाव करा लिये। कभी सरकार कहती है कि अपोज़ीशन के साथ वार्ता करें। लेकिन इस वार्ता के पीछे सरकार की नीयत क्या है--हम जानते हैं। जब सरकार के गर्दन फंसने की बात हो तो सरकार अपोज़ीशन के साथ बातचीत का सिलसिला चलाती है, लेकिन गर्दन निकल जाने के बाद सरकार अपोज़ीशन को ही बदनाम करती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): सरकार चाहती है कि अपोज़ीशन गर्दन फंसाये।

राम विलास पासवान : सेठी साहब, आप देश के गृह मंत्री हैं, आप के प्रति हमारे मन में बहुत आदर है। आप अपने इस रवैये को छोड़िये। यदि यही रवैया चलता रहा, तो फिर हम लोगों को कभी भी यदि आप आमंत्रण देंगे-द्विपक्षीय वार्ता या त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता का-तो बहुत सोच समझ कर चलना पड़ेगा कि उस में कितना पोलिटिक्स है और कितनी वह वार्ता राष्ट्रीय हित में होगी। जिस लिये मैं आप से यह कहना चाहुंगा कि अपोज़ीशन के साथ इस तरह से सरकार ब्लेकमेल न करे। अपोज़ीशन का काम है कहां-कहां खामियां हैं, गल्तियां हैं, उन को दिखलाना। निर्णय लेने के लिये आप स्वतंत्र हैं, आप निर्णय लीजिये, लेकिन हमारा जो फर्ज है, वह हम पूरा करते रहेंगे, आप को उन के प्रति आगाह करते रहेंगे, लेकिन अपोज़ीशन के साथ इस तरह का ब्लेक-मेल चल नहीं सकेगा।

अंत में, मैं सरकार के सामने कुछ मांगें रखना चाहता हूं-हमारी पहली मांग है कि असम की सरकार जो निर्दोष लोगों के खून पर खड़ी है, लाशों पर खड़ा है, जिसका नख से सिर तक खून से सरोबर है, जिस खून में बच्चों, बूढ़ों और नौजवानों का खून शामिल है, उस सरकार को बरखास्त करो और वहां की असेम्बली को भंग करो। हमारी दूसरी मांग-वहां की असेम्बली को भंग कर के वहां पर प्रेसिडेन्ट रूल कायम किया जाय। तीसरी मांग-आप ने वहां के आंदोलनकारियों के साथ वार्ता खत्म कर दी है-कोई भी सूझबूझवाला आदमी आप की इस कार्यवाही को एप्रीशियेट नहीं करेगा। आप आंदोलनकारियों के साथ तुरंत वार्ता को चलायें। वे आप के देश के लड़के हैं, नागरिक हैं। विदेशियों को आप प्रश्रय देंगे और अपने घर के बच्चों को गोलियों से उड़ायेंगे इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात दूसरी नहीं हो सकती। इस लिये उन के साथ वार्ता को चलाइये। अंतिम मांग-आप एक कमीशन नियुक्त कीजिये। वह कमीशन इस बात की जांच करे कि अभी तक जो घटनायें हुई हैं उन के लिये सरकार कितनी ज़िम्मेदार है, उन के लिये अपोज़ीशन कितनी ज़िम्मेदार है, इलैक्शन कमीश्नर कितने ज़िम्मेदार हैं, आप की सी०आई०डी० कितने ज़िम्मेदार है और आप के गवर्नर कितने ज़िम्मेदार हैं। हमारी ये चार मांगें हैं जिनको आप स्वीकार कीजिये।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि आप उन के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था कीजिये। आप कहते हैं कि वहां रिलीफ के कार्य चल रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी जानकारी यह है कि नहीं चल रहे हैं। कहीं-कहीं तो लोगों को एक दाना भी अनाज का नहीं मिलता है, दवा की व्यवस्था नहीं है, कपड़े की व्यवस्था नही है। लाखों की संख्या में लोग दूसरे प्रांतों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। आप इन सारी चीज़ों की व्यवस्था कीजिये तथा जो हमारी चार मांगे हैं उन को मानिये तथा देश को गर्त में जाने से बचाइये।

इन शब्दों के साथ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार को नहीं, बल्कि आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं, आप ने दोबारा इस पर चर्चा करने का अवसर सदन को दिया।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : (सीतापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य सदन के सामने रखा है, उस को सुनने के बाद हमारी आंखें खुल जाती हैं। असम में जिस तरह हिंसा का ताण्डव नृत्य खेला गया है, उस के लिये कौन दोषी है? किस के ऊपर उस की जिम्मेदारी को रखा जाये—आज इस सदन को यह फिक्स करना चाहिये, निर्णय लेना चाहिये। हम सब ने बड़े खुले दिल

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी]

से, जो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, संविधान की शपथ ले कर संविधान को अक्षुण रखने की, उस की रक्षा करने की शपथ खाई है, ऐसी स्थिति में हमें बहुत सफाई से बात करनी चाहिये कि क्या असम में चुनाव करा कर हम ने संविधान की रक्षा की है या संविधान के खिलाफ काम किया है? मैं ऐसा मानती हूं कि संविधान की रक्षा करने के लिये हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और हमारी सरकार ने सही कदम उठाया । मैं असम के इलैक्शन में गई थी । . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) : असम में जो मर रहे हैं, वे भी आपके बच्चों के समान हैं।

डा राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : मैं इसीलिए यहां पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं क्यों कि मैं एक माता का दिल रखती हूं और इसीलिए बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं कि मैं एक पत्नी का दिल रखती हूं और मैं इसलिए खड़ी हुई हूं कि मैं एक बहन का दिल रखती हूं और मैंने अपनी आंखों से वह दृश्य देखा है, जो आसाम में हुआ है। जो कुछ वहां पर हुआ है, वह मैंने वहां घरों को जलते देखा है और गावों को तबाह होते देखा है । मैंने अपनी आखों से देखा है । मैंने जवान लोगों की लाशों को देखा है । मासूम बच्चों की लाशों को देखा और स्त्रियों की लाशों को देखा है। . . (व्यवधान) . . . जो लोग कमजोर होते हैं । वे चिल्लाते हैं, मैं कमजोर नहीं हूं और मेरी बात आप को सुननी पड़ेगी। आप लोगों ने जिस तरह से देश को एक कगार पर ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है, वह सब लोग जानते हैं। मैं विरोधी पक्ष के भाइयों से एक बात साफ़ तौर पर कहना चाहती हूं। मैं उस पीढ़ी की हूं और ऐसी ट्रेनिंग ले कर यहां इस सदन में आ बैठी हूं कि हिम्मत से अपनी बात कह सकूं। मैं अवसरवादिता की राजनीति पर नहीं बल्कि कुछ सिद्धांतों को ले कर इस सदन के अंदर आई हूं । मैंने अपनी आंखों से छोटे-छोटे बच्चों की लाशों को देखा है। 8 वर्ष की लड़की, 5-6 साल के बच्चों और 8 महीने के बच्चों की लाशों को मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। आखिर इन चीजों के लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है ।

कई माननीय सदस्य : आप जिम्मेवार हैं, आपकी सरकार जिम्मेवार है । . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : चिल्लाने से आसाम की समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। आप चाहे कितना भी चिल्ला लें, इस से आसाम की समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। आज मैं यह कह सकती हूं और जब मैं यह कह रही हूं, तो जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहती हूं कि आज जो कुछ आसाम में हो रहा है और जिस से लोगों की जानें गई हैं, उस के लिए उधर के बैठने वाले लोग जिम्मेवार हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अभी मुझ से पहले विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य श्री पासवान कह रहे थे कि ये जो चुनाव वहां पर हुए हैं, उन के पहले आसू के लड़के या या गण संग्राम परिषद् के लड़के अहिंसक रुप से काम कर रहे थे लेकिन वे उन घटनाओं को भूल गये, जिन को गृह मंत्री जी सिलसिलेवार डेटवाइज अपने वक्तव्य में बताया। चुनाव से पहले जो कुछ हुआ, उस में अनेक कर्मचारी मारे गये, अनेक अफ़सर मारे गये और कितने ही लोगों पर हमले हुए। वर्तमान समय में जो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री हितेश्वर सेकिया हैं, उन के ऊपर भी जो बम फैंका गया था, वह चुनाव के पहले ही फैंका गया था।

यह चुनावों के बाद की बात नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आप का यह कहना गलत है कि पहले यह आंदोलन अहिंसकात्मक था। यह भी आप का कहना गलत है कि और दूसरे लोगों ने उसे हिंसत्मक बनाया। जब मैं वहां पर थी, तो मेरे हाथ में कुछ परचे आए थे और उन से यह बात स्पष्ट है और यह बात साफ़ हो कर सामने आई है कि विदेशी नागरिकों के नाम पर बात को कहां से कहां ले जाया जा रहा है। हम ने एक परचा देखा और उस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि आखरी बार जो वार्ता दिल्ली में हो रही थी, हम यह समझाते थे कि हम उन लोगों के खिलाफ हैं जिन्होंने तेजपुर, में जबकि विदेशी वहां आए थे, उन का स्वागत हरे झंडे दिखा कर किया था या जिन्होने पिछली बार बंगला देश का झंडा फहरा कर खुशियां मनाई थी। उन विदेशी नागरिकों को यहां से हटाया जाए। इसके मायने साफ हैं कि इन लोगों में कुछ ऐसे है जिनके दिमाग ऐसे है कि वे हरे रंग पर विश्वास नहीं करते। यह हमारी माइनोरिटीज के भाइयों पर आक्षेप है। हमने जो इस देश का कांस्टीचयुशन बनाया है उसमें हमने इस देश को सेक्युलर स्टेट माना है। हमारे देश में इतने करोड़ मुसलमान भाई रहते हैं। अगर इस तरह से उनको हटाने की बात कही जाए, उनके घरों को जलाने की बात कही जाए तो कैसे यह चीज़ बर्दास्त की जा सकती है।

(व्यवधान)

हमने जो देखा है वह हम बता रहे हैं। जो असम में हुआ है, उसे हम यहां रख रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं। डोंट रिकार्ड।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमार वाजपेयी : दोपुर में जो कुछ हुआ वह बड़ा शर्मनाक है। वहां ट्राइबल्स के घर जलाये गये। जो हमारे ट्राइबल्स भाइयों के गांवों के आसपास में पुल थे उनको उड़ाया जा रहा था, सड़कों के ऊपर पेड़ काट-काट कर डाले जा रहे थे। इससे उनमें गुस्सा था। वहां दो ट्राइबल लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार की घटनायें भी सामने आयीं। इससे भी ट्राइबल गांव के लोगों के गांवों में बहुत रोष फैला। एक ट्राईबल गांव के लोगों ने हमला करने की बात की। इस तरह से ट्राइबल और नान-ट्राइबल लोगों के बीच यह स्थिति पैदा की गयी। यह एक्ट्रीमिस्ट्स लोगों ने की ? कांग्रेस के लोगों ने कांग्रेस की सरकार ने कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने यह नहीं किया। इस स्थिति के लिए वे लोग दोषी हैं जो चुनावों के बायकाट का नारा दे रहे थे। अगर उन्हें चुनावों का बायकाट करना था तो वे अपने घरों में बैठते। वे महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं और ऐसी स्थिति वहां पैदा करते हैं। आसू के प्रेजीडेंट ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि हम यह नहीं कहते कि हम चुनावों का खाली बायकाट करेंगें, हम तो कहते हैं कि हम इन इलेक्शनों को रोकेंगें और एट एनी कास्ट रोकेंगें। उन्होंने हर तरीका अपनाया। यह चुनावों का बायकाट करना नहीं कहा जा सकता।

मैं गौहाटी के सरकिट हाऊस में थी। वहां बी जे०पी० के उस हाउस के माननीय सदस्य भी ठहरे थे। उनका मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहती। वे वहां बैठे हुए चुनावों का बायकाट करा रहे थे और मैं वहां चुनावों का संचालन कर रही थी। ये लोग हर तरह के कामों में वहां लगे हुए थे और तरह तरह से वहां कार्य कर रहे थे। आज वे लोग यहां बैठे हुए मरे हुए लोगों के लिए आंसू बहाने की बात कर रहे हैं।

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी]

मेरा विचार है कि इन सब चीजों के पीछे भारतीय जनता पार्टी है। (व्यवधान) इनकी मनोवृत्ति ऐसी है।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि ये लोग आज यहां पर बैठे हुए कह रहे हैं कि इतने लोगों की हत्याएं हो गयीं, इतने लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER Please sit down. This is not the way. sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज आप कह रहे हैं कि टोकाटाकी कर रहे हैं। आपको याद होगा कि जब असम पर चर्चा हो रही थी और कांग्रेस का नाम लिया गया था, नाम लेते ही . . (व्यवधान) हमें आज इंदिरा कलई खोल दी है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जुबानी-जुबानी एक दूसरी की कलई खोलिए।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज ये लोग कह रहे हैं कि चुनाव क्यों कराए गए। 14 तारीख के बाद इलैक्शन कमीशन ने कहा था कि चुनाव बंद कर दो। जब इतनी हिंसा हो रही थी तो क्यों नहीं आपने चुनाव बंद करवा दिए ? मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि अगर देश के ऊपर हमला हो तो क्या हम अपनी फौज को यह कहेंगे कि वह बोर्डर की रक्षा न करे, क्योंकि उनकी जान चली जाएगी। (व्यवधान) इसी तरह से अगर हमारे संविधान पर हमला होता है, प्रजातंत्र की हत्या होती है तो श्रीमती गांधी, जिनके हाथ में इस देश का नेतृत्व है उनका कर्त्तव्य है कि वह चुनाव कराए। इनके द्वारा रचे गए चक्रव्यूह में अगर कुछ जानें चली गई तो इस डर से कानून के रक्षक घर में नहीं बैठ सकते। इसलिए कानून की रक्षा की गई।

अब इनका कहना यह है कि जो सरकार चुनी गई है इसको खत्म कर दिया जाए। आवाज उठाई जा रही है कि फिर से प्रेसीडेंट रूल कायम कर दिया जाए। एक तरफ तो ये चुनाव की बात करते हैं और जब जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार आ जाती है तो कहते हैं कि इसको खत्म कर दो। अभी महीनाभर भी नहीं बीता है और कहते हैं कि उसको खत्म कर दो। इस तरह की दो तरह की बातें ये लोग करते हैं। इस तरह की बातें हमारी पार्टी से नहीं होती। हम कांग्रेस के लोग इस चीज पर विश्वास करते है कि इस देश में प्रजातंत्र हो जिसकी बुनियाद हमने डाली है। हम प्रजातंत्र पर विश्वास करते हैं और इसकी रक्षा करेंगे चाहे कैसी भी चुनौती हमारे सामने क्यों न हो।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गलत बात कर रहे हैं, आप अनरगल बात कर रहे हैं। जब आप बोलेंगे तो आपको भी छुट्टी होगी और आप उस वक्त अपनी बात कहिएगा। लेकिन बीच-बीच में इस तरह से उठ कर बोलना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) ; ये ईमानदारी की बात कर रहे हैं कि इनको भी ईमानदारी की बात करनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप इनको कह रहे थे। अब वहीं बात आप के ऊपर भी लागू होती है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या जरूरत है इस हाउस की ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is too bad. Let us go out, then.

(*Interruptions*)

डा राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : . . . इसमें जनता पार्टी का हाथ है यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रही हूं कि कुछ महीने पहले चुनाव के पहले एक बार भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने सारे देश में असम दिवस मनाया था और किसी पार्टी ने नहीं मनाया। और चुनाव के दौरान क्या होता था। इनके दल के लोगों की मीटिंग होती थी, लेकिन जब हम लोगों को मीटिंग होने की बात होती थी तो कभी जनाता कर्फ्यू या कभी बंद, इस तरह की चीजें की जाती थीं। इसका मतलब क्या था। ये लोग ही उन चीजों को करवा रहे थे।

आज जब हम लोग चुन कर के आ गए हैं तो ये लोग इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं। क्या वहां का चीफ मिनिस्टर आसाम का नहीं है। क्या वहां पर मंत्री परिषद के लोग आसाम के नहीं हैं या जो चुनकर आए हैं क्या आसाम के लोगों ने उनको वोट नहीं दिया है। हम वहां के लोगों के वोट से चुन कर आए हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हो रहा है।

डा राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : हम ने एक जाति के वोट नहीं लिए हैं। हमारी सरकार सब का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। परसेंटेज की बात की गई। मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि हापलांग एरिया, कापलांग एरिया, कछार एरिया, पहाड़ी एरिया और बहुत से एरियाज में, उत्तरी एरियाज में बहुत जगहों पर 40 परसेंट वोटिंग हुई है, कहीं 35 परसेंट वोट पड़े हैं। हमारे टोटल वोट 35 प्रतिशत पड़े है। मैं खुद वहां पहले दिन हैलिकाप्टर से गई थी और देखा कि लंबी लाईन लगी हुई थी जहां पर कि लोग वोट डाल रहे थे। यहां पर आज लोग कह रहे हैं कि हमको वोट ही नहीं मिले। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि बेईमानी के वोट नहीं पड़े है। . . . **(व्यवधान)** हमने दूसरे दिन भी देखा कि गांव के लोग वोट डाल रहे थे। आपको ट्राईबल एरिया में जाकर देखना चाहिए था। औरतें वोट डालने के लिए अपने कास्ट्यूम में, रंग-बिरंगी पोशाक में आई थी, उनकी तस्वीर भी है। ये लोग कहते हैं कि हमको वोट नहीं मिले। कांस्टीट्यूशन का नाम लेकर प्रजातंत्र की दुहाई देने वाले हमारा मजाक उड़ा रहेहैं। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि प्रजातंत्र को रक्ष करने के लिए हमने सेक्रीफाइस किया है। मेरी अपील यह है कि खून-खराबी के और बैगुनाह लोगों को भी मरने से रोका जाए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a very heavy heart I rise to speak on the present situation in Assam.

I do not like to join some of the Members in naming who is responsible at the moment. Rather I am interested in seeing that passions that have been aroused in Assam die down, and all sections of the people sit, talk amicably and settle the issues.

The intensity of the violence and the magnitude of it will overwhelm any Indian heart, any man who has love for human kind. More than 10,000 people, most of them children and women, have lost their

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lives unarmed, undefended, not knowing for what they were going to die, but they had to die because of the conspiracy of circumstances. Two lakhs of people have been rendered homeless. If a man is killed, whether he belongs to the minority group or mojority group, that is unmaterial. He is an Indian; he is a human being; he is killed. That should be our concern. When I speak, I do not speak only for minority group, but I speak for all the people, who have lost their livese, have been rendered homeless and are living in an atmosphere of terror, insecurity and unknown future.

This House has already debated the Assam situation. What is the point now? How to bring succour to millions of people? How can they be rehabilitated? Even if there are friends who think that there are some foreigners—may be there are some foreigners; no political party in India has denied that there can be some foreigners—when there was some sort of an agreement to treat 1971 as cut off year, all the political parties agreed that the people coming afer 1971 should be detected and deported—but in a civilised society, even a foreigner is entitled to humane treatment. Even the prisoners of war cannot be annihilated.

There are a very few, who have outrightly condemned the perpetrators of this violence. Hundreds of people have been killed and the refugee camps are there. The perpetrators of this violence are issuing statements that the refugees have killed themselves and they are in the refugee camps only for rations and that the refugees who are in West Bengal are the creation of the West Bengal Government. They have landed themselves to tsis fathomless depth of inhumanity. There may be differences but the condition of any civilise dexistence is to be governed by rule, by law. What is happening today in Assam? Do you think that the foreigners are being driven out? It is the linguistic and the religious groups that are fighting and are suffering. The Assamese who have lost their lives are not foreigners. In Nellie those who have lost their lives, they are not foreigners. It is simply a case of mass extermination, genocide and I want that this House should unequivocally condumn it. It is not the question of any party, it is a question of all of us representing the whole of India. It is not only Assam that is burning. It is not only the future of hundreds or thousands of people that is at stake but it is the unity of India that is at stake. They can claim that if there are any foreigners they should not be there, but it is equally true that the people who are Indians have a right to live in India. No power can drag them out by any propaganda. If the Government is civilised, it is its primary duty, and the Constitution enjoins on it, to defend the rights of life. That is the primary fundamental right of any Indian citizen. That should be done. All other questions can be settled across the table. There may be differences. Some of my friends are telling about the Election Commission. I have before me the report in the latest issue of *India Today*. Here, the caption is "There was no Option". Mr. R. K. Trivedi says. "There was no option but to hold the elections under the existing provisions of the Constitution. The only alternatives could have been if an amendment had been passed through Article 356 to extend the President's Rule or an Emergency had been declared in Assam under Article 356. Even in case Emergency had been declared Parliament would have had to approve of it and the Election Commission would have had to certify that the continuance of President's rule was necessary. "That is what he has told. Then about his opinion on existing laws he says "I think, the crux in Assam is that the agitators do not merely want an enumeration of the foreigners 'they want a redefinition of the term citizen". We have to deeply think over the matter. What is the crux of the problem? There is no political party in India which will support the foreigners to stay in India but there is a way also to detect them and take measures about them. The question is on what basis you are going to determing who is a foreigner and who is not a foreigner? That is the main question.

Now I come to violence.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do that at least in the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No, Sir. I am a very peace-loving man. That you know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): He is a Marxist. He has a right to do it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That is your propaganda. Try to get rid of your own propaganda troubles.

The question is whether it is a fact that violence started with the declaration of elections. Facts stare at your face, cold facts. It started right from 1980, even before that. It started in 1979 during Mangaldoi election. Is it not a fact that innocent indians were killed, Central Government officers were killed? Is it not a fact that bomb exploded? All the time they were taking the name of Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi and Gandhiji would have turned in his grave if he could see the actions of these agitators. It was never peaceful. Many people were killed and the agitators never condemned these killings. On the other hand, some of them took pride in it and said "look here, see the shape of things to come, if you do not agree to what we say; either agree or be ready to take violence from us; we will see that the whole of the Brahmaputra river becomes red with human blood." Do you think it was peaceful? Do you think in India it happened before, that a particular section of the agitationists ever declared a janata curfew?

I charge you, Mr. Sethi, and the Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi that you spent a very costly year with criminal procrastination, when you could not take any decision. Why could you not do it? Why did you allow the movement to gather momentum? Why could you not stop it? We asked you to take both administrative and political steps. Repeatedly we have said in this House that this movement was backed by the Assam administration. Initially, it was not backed by the Assamese people, because many a time it flopped in Gauhati. But when the Assam administration actively took part in it, then it started picking up.

Who are the people who are taking part in this destruction? Also, have you seen the destruction and its magnitude? Have you seen the methods they have used? The SSB the counter insurgency trained people, they are in the movement; so also some ex-military men and some military men who are on leave in Assam. When I say that this movement is secessionist, I do not mean that all the Assamese people understand or fathom the depth of the whole scheme.

There is a newspaper report "Assam Liberation Army Chief Arrested". Most probably you are aware of the fact that their leader is one ex-DIG of Assam, Shri Kakoti. He was your ex-Director of Home Guards. He is now underground and he is now leading the movement. Is it not a fact, according to the same newspaper report, that 9 scientists were held at Jorhat? You look into it and tell me what they were doing. You look and tell me what are the arms they are using and from where they are getting these arms. Do you know how they are using the grenades? Is it a part of a peaceful movement or a part of the well-laid, well-organised, deep-rooted conspiracy with a long-term view? It is for the Government to say all these things. Where are they getting money from? . . . (*Interuptions*) These are questions vary important questions, which you have to answer.

When it is a question of the security of our country, the integrity of our country, irrespective of our party affiliations, the country is higher, the unity of the country and the brotherhood of the people are higher than the temporary . . . . (*Interruptions*) I am really sorry that this fratricidal war, a community warring against another community, is going on all these years. This is a dangerous thing. That is why we warned you that the time has come to take preventive and remedial steps. But then some people laughed at us. All the same, we warned you, just as we warned you against the extremist elements in Punjab.

Coming to elections, my party supported the elections. We still hold the view that there was no option but to hold the elec-

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tions in Assam. But we are decidely against the persecution of the people of our country. We stand for democratic rights. Is it not a fact that we demanded of Mr. Sethi and his party that before they hold the elections they must create conditions for free and fair elections? Did you take the necessary steps? I think you did not. And I would blame also some other parties who did not participate in the elections. By not participating in the elections you allowed Mrs. Gandhi to appear as the saviour of the minorities.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: She left the field open for you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like Mr. Sethi to answer this: In your election manifesto in Assam you did not say anything about violence and killing. Why? To appease the agitators, still dreaming that you will win them over and bring them to your side. You did a wrong thing. You should have condemned the violence through your manifesto. And also when Mrs. Gandhi says that the leaders of the movement there are children, I would ask: Are you proud of your children who are murderers, who want to destroy the country? There can be no compromise with those forces which want to destroy the unity of the country. There is no question of opportunism for temporary gain. You are the party, you are the leader responsible so long as you are in power to maintain peace and you have not played your role well. You wanted to win them over, to get them to your side. But unfortunately, at the last moment you could not.

Sir, I would say now also, let us all unite, let us fight the agitators politically and isolate the extremist elements. I believe, in Assam saner elements are there, but they cannot come to the surface because of the terror tactics adopted by the agitationists.

Before concluding, I would say that some of our friends here talk about Assam and all that, but here is a Memorandum submitted and one of the signatories is Mr. Syed Shahabuddin, a Janata leader in the other House. What is the demand of Mr. Shahabuddin along with others? The demand is, "Continued deployment of Army, BSF and CRPF in affected areas till normalcy returns." This is the demand of a Janata leader. Sir, we also demand it. Today, the Assam Police is partisan. Just as we condemn the PAC in communal riots, the Assam police is taking part actively in the annihilation campaign. You cannot rely on Assam Police.

What is the other demand of the Janata leader? "Withdrawal of Assam Battalion from those areas." This is precisely what we are also demanding. The other demand is, "Ban on publication of inflammatory material in press or otherwise."

Sir, I am a pugnacious champion of freedom of the press. But I also believe that nothing should be done to inflame the passions of the people so that one section of the people is inflammed to kill another section of the people. So, no such publication should be there where one is incited to kill the other. That is the basic thing.

Sir, the other demand is: "Seizure of unlicensed arms". I also support it. I also support their demands when they say in their Memorandum:

"Long-term Measures:

1. Restructuring and reorganisation of Assam Police and Assam Battallion to reflect the population composition of Assam, as instructed by the Government of India, i.e., representation of Muslims in all units and at all levels upto at least 25 per cent.

2. Higher representation of minorities and other weaker sections in the civil administration at all levels."

The Administration, the Police, should reflect the demographic composition of the people. I would say, to all sections of the House—Sir, I do not claim any profundity, but I have been trying to study the movement—that this is the movement led by a minority of the upper caste Hindus. I would ask: How many Scheduled Castes are there in the police? How many Scheduled Castes are there in the

Assam Administration? The whole Administration, the Police administration, is monopolised by higher caste Hindus neglecting the tribals, neglecting the Scheduled Castes and neglecting other minorities. We have to go deep into it.

Thousands of refugees have taken shelter in Arunachal and in West Bengal. The economic burden will be very high. Until and unless the Central Government comes forward, it will remain a knotty problem. The Central Government has only assured that they will render financial assistance for one month. What will happen after one month? In 1980 disturbances, more than 17,000 people crossed over to West Bengal. They are still there in refugee camp in Bengal. The Central Government should assist Arunachal Government and West Bengal Government and also take immediate measures so that these refugees can go back to their homes. This may be done immediately.

(*Interruptions*)

To conclude, I would urge upon all political parties, as at the very outset the agitation leaders declared that national political parties were irrelevant, all sections of people should be brought round the negotiating table. These agitationists do not represent all Assamese people. All sections of people should be brought round the negotiating table and through peaceful way this matter should be settled. The genuine grievance of the Assemese should be looked into and an amicable and peaceful settlement should be brought about.

17.22 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI—*in the Chair*].

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I have heard speeches by the Opposition leaders as well as from our party. The Assam situation has been discussed in this House time and again. Our iron Home Minister who has recently been to Assam has given a very correct statement regarding the past, present situation and the circumstances under which election has been held.

It is very unfortunate that about 1400 people have died and about 3,30,000 people have been made homeless-Assamese, Bengalis and tribal sections.

Government was formed. Things are coming to normalcy in a peaceful manner. But I am sorry to say that one of the national leaders Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee goes to Shillong. I am quoting from *The Assam Tribune*. This paper is considered as a bible by AASU and BJP. It says—

> "The President of the Bharatiya Janata Party Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a serious allegation against the relief operations being conducted by Assam Government for the riot affected people saying that the indigenous people who were equally affected were not getting as much attention as the 'foreigners' were getting."

Does he mean to say that all the people—3,30,000-which consist of Bengalis, Hindus, Muslims, Tribals other than Assamese speaking, are all foreigners?

I would request him to clarify on the floor of this House not for me but for the B.J.P. of Cachar District. If he has not said he should contradict this statement in the Paper. I still believe that he has not said so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are right.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: But if he has not said it, it is all right. But one very nice thing is that what he says in Gauhati was never agreed to be said in Delhi and in his house by him. I cannot understand the politics of this gentleman.

Madam, you will be surprised to know that a group of BJP MPs visited Assam. Do you know, what statement they made? We including Shri Rajesh Pilot and others were there. It never happened after our Independence, and our Party cannot dream of it. If he again comes

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to power—I do not think he will come—he will do it. One of their MPs Shri Jaswant Singh said in Assam Tribune that the Assameseman should be posted as the Governor of Assam. What a parochial idea it is! Nowhere in the country, have we seen that a Governor of a particular State hails from that particular State. But your M.P. has given the statement.

In your speech, you said, why the elections have been held. I am not bringing in any controversy. I want only your answer. Don't get excited. In 1979, the voters' list had been made. May I ask him in the same place and in the same platform when he delivered speeches with Shri Dinesh Goswami and others who have been selected and elected by the voters' list of 1979, why didn't he ask them to resign? In that case, you create a precedent that you do not accept that voters' list. There you want to speak with them on same platform. There you have accepted them. Again, you say, 1979 voters' list is not correct and it is full of foreigners. There are very many contradictions. I can only say that Assam will be saved if you stop going to Assam. Why? (*Interruptions*). There are reasons for it. If this gentleman goes to Assam, he only visits those houses where people have been killed by police firing while doing arson or looting and he never visits the relief camp.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did visit the camps. What are you talking?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : No You never visited those camps which you consider to be foreigners. Why? I would like to tell this House the incident that happened in Nellie. It is not for the voting only. 2,000 votes were there and only 250 votes were polled. They boycotted the elections. Then, why were they killed? In Barburi, you would be shocked to hear that 420 people have been killed out of 900 people who lived there. They have never gone for voting. Why have they been killed. The reason being that the BJP along with their RSS cadre fend the agitationists for the last one year. They made assessment of what are the local disputes on land or even in particular matter regarding *Mandir* or *Masjid* and they instigate them. I say with all responsibility. That is what they have done in Assam.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How many BJP members are in Assam?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: That is the trouble. You can never come to power in Assam. That is why you put the flame. This is your specific purpose. You do not want peace in Assam. Now, the election results have been given in the list. My dear friend Shri Paswan has left. He has given certain figures. But he gave only those figures that go to their advantage. Just like an advocate arguing his client's case before the Supreme Court. Here is the list. From this list, you can see the figures. The total voters in Assam are 72,84,812 and the total votes polled are 23,86,703. I have got the district-wise figures:

District	Total voters polled	Total voters	Percentage
Cachar	7,54,130	12,10,233	62.31
N.C. Hills	29,201	52,031	56·12
Karbi Anglong	91,113	2,23,827	40·70
Goalpara	5,81,919	9,93,147	58·47
Kamrup	3,31,258	14,25,029	23.24

It is Kamrup which is the hot-bed of this agitation.

Darrang — total votes polled 1,44,758; total voters 346019; percentage 41.83. Nowgong — total votes polled 283327; total voters 10,12,024; percentage 27.99.

The lowest voting was in two districts. Sibsagar — total votes polled 56956; total voters 1040574; percentage 5.47.

Lakhimpur — total votes polled 15528; total voters 4,44,167; percentage 3.49

Why this low voting? It is because in these two constituencies 12 MLAs' seats could not be contested. Excluding these two districts, in other 19 districts of Assam, do you mean to say that they are not citizens of India? Even though I speak Bengali, I am also an Assamese. I am born in Assam. So, you please leave us alone; don't try to instigate people and influence their feelings. The BJP has not taken part in the elections because they are not able to win elections. The CPM and CPI have their own history there. They have taken part in the elections. But we know the result.

The question is that the Assam Government has come into being; it has taken shape and it is trying to restore normalcy. Already, a cry has started that this Government must be de-throned and that they will not allow this Government to continue. If this sort of shouting and propaganda goes on, are they really going to help to bring about peace in Assam or are they instigating some people to create trouble. I would like to pose this question to the august House. We had also once gone out of power. But we have come again back to power. So, they should be reasonable and pragmatic in their stand. They should not be parochial in the sense in which they are trying to be parochial in Assam.

In this very statement, this is what Mr Vajpayee has said It is very much regretted. The other day I had no paper with me. The Hon. Speaker expunged everything that I had said. But here in this paper, he has congratulated the Assam Government employees for non-cooperation with the Government. What a helpful attitude of the national leader! Here it is. What a helpful attitude! It is well done!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am going to do it again and again.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Because he wants to create trouble in Assam. This Government will stop him from going to Assam.

The Assam Government has been formed and the Chief Minister has given a programme of the Government for the rehabilitation of the affected people there. I would like to suggest certain things to the Home Minister. There are five members of Parliament from Assam. We have travelled in 22 camps in almost all the districts. Just three days before, we reached Gauhati. We were happy to see that the Government has started doing the work of rehabilitation. There are certain difficulties. It is true, there are certain defects. These are going to be rectified. But, unfortunately, this whole situation cannot be diffused overnight. To create a proper atmosphere there, it is very much necessary that the Central Government comes forward with more help and with CRP, PAC and other battalions, because the people will go back to their villages and they must get possession of their land and other household things without any difficulty. The main reason why their houses have been gutted is that it is not because they are foreigners but because the Government have given a declaration that the people will be issued citizenship on the basis of their ration card, land document, radio licence, etc., all these things have been burnt by the agitationists.

Now, when some of the national leaders say that the agitationists are not connected with this movement, I would like to just make one point. In Chalkoa, in Mangadai district, when these people attacked that village, the brother of Joynath Sharma, the AASU leader of Volunteers Corps, was ridings an elephant along with others with 42 guns and they continued to attack on the village for six hours. As a counter-attack, when the

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people tried to resist, this gentleman died there. What does it prove? The AASU leader himself had to go and attack these people, the so-called foreigners.

The worst of it is that, of late in Assam, to malgin the CRP, the PAC and the BSF, the extremist people are wearing the dress of the CRP, the PAC and the BSF that also must be stopped. We are grateful to the CRP and PAC. This House will be pleased to know that when we visited a particular area in Darrang, the PAC battalion was going to be withdrawn and CHP was also going to be withdrawn: I have seen people surrounding the CRP and PAC and crying to cry and touching their feet "Please don't go away and save use" This is the faith that the sufferer has got in the CRP and PAC: But, at the same time, it will be wrong to malign all the Assam police: There are black-sheep here and there: But in certain areas we have heard also a word of prase for Assam police, specially in Boko area, when a crowd of 30,000 people attacked: I have heard other Members of Parliament were there: One Police Officer of CI rank with a police battalion of 35, has protected the village and he has equally dealt with the Assamese aggressors. Bengalese aggresors and the Muslim agressors. These instances are there. So, it will be wrong to say that all the Assam police are bad. It will also be wrong to say that the all Assam Government employees are there in agitation. But if national parties and national leaders go and instigate them and say 'You are doing the best thing in the world and you are doing the best agitaiton", naturally they will be again interested to take part in this sort of thing.

I also agree with Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty that the future police battalions in Assam must reflect the population pattern. Otherwise, it is very difficult for the people to have faith in police battalions.

We are happly that Government of India has given Rs. 10 crores. But the main problem in Assam is economic development. When we in this House here debate from different parties, they are vocal about it. But unfortunately when the actual things come, the Plan money and other things, we do not get as much as we expected. For the last three years, our economy has been completely shattered. We cannot expect to raise revenue as in other States. So, I request the Central Government and the Planning Minister who is here, that when our Budget comes and our Chief Minister is coming to discuss about the Plan they should be generous to the people of Assam. We must consider and deliver goods to the people. This Govehrnment cannot be overthrown. But this Government will be facing difficulties unless we can develop Assam and work.

With these words, I thank you for giving me a chance and I only hope and conclude with the expectation that good sense will prevail on the BJP and they will give up their misdeeds in Assam.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति जी, दुनिया के अंदर बहुत से ऐसे क्रुर शासक हुए, लुटेरे हुए हैं, तानाशाह भी हुए हैं जिनकी कीर्ति पताका आज भी इंसानियत पर कलंक की तरह फहरा रही है। वह समझ में आ सकती है कि वे तनाशाह क्रूर थे, कुर्सियों और स्वार्थों के लिए उन्होंने लाशों की मीनारें खड़ी कर दीं लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने असम की कीर्ति पर ही नहीं, इंसानियत पर ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी जनतंत्रीय व्यवस्था पर आज खून लगाया है। इस को जनतंत्र का इतिहास कभी बख्शेगा नहीं माफ नहीं करेगा। संविधान की औपचारिकता को पूरा करने के नाम पर और जनतंत्र के नाम पर वहां दस हजार से ज्यादा लोगों का खून बहाया गया और उनकी लाशों पर सत्ता की दीवार खड़ी की गयी । इसको कभी भी जनतंत्र माफ नहीं करेगा। (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, अभी आपने कहा कि विरोधी दलों ने इस चुनाव में हिस्सा

ले कर के हिंसा को भड़काया । यह बात बिल्कुल निराधार है । बल्कि उन पार्टियों ने हिंसा को बढ़ावा दिया है जिन्होंने कि इस चुनाव में हिस्सा लिया और अपने भाषणों से ऐसा किया । हमारे साथी श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी बैठे हैं । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी अगर ऐसी किसी के ऊपर जाती है तो वह केवल प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जाती है । प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने 10 तारीख से 12 तारीख तक 16 सभाओं में भाषण दिये । उन सभाओं में, उन वार्ताओं को तोड़ते हुए जो कि आन्दोलनकारियों ने सरकार के साथ की थी, उन वायदों को तोड़ते हुए जो कि सरकार ने आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ किये थे, जो सहानुभूति वहां घुसपैठियों के साथ जाहिर की, मैं समझता हूं कि उससे हिंसा को बढ़ावा मिला । हिंसा को बढ़ावा मिलने का सबसे मुख्य कारण यही था । उन्होंने अपने सभी भाषणों में यह बात कही, जो कि अखबारों में छपी है, जिसे कि मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । प्रधान मंत्री फूट-फूट कर आंसू बहाती रहीं । (व्यवधान)

मैं अखबार का नाम बता रहा हूं । पान्चजन्य अखबार है । इसमें लिखा है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने 16 सभाओं में कहा और उन घुसपैठियों के सामने कहा कि वे कोई झूठा वायादा नहीं करेंगी कि घुसपैठिये असम से हटा दिये जायेंगे । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि आखिर वे लोग कहां जायेंगे । इसके बाद ही यह जनसंहार असम में शुरू हुआ ।

आपके अब्दुल गनी खां चौधरी ने माइनोरिटीज से कहा---अगर नहीं कहा तो जो अखबारों में छपा है, उसका उन्हें कन्ट्राडिक्शन करना चाहिए था । उन अखबारों के खिलाफ प्रेस कमीशन से शिकायत करनी चाहिए थी कि वह उस अखबार के खिलाफ एक्शन ले जिसने कि उनके भाषण को गलत छापा है। आपके सेठी साहब ने यह बात कही। आपके अब्दुल गनी खांन चौधरी ने अल्पसंख्यकों को कहा कि सड़कों पर निकल कर के, मैदानों में...

SHRI P. C. SETHI: May I request the hon. Member to resume his seat for a moment?

Prime Minister herself had clarified while participating in the Assam debate about what she said.

As far as Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhary's statement is concerned, I have made the position clear about what he said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You have misled the House.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Never.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उस मामले पर चौधरी साहब की तरफ से कोई सफाई नहीं आई और न ही अखबारों में इसका कांट्राडेक्शन आया । इसलिये हम इस बात पर विश्वास नहीं करते कि उन्होंने यह बात नहीं कही है ।

(व्यवधान)

उन्होंने मायनारिटी का सहारा लेकर यह काम किया है । इस नरसंहार की जिम्मेदारी इन लोगों पर सबसे ज्यादा है ।

इसलिए मैं यह बात कह रह हूं । लोक दल, जनता पार्टी, भारतीया जनता पार्टी, इन दलों को दिखाई पड़ रहा था कि चुनाव हुए तो नरसंहार होगा । क्योंकि यह कोई सौ-दो सौ गज या लाख दो लाख लोगों का आन्दोलन नहीं था ।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

जहां तक संवैधानिक औपचारिकताओं का सवाल है तो सत्ता को बचाने के लिये तो संविधान में संशोधन हो सकते हैं, लेकिन 10 हजार लोगों की जान बचाने के लिये संशोधन नहीं हो सकते। 10 हजार लोग चुनाव की औपचारिकता में मारे गये। इस बात को जनतंत्र बरदास्त नहीं करेगा। यह हिन्दुस्तान के जनतन्त्र के ऊपर कलंक लगाया गया है, चाहे जितनी सफाई दे दी जाए, यह हमेशा रहेगा।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कुर्सी को बचाने के लिये इमरजेंसी लगाई जा सकती है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में इमरजेंसी का प्रोविजन था और दो दिन के लिये इमरजेंसी लगाकर प्रेसीडेंशल रूल को ब्रेक किया जा सकता था। श्रीमती गांधी की नीयत पर हमें हमेशा शक रहा है। कुर्सी बचाने के लिये तो इमरजेंसी लगाई जा सकती है, लेकिन 10 हजार लोगों की जान बचाने के लिये नहीं लगाई जा सकती। 352 का सहारा लेकर एक दिन के लिये इमरजेंसी लगा कर के प्रेसीडेंशल रूल को ब्रेक किया जा सकता था, लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया। संविधान में 356 (5) क्लाज़ बी के अन्दर यह प्राविजन भी है कि चुनाव आयोग गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को यह सिफारिश भेज सकता है कि फ्री एण्ड फेयर इलेक्शन नहीं हो सकता। इसका सहारा लेकर भी चुनाव टाले जा सकते थे। लेकिन इरादा चुनाव टालने का नहीं था। इंदिरा जी के दिमाग में यह था कि चुनाव में आसाम के लोग भाग नहीं लेंगे और घुसपैठियों के सहारे वोट डलवाकर उनकी सरकार बन जायेगी।

उनके मन में यह इरादा शुरु से ही था। जनतन्त्र के नाम पर चुनाव करवाना जनतन्त्र का तकाजा था। संविधान के आर्टिकल-356, 5-बी का सहारा लेकर के चुनाव टाले जा सकते थे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। श्रीमती गांधी और उनकी सरकार को पता है कि आज आसाम के अन्दर क्या हो रहा है, यह इस देश के सब लोगों के सामने है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव लीगल और कान्स्टीट्यूशनल होने चाहिये। चुनाव प्रतिनिधित्व कानून सन् 1951 के अनुसार वहां की वोटर लिस्ट को रिवाइज करना चाहिये था। वहां 11 लाख ऐसे लोग हैं जो 1979 के बाद वोटर नहीं बन पाए। उनको वोट डालने का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया इसलिये ये चुनाव इल्लीगल हैं। सभी पालिटिकल पार्टीज के साथ बैठकर रिविजन होना चाहिये था कि कौन सा पोलिंग बूथ होना चाहिये या कौन सा नया पोलिंग बूथ हो। लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया। आपने उन 11 लाख नौजवानों को जो 1979 के बाद बालिग हुए, वोट डालने का राइट नहीं दिया। यह स्थिति आपके चुनाव की है।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी सरकार अल्पमत की है। दुनिया में जनतन्त्र में कहीं ऐसा नहीं हुआ लेकिन विधान सभा आपने बना ली, जिसमें कि 10 परसेंट भी वोट नहीं पड़े। गोहाटी विधान सभा क्षेत्र के बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा।

	कुल मत	मत पड़े
उजान बाजार गर्ल्स स्कूल-I	562	0
उजान बाजार गर्ल्स स्कूल-II	217	0
एम०सी०एम०इ० स्कूल	815	0

	कुल मते	पड़े
चेनीकुठी एल०पी० स्कूल	868	0
कामरूप एकेडमी	942	2
असम टैक्सटाइल इंस्टीट्यूट	782	2

यह स्थिति वहां के क्षेत्रों की है। जहां पर जीरो और दो वोट पड़े हों, वहां आप कैसे इस जनतन्त्र को चला सकते हैं लेकिन आपके केण्डीडेट्स जीत सकते हैं। जब तक जनतन्त्र में स्वस्थ परम्परायें नहीं पड़ेंगी, तब तक आपका जनतन्त्र जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है। कान्सटीट्यूशन बनाने वालों ने "फ्री एण्ड फेयर" इलैक्शन पर ज्यादा जोर दिया था। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर इस देश के अन्दर यह खत्म हो गया तो पूरा जनतन्त्र, पूरा डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम कोलेप्स कर जायेगा चाहे इसमें अपोजिशन के लोग हों। हमारे सी०पी०एम के साथी भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि रिएक्शनरी पार्टी जिनको कहते हैं, उनके मन में संविधान के प्रति प्यार कहां से उमड़ आया। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी, मधु दण्डवते जी और चौ० चरण सिंह जी की पार्टी को रिएक्शनरी पार्टी कहते हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान में जब सब चीजें हैं तो आप इसको अवाइड कर सकते थे। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता इसलिये अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन पार्टियों के चुनाव का बायकाट किया है, वे हिंसा के जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। लोक दल और भारतीय जनता पार्टी जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। इन्होंने बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से इनके मंत्री श्री भीष्म नारायण जी के साथ बैठकर कहा था कि हम संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिये तैयार हैं। श्रीमती गांधी बाहर भाषणों में कह रही हैं कि विरोधी पक्ष ने संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिये सहयोग नहीं दिया।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इंदिरा गांधी को विरोधी पार्टियों के प्रति इतना आदर कहां से हो गया कि उनसे पूछे बगैर कोई काम नहीं करती हैं? यह स्थिति है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बाहर प्रचार किया वह गलत है और इसलिये हम तीनों पार्टियों ने कहां कि चुनाव के पक्ष में हम नहीं हैं, संविधान में संशोधन होना चाहिये। अकेली कांग्रेस पार्टी ही नहीं, सी पी आई और सी पी एम इस नरसहार में शामिल हैं। अभी सी पी०एम के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि संविधान की औपचारिकत को पूरा करने के लिये हम तैयार थे। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह हथियार कहां से आये?

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान सभा को भंग किया जाना चाहिये वरना लोगों को मरने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता। एक लाख लोगों को भी अपनी जान देनी पड़ी तो वह दंगे और ऐसी हालत में आपकी सरकार वहां नहीं चल सकती। क्योंकि उनकी इच्छा के खिलाफ आपने चुनाव कराया है। लोक सभा में जो 5 सदस्य अभी चुन कर आये हैं, जब कि चुनाव 12 का होना था, तो 12 संसदीय क्षेत्रों में चुनाव सम्पन्न नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि फेयर एण्ड फ्री इलैक्शन नहीं हो सका, फिर उनके नीचे जो विधान सभा के सदस्य जीते उनको हम कैसे मान लें कि वह संविधान की आत्मा को रख कर

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

चुनाव जीत कर विधान सभा में आये हैं और उन्हें राईट है, वहां विधान सभा में बैठ कर कानून बनाने का ? इसलिये विधान सभा को भंग किया जाये और एक आयोग बने, जांच के लिये ताकि मालूम हो कि माननीय बाजपेयी जी, चौधरी चरण सिंह जिम्मेदार हैं, जो वहां हुआ, या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जिम्मेदार हैं । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि माननीय सेठी साहब अपने गुनाहों की माफी मांगते हुए प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से आप विधान सभा को भंग करेंगे ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Madam Chairman, I rise to speak on the issue. As previous speaker has said it is certainly not an issue as to what was wrong and what was right. I with a very heavy heart share his views that whatever deaths have taken place in Assam is a matter of sorrow for everyone in the country.

Madam Chairman, I was working on behalf of my party and I thought it fit to explain the facts in my personal opinion as to what happened in Assam during this period. I will not go into the matter as to why elections were declared or should be declared or should not be declared. I will divide my views in two parts. First, what was the situation in Assam when elections were ordered and the role of the political parties and situation is administration. Second, during elections what was their role and what happened in Assam. These are my personal views as to what happened there and in case somebody says that I am wrong then I am ready to accept the challenge and I will prove as to what has been said and what has been done in Assam.

Madam, when elections were announced there were two opinions in Assam. Politically some people favoured elections and some people did not favour elections. Government took a decision and elections were announced. I was travelling to Gauhati and some of my senior colleague although belonging to different political parties were also going for the same destination and they had arranged a public meeting for themselves on the same day. One of the very senior persons who is sitting next to me said, "Are you going to Assam" I said, "Yes, Sir." I asked him "Are you also going to Assam?" He said 'Yes'. I asked him in a friendly manner when did he go to Assam last. He told me, exactly after 13 to 14 years. I further asked him how many districts there were in Upper Assam. My idea of telling this is to prove here that people who were going to Assam were not acquainted with Assam—with its geographical and political condition. They had gone there with a bent of mind to create disturbance. Anyway we reached Assam. 8here is a good orator and although one may not like his ideology yet one would like to listen to him. This credit goes to him. There is nothing wrong on that. This impression forced me also to come out from the Circuit House and listened to his speech. He was lightly depressed. There was a meeting in Jaipur also; but he caught up with his mood, with his normal activities. I am not blaming any individual. But his speech did create an impact, on instigating the thing. People were old in a wrong manner. People were told don't let India Gandhi have meeting in Assam. If anybody wants to deny it, he can deny it in the House; they said this, do not vote and do not let people vote. This is not to be a slogan: Boycott, don't vote. I do not think it is a responsible act on the part of any citizen to say that. We also participated in political meetings; we never criticised the way of their handling. We never asked go and do violence. We always talked to people. Here, 'boycott' as the slogan; ultimately it became an involvement. I also talked to some of the, AASU leaders; they are young people; I managed to meet them in my own way. I requested our party workers that it should be held peacefully. But the atmosphere before election was tainted so much, the feeling was instigated so much. Boycott was the slogan. Ultimately it became an involvement. I also talked to some of the AASU leaders. They are young people. I told them, look, my feeling is that if you fought the election you could have a better way of projecting your mind to the people on the floor of

the Assembly and Parliament. I had a feeling, Sir, that even they were misguided. My own feeling is, after that wave of Janata, the Janata party had one MLA before the House was dissolved. BJP had one MLA. They had not many units. But during election you find Kamal-Ka Phool in each shop, each cycle; so they took it as an oportunity to establish their base. They made it an involvement that election should not be held at all costs. These were the speeches made and statments given by many of their leaders. The Administration was advised to non-cooperate. I have been there.

17.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, if you go by one road you will find that the bridge is broken. If you come back by a different road, you find that another bridge is broken. I appreciate the Administration. They worked under exceptionally difficult conditions. It is worse than war conditions; in war, you have declaration of war. Here all roads are blocked a whole feeling of terror was created. A gentleman will not like to come out of his house, stones will fall on them, their car's glass panes would be broken. Terror was created. It is not totally AASU. I don't blame those gentlemen of AASU for it. It is the political parties; on the shoulders of AASU they did all these things. These elements, some on political flag, some on non-political flag, indulged in them. There was a day when AASU was not involved. The whole thing was handled by political parties. Mr. Dulian etc. What was the consensus? with one suit case; but those who wanted to boycott the election went there with there suit cases! They went to Marwari places. They went to Digbhoi, Dibrugarh, Dulian etc. What was the consensus? They are political people; we are also political people. And the Indian citizens also become political now. They go and talk to them. They cannot tell us as to what they have talked to them. These people, particularly these political parties, made it an issue of prestige, that election should not be held in Assam. They did that and they had done it in their own interest. Speeches were the main part which instigated the minds of the people. The main theme of the speech was not to let the elections be held. The main theme of speech was to instigate communal feelings. Therefore, their speeches were one of the factors which created tension in Assam. They had distributed leaflets mentioning that 65 wars and 71 wars were fought against India. It was not at all correct for any person or any political party to mention such a dubious thing. After going through the speeches of these leaders, I am reminded of a story. In a village, when a man gets married normally the old man of that village goes to him and blesses him "Now, look gentleman, you have become responsible now." That is what has happened in Assam that sometimes a batchelor really behaves irresponsible.

18.00 hrs.

As far as Assam is concerned as Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev has said, as per the figures available, there has been poor polling in some of the constituencies and there have been reasonably good pollings in some of the constituencies. As far as polling is concerned, there were free and fair elections. People who fought elections on different political party planks give their views that the elections were fair enough and they were free from any kind of coercision. As far as my impression is concerned, I would categorically state that the elections were free and fair. It is completely wrong to say that people who wanted to file their nomination papers were not allowed to do so. It was completely free for anybody who wanted to file his nomination paper owing alliance to any party. They could go to any District Magistrate and file their nomination papers. At least my party people filed their nomination with the District Magistrates. I do not know about their party. As far as my party is concerned, nominations were filed very properly and to the best of our knowledge, conduct of the elections was very fair and free.

Sir I would like to make the following suggestions to the Central Government. Now, the Government has been formed by

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

Congress—I Party, my first suggestion is that the Central Government has to discharge its responsibilities that the relief work which is going on now it speed should be done regularly. I completely agree that this has been done on a very large scale manner and the Government is putting its best efforts towards this end and this must continue till each and every person who has been harassed and who has been affected is totally re-settled. Then monitoring of this relief work should be done. Now, election is over and the Budget Session is on, monitoring of the relief work should be done and it must be done on a war footing. I think the Government has sanctioned a substantial amount for relief work and the Government should see that the utilisation of this fund should be properly done.

Secondly, I would request the Government to take stringent action against the antisocial elements and also the political parties who indulge in antisocial activities. The Government should not wait and see till they have committed crimes. Such criminal activities should be nipped in the bud. The Government should take stern action and very quick in dealing with such problems.

Thirdly, Government should be more vigilant and should take all precautions to deal with such activists immediately. If the Government had kept itself well-informed of the activities of the undesirable and antisocial elements, the masaccre of 700 or 800 people could not have taken place. The Government's intelligent agencies should be more vigilant and effective.

Fourthly, there should be rapid technological development in Assam. Assam is industrially backward and its economic development is very poor. Government should pay special attention to Assam and allocate extra funds for its development. If the people of Assam are economically well off, it is bound to have its effect on the thinking of the people of Assam. I would therefore point out that economic development of Assam should be given the utmost priority. If the people are economically secure, then most of the problems will automatically be solved.

Then, we must have some employment-oriented schemes for the youth of Assam. People are extremely poor in that part of the country and unemployment is rampant in the State of Assam. I would request the Home Minister to take up this question seriously and evolve some schemes for the employment of youth.

Further, we must establish a peace force in Assam. Some peace battalions could be formed for different regions of Assam. That would help a lot. The peace force should consist of ex-servicemen who have served for 20—30 years. Their services could be utilised to create an atmosphere of peace there.

Now, a word of appreciation for the para-military forces and the Government staff, who have done a good job to maintain the law and order situation under extraordinary and exceptional circumstances. The CRP moved with tremendous speed from one place to another. They landed at one place at 12 noon and they were asked to pack up and proceed to another place just after two hours and they did it in no time. They did a very appreciable job. The Government must take care of their welfare.

In the end, I would request that we must sacrifice our political interests for the sake of the national interest and the people at large.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिखर की ऊंचाई पर सात दिन उड़ने के बाद हम लोग आज फिर वास्तविकता की धरती पर आ गये हैं। पिछले सात दिन तक तो यह कोशिश हुई कि असम के बारे में सच्चाई लोगों तक न पहुंचे। टेलीविजन को कह दिया गया कि असम से अगर कोई डिसटरबिंग खबर आती है, तो उसे टेलीविजन पर दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिन समाचार पत्रों ने .... (**व्यवधान**) ....

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब शिखर सम्मेलन हो रहा था। उसी दिन इण्डिय

एक्सप्रैस में था कि आसाम में भुखमरी हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ बाहर से मेहमान आ रहे हैं। यह तो हमारी कन्ट्री का हाल है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं टेलीविजन की बात कर रहा हू, इण्डियन एक्सप्रैस की नहीं।...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only scpeaking about television. Government will reply; please do not interrupt.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं पत्रों पर भी आ रहा हू, इण्डिया टू डे, सन्डे, रविवार—जिन्होंने असम के हत्याकांड के चित्र छापे हैं। उस अंक की प्रतियां कहीं विदेशियों के हाथ में न पहुंच जायें, इसलिये जहां विदेशी मेहमान फाइव-स्टार होटल में ठहरे थे, वहां जाकर सब प्रतियां खरीद ली गईं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : फिर अब क्यों बोल रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कस्टम में रोक लिये गये, दो विदेशी पत्र—टाइम और न्यूज़-वीक। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि यदि वहां के फोटो नहीं छपेंगे, तो क्या दुनियां मान लेगी कि वहां कोई हत्याकांड नहीं हुआ है। दुनिया अगर मान भी लेगी और आप अपने को खाम-ख्याली में डुबा भी लेंगे, तो भी आसाम के लोगों को आपको जवाब देना होगा। तथ्यों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। तथ्य दबाये नहीं जा सकते। स्थिति को झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता। खून तो बोलेगा और अगर वह निरपराध का खून है और उस खून के लिये यह सरकार जिम्मेदार है, तो खून की आवाज बन्द नहीं होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनाव के परिणामों से क्या नतीजे निकले हैं? हमने सलाह दी थी कि चुनाव मत कराइये। संविधान में संशोधन करने के मामले में हम सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं। मगर मैं आज उस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। चुनाव के जो परिणाम आये हैं, बायकाट के बाद, खून-खराबे के बाद, शासन-तन्त्र के खुले दुरुपयोग के पश्चात्, चुनाव को मखौल बनाने के बाद भी जो चुनाव परिणाम आये हैं, यह साबित करते हैं कि असम का आन्दोलन केवल घाटी तक सीमित नहीं नहीं है, केवल बड़े लोगों तक सीमित है, आन्दोलन की जड़ें बहुत गहरी फैली हैं।

मैं कुछ आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। 17 चुनाव क्षेत्रों में चुनाव नहीं हुए। क्यों नहीं हुये—मैं इस पर बाद में आऊंगा; लेकिन असेम्बली की 17 सीटें खाली पड़ी हैं। जिन सीटों पर चुनाव हुए, उन पर मतदान का विवरण क्या है? 40 सीटों पर 15 परसेंट से कम मतदान हुआ Less hran 15 per cent on 40 seats. चाय-बागान चुनाव क्षेत्र, जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि चाय-बागान के मजदूर इस आन्दोलन के साथ नहीं हैं, उनमें वोटिंग की परसेंटेज है—16 परसेंट। जो शेडियूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कांस्टीचूएंसीज़ हैं, उनमें कुल वोटिंग का परसेंटेज है—30 परसेंट, जिनके बारे में यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि सब ट्राइब्स आन्दोलन के खिलाफ हैं, क्योंकि आन्दोलनकारी ट्राइबल्स को उखाड़ना चाहते हैं। केवल 40 सीटें असेम्ली की ऐसी हैं, जिनमें सामान्य मतदान हुआ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

126 सीटों की विधान सभा में 17 में चुनाव नहीं हुआ । क्यों नहीं हुआ । यह मामला अदालत में गया था कि 17 सीटों में चुनाव क्यों नहीं हो रहा है । इलैक्शन कमिश्नर को उसमें पार्टी बनाया गया था । श्री गणेशन जवाब देने के लिये गये थे, उनका एफिडेविट मेरे पास है--

"The poll in the remaining Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies has been adjourned because of the abnormal situation prevailing in the constituencies concerned."

उस समय यदि 17 में चुनाव टाला जा सकता था, क्योंकि सिचुएशन एबनार्मल थी, तो फिर चुनाव कमीशन द्वारा लिखे गये पत्र के अनुसार अन्य स्थानों में भी टाला जा सकता था । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा--जरा अपनी अलमारी ठीक से देख लें । अगर डीजल-आयल वाली फाइल सरकार के पास से गायब हो सकती है तो इलैक्शन कमीशन द्वारा लिखा गया पत्र भी गायब हो सकता है ।

14 तारीख को वहां पोलिंग हो गया, 62-63 सीटों में उसी दिन पता लग गया था कि क्या होने वाला है । दंगे शुरू हो गये थे । ता० 12 को दंगा शुरू हुआ--तेजपुर में । उसी समय नवगांव में दंगा शुरु हुआ । ता0 14 के पोलिंग के लिये आप कहते हैं--इसलिये नहीं रोकां जा सकता था, क्योंकि संविधान का तकाजा था और हमें उसे पूरा करना था । लेकिन ता 14 के पोलिंग के बाद कांस्टीट्यूशनल आब्लीगशन को पूर्ण कर दिया गया था । चीफ इलैक्शन कमिश्नर इस मत के थे कि चुनाव आगे बढ़ा देने चाहिये, चनाव क्यों नहीं टाले गये, यह किसकी जिद थी ? अगर 17 चुनाव क्षेत्रों में चुनाव टाले जा सकते थे, चूंकि परिस्थिति सामान्य नहीं थी, जो ज्यादा क्षेत्रों में भी टाले जा सकते थे । लेकिन आप जिद पर अड़े हुए थे ।

यह बात दिमाग में से निकाल दीजिये--कि केवल ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में कान्यकुब्ज प्रदेश से गये हुए ब्राह्मण इस आन्दोलन के साथ हैं । यह भ्रम मत फैलाइये । बड़ी तादाद में ट्राइब्स ने इलैक्शन का बायकाट किया है, बड़ी तादाद में असम में पहले से रहने वाले मुसलमानों ने आन्दोलन का साथ दिया है, वे वोट देने नहीं गये । बड़ी संख्या में बंगालियों ने साथ दिया, वे अपना वोट देने नहीं गये । यह कहना गलत है कि जो डर गये वे वोट देने नहीं गये, जो नहीं डरे, वे वोट देने गये । असम में जो पहले से बसे हुए हैं--चाहे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, बंगाली हों, या वहां के चाय बगान में काम करने वाले मजदूर हों मारवाडी हो सब यह अनुभव कर रहे थे कि असम के साथ ज्यादती हो रही है । सीमा के पार से लोगों का बेरोकटोक आना, रोका जाना चाहिये . . . .

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : क्या अभी भी आ रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी भी आ रहे हैं ।

बार-बार हमें ताना दिया गया है कि चुनाव तो 1977 में भी हुए थे और उस समय जो सरकार बनी थीं, उस समय तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं की गई थी । फिर क्या कहा गया कि 1978 में भी चुनाव हुए थे और राज्य में मंत्री मंडल बना था । उसके बाद कहा जाता है कि 1977-78 की मतदाता सूची पर आपको एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन 1979 की मतदाता सूची पर एतराज है — क्यों ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो ऐसी बातें कहते हैं, शायद उन्हें पूरे तथ्य मालूम नहीं हैं। 1977–78 की मतदाता सूची और 1979 की मतदाता सूची में फर्क है। करीब 8 लाख मतदाता बढ़ाये गये। मेरे पास आंकड़ें हैं और अगर आप समय दें, तो मैं सारे आंकड़े रख सकता हूं। उदाहरण के लिये नवगांव में 32.29 पर सेंट वोटर बढ़ गये

Votrs, as compared to the voters' List of 1977 and 1978.

यह कैसे हुआ? मैं इस समय जवाब नहीं मांग रहा हूं। आंकड़े इस बात को बताते हैं और कुछ आंकड़े मेरे मित्र श्री संतोष मोहन देव ने भी पढ़ कर सुनाये हैं। कछार जिले को छोड़ दें, तो 32 पर्सेंट पोलिंग हुआ है। कछार की सीटों पर जो मतदान हुआ है, उसको छोड़ दें, तो इतना कम पोलिंग हुआ है।

हर सीट पर वोटर बढ़ाए गये। मुझे बताया गया कि डुबरी का जो विधान सभा का क्षेत्र है, उसमें 1978 की तुलना में 12 हजार वोटर बढ़े हैं। ये वोटर कैसे बढ़े, वोटर बढ़ाने की प्रक्रिया क्या थी? क्या लिस्टों की स्क्रूटनी की गई, क्या आबजेक्शन्स इनवाइट किये गये? 6–7 लाख वोटों का बढ़ना कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। जिनकी उम्र 21 साल हो गई और जो कायदे से वोट देने के अधिकारी हैं, क्या उनके ये नाम हैं? ये किनके नाम हैं, कौन जांच करेगा इसकी? जिन पार्टियों ने चुनाव में भाग लिया है, मैं उनसे भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह तथ्य उनके ध्यान में था कि 1979 के इलैक्टोरल रोल की लिस्ट, वह लिस्ट नहीं है जिसके आधार पर सन् 1978 और सन् 1977 में पोलिंग हुआ था।

तीसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने असम को फौज के हवाले कर दिया है। क्या वहां मार्शल ला है? वहां मार्शल ला नहीं है, तो वहां फौज किस तरह से अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन कर रहा है। जिस कानून के अन्तर्गत फौज भेजी गई है, उसमें फौज शक में तलाशी ले सकती है और बिना वारन्ट गिरफ्तार कर सकती है। जोरहाट की रिसर्व लबोरेटरी के डायरेक्टर डा० बरूआ और 10 वैज्ञानिक पकड़े गये। उनके खिलाफ क्या आरोप है? "Waging war against the State."

वे राज के खिलाफ लड़ाई का ऐलान कर रहे थे। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की नेशनल एग्जीक्यूटिव के मेम्बर श्री रमेश कुमार को केवल इसलिए गिरफ़तार कर लिया गया क्यों वे थाने में यह शिकायत करने के लिए गये थे कि आसपास के गावों में पुलिस इंतज़ाम नहीं है। उन को 302 में बंद कर दिया गया और उन की पिटाई की गई। एक रिटायर्ड एडीशनल जज को पकड़ लिया गया। इस तरह से वहां अंधाधुंध गिरफ़तारियां हो रही हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी इस को नोट करें कि फ़ौज के बारे में गौहाटी हाई कोर्ट में जो मामला गया था, तो उस ने फ़ौज के बारे में कहा है कि अगर वर्तमान कानून के अंतर्गत फ़ौज काम में लाई जाएगी, तो वह गोली नहीं चलाएगी। क्या यह सच है कि फ़ौज के गोली चलाने पर अदालत ने रोक लगा दी है? सरकार ने उस रोक को अभी तक हटवाने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की। अगर शरारती लोगों के बीच में फ़ौज फंस गई और अगर फ़ौज पर हमला हो गया, और फ़ौज को गोली चलाने से जो रोका हुआ है, इस का

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

नतीजा क्या होगा। क्या फ़ौज के बिना असम में शांति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती? क्या वहां पर बार्डर सेक्यूरिटी फोर्स और सी०आर०पी० इस के लिए काफ़ी नहीं है। असम में हम सामान्य स्थिति लाना चाहते हैं या स्थिति को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं। अगर अंधाधुंध गिरफ़्तारियां होंगी, तो स्थिति बिगड़ेगी।

असम पुलिस और सी० आर० पी० के खिलाफ़ निश्चित आरोप है, निश्चित शिकायतें हैं। मैं सारी फोर्स को दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं। जो शिकायतें हैं, वे बड़ी गंभीर हैं। क्या उन की कोई जांच-पड़ताल करने वाला है? एक सिपाही का गलत आचरण भी सारे गांव में आग लगा सकता है। अगर बलात्कार के आरोप लगेंगे और जांच नहीं होगी तो स्थिति सामान्य बनाने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असम में एक सरकार है जो केवल नाम की सरकार है। उसे राज करने का अधिकार नही है। उसे जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं है। मंत्री सड़क पर नहीं निकल सकते हैं, वे लोगों से मुलाकात नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्रीमती वाजपेयी पुलिस के पहरे में घूमती थीं, मैं वैसे ही घूमता था। उन्हें घुमाने के लिए हेलीकोप्टर मिला हुआ था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हेलीकोप्टरों के बारे में बहुत शिकायत हो रही है। कौन लोग हेलीकोटर में उड़ाने वाले थे, कितने हेलिकोप्टर उड़ रहे थे? हेलीकोप्टरों के बारे में यह आरोप लगाया गया कि उनसे हथियार डाले गये, पेट्रोल डाला गया। यह आरोप लग रहे हैं, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। सरकार ने खंडन कर दिया लेकिन केवल खंडन करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। चुनावों के दौरान वहां कितने हेलीकोप्टर थे, उन्हें प्रयोग करने का अधिकार किस को दिया गया था? 16 तारीख के बाद जब 17 तारीख को वहां आग लगी तो किसी ने कहा कि हमने हेलीकोप्टर देखा था। वह किस का हेलीकोप्टर था? (व्यवधान) आजकल वहां जहां पोलिंग नहीं हुआ है लाएसेंस्ड आर्म्स रखवाय जा रहे हैं। मंगलदेई में हथियार रखवाये जा रहे है। जहां पोलिंग हुआ है वहां हथियार नहीं रखवाय जाएंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रिलीफ केम्प्स है, उनकी हालत का मैं वर्णन नहीं कर सकता। में मानता हूं कि यह मानवीय सवाल है। यह हिन्दु, मुसलमान, बंगाली असमिया का सवाल नहीं है। अगर कोई विदेशी है तो उसके साथ भी न्याय करना होगा। मगर क्या यह सरकार न्याय कर रही है? मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

अभी तक शरणार्थी शिविरों में पूरी तरह से भोजन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। एपीडेमिक फैलने का खतरा है। अप्रैल में बरसात शुरू हो जाती है। कई जगह रिफ्यूजी खुले मैदान में पड़े हैं। मैं स्वयं नेल्ली गया, मैंने वहां उनसे बातचीत की। हम चाहते हैं कि उनको जल्दी घर भेज दिया जाए, लेकिन अगर सिक्यूरिटी नहीं होगी तो कैसे वे घर जांएगे, किसके भरोसे घर जाएंगे। 25-26 नए थाने खोले जा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इतना पर्याप्त नहीं है। आर्मी आप अनिश्चित काल के लिए नहीं रख सकते फिर सेंस आफ सिक्योरिटी कैसे पैदा हो?

गृह मंत्री जी वहां कल और परसों थे। वहां पर दो दिन की उपस्थिति का लाभ उठाकर वे वहां के नागरिकों को मिलने के लिए बला सकते थे। आप घावों पर मरहम रखने का काम कर सकते थे । खाली हैलीकाप्टर से जाना और शरणार्थियों और अफसरों से बात करके गौहाटी से वापिस चले आना सरकार के लिए तो ठीक हो सकता है, लेकिन प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी को यह शोभा नहीं देता।

मैंने कल गौहाटी में सुझाव दिया था कि सहायता के लिए सिटीजन्स कमेटी बननी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। गवर्नर जनता का विश्वास खो चुके हैं। मुख्य मंत्री से कोई बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मगर लोगों को मदद पहुंचानी पड़ेगी। कल उसकी शुरूआत हो सकती थी अगर सेठी जी सब नागरिकों को बुलाते और कहते कि जो हो चुका सो हो चुका आओ अब नए अध्याय की शुरूआत करें। लोगों को राहत दें, बसाएं और फिर आसाम के सारे सवाल हल करें मगर यह बात कहां है? लोगों से अपने को जोड़ने का संकल्प कहां है। बंदूक के बल पर राज करने का फैसला है।

एक गल्ती की गई जो चुनाव कराया गया, दूसरी गल्ती उस सरकार को बनाए रखने की है और तीसरी गल्ती उस सारे दोष को बेचारे वाजपेयी के माथे मढ़ना है। अगर इससे आपको संतोष मिलता है तो मैं सारा दोष लेने के लिए तैयार हूं मगर मुझे इतना गौरव मत दीजिए जिसके मैं लायक नहीं हूं । हमारी वहां शक्ति न के बराबर है। मगर हम बार-बार आसाम जा रहे हैं। किसी राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए नहीं, राजनीतिक लाभ होगा भी नहीं । हम आसाम जा रहे हैं इसलिए कि हम आसाम वालों को बताना चाहते हैं कि इस लड़ाई में तुम अकेले नहीं हो तुम केवल आसाम के लिए नहीं लड़ रहे हो, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए लड़ रहे हो और हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं। यह बात आगे काम आएगी आसाम को शेष हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रखने में। जिस तरह का भाषण श्रीमती वाजपेयी ने दिया है वह एकता रखने में काम नहीं आएगा। जिस पर्चे का उन्होंने हवाला दिया है क्या उन्होंने उसकी जांच की ?

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : वह पर्चा मेरे पास है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह पर्चा हिंदी में है, मैंने नहीं देखा है । चुनावों के दिनों में प्रेस वालों को देकर छपवाने की कोशिश की गई थी वह "आसु" का पर्चा नहीं है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir Please stop this civil was between the Bajpais!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Civil was between the two Bajpais!

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : गर्दन काटकर आंसू बहाना मैंने नहीं सीखा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने तो अभी बहुत सी बातें नहीं सीखा हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के दरबार में आप बहुत सी बातें सीख जाएंगी।

दिल्ली में बैठकर सत्ता की राजनीति खेलना एक बात है और आसाम में जाकर समस्याओं को हल करना दूसरी बात है । मैं दोष नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन अगर यही रवैया रहा तो आसाम में स्थिति सामान्य नहीं होगी । जब स्थिति बिगड़े तो आप उसका दोष भले ही हमें दे देना लेकिन इतिहास आपको दोषी साबित करेगा ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशिक) : बार-बार विरोधी सदस्यों ने उस लैटर का जिक्र किया है और मुझे बार-बार वाजपेयी जी ने वह लैटर सदन के सामने पेश करने के लिए कहा है जो इलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने लिखा कि पहला राउंड इलैक्शन होने के बाद अब इलैक्शन न कराए जाएं।

होम मिनिस्टर ने स्टेटमेंट दे दिया है। मैं उस स्टेटमेंट को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं कि इस किस्म का कोई लैटर हमको नहीं लिखा गया और मुझे अफसोस है कि कैटेगोरिकल स्टेटमेंट होम मिनिस्टर द्वारा देने के बाद भी वाजपेयी जी फिर कोशिश कर रहे हैं सदन को मिसलीड करने की और बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि अपनी आलमारियां देखिए, लैटर जरूर आया होगा।

मुझे अफसोस है कि यह रवैया वाजपेयी जी और रामविलास जी जैसे सीनियर मैम्बर्स का है जो बिल्कुल शोभा नहीं देता। हाउस को मिसलीड करने की कोशिश मत करिए।

सेठी जी ने भी बार-बार कहा है, मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हू कि इस किस्म की कोई चिट्ठी इलैक्शन कमीशन ने हमको नहीं लिखी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इलैक्शन के बारे में कोई पिपोर्ट आई है? (व्यवधान)

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी मैं आदरणीय वाजपेयी जी का भाषण बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। उनके भाषण में कहीं भी आसाम के नरसंहार का जिक्र नहीं किया गया और आसाम में जो नरसंहार हुआ है उसकी निंदा भी नहीं की गई।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसमें दो राय नहीं है कि आसाम में भयंकर नरसंहार हुआ है। दस हजार से अधिक लोग वहां पर मारे गए हैं और हजारों लोग अपने घर छोड़कर रिफ्यूजी कैंपों में चले गए हैं। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इसके पीछे जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार हैं कि लोगों ने वह स्थिति पैदा की है जिससे इस देश में इतना भयकर नरसंहार आसाम में हुआ है।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आसाम में जो स्थिति बिगड़ी है वह अचानक नहीं बिगड़ी है। आसाम में इस प्रकार का वातावरण पिछले कई वर्षों से बराबर पैदा किया जाता रहा है। आसाम में विदेशियों को निकालने के लिए जो आन्दोलन हुआ और उनकी जो भी मंशा रही हो लेकिन बाद में वह आंदोलन बराबर साम्प्रदायिकता की तरफ बढ़ता गया। धीरे-धीरे उस आन्दोलन पर उन लोगों की छाप पड़ती गई। यह आन्दोलन उनके हाथ में आता गया क्योंकि वे इस आन्दोलन को साम्प्रदायिक रूप दे रहे थे और साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर इस आन्दोलन को चलाना चाहते थे। इसमें कोई झूठ बात नहीं है अगर मैं यह कहू कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आर एस एस० के लोग पूंक-पूंक कर ऊपर से कहते थे कि विदेशीयों को यहां से निकालने के लिए आन्दोलन करो लेकिन अन्दर जाकर बंगाली और गैर-आसामीज के साथ कानाफूसी करते थे और दूसरे हिन्दुओं में जो वहां उपस्थिति थे कि आन्दोलन की मंशा यह है कि मुसलमानों को हटाया जाए और आसाम में उनकी बढ़ती हुई आबादी को कम किया जाए। वे बराबर आन्दोलनकारियों और खासकर जो बंगाली या गैर-असामीज थे उनमें इस प्रकार का प्रोपागंडा करते थे। "आसू" हो या "गण-संग्राम परिषद", धीरे-धीरे

आन्दोलन की बागडोर परोक्ष रूप से भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आर०एस० पस० के हाथ में आ गई।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we had started the discussion at 4.17. Now it is 6.30. The time allotted was two hours. We have already exceeded two hours. We have to decide as to how long we are going to sit. For your information, my experience is that if you go on extending the time, by the time the Minister starts replying, I do not find many people in the House. The ruling party is prepared to withdraw some of their names. We would give chance to all the Members of the Opposition. I would request the hon. Members of the Opposition not to take more than five minutes. You are all able speakers. You can put all your points in five minutes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I would suggest that the Minister may begin his reply at 7.30 provided other members of the ruling party do not speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you go through the statement of the Home Minister, you will find that it is like a reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do the hon. Members agree to the suggestion given by Shri Indrajit Gupta?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is agreed.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: May I make one statement? You can end the debate just now bat will that solve the problem? This House is seized of a very serious matter. Never before in the History of the nation have we faced the situation that we are facing now. With all humility I would request you that I am willing to be debarred from speaking but the point is: will this House enhance its prestige by rushing through the business? I would submit that let everybody's point of view come. The ruling party's point of view has come. Five minutes is not the time when you can even formulate your viewpoint. Therefore, if you find that someone is speaking irrelevant or indulging in repetition, you can stop it at that but otherwise do not fix time limit like this. We cannot agree to anything like 7.30 or 8 or 8.30.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, we have got to fix the time. The Minister will reply at 7.30 and Members are requested to restrict their time to five minutes. They can go two or three minutes beyond that. Now Mr. Jainul Basher will continue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To prepare the background itself, you may require five minutes. Say like that.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Ten minutes were suggested by Atalji himself. He said 10 minutes plus two minutes.

श्री जैनुल बशर : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि असम में भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आर०एस०एस० एक तजुर्बा कर रहे हैं। वह तजुर्बा यह है कि असम में जो माइनारिटीज हैं, मुसलमान हैं या दूसरी माइनरिटीज हैं उनके खिलाफ एक भावना पैदा कर के असम पर कब्जा कर लिया जाये। अगर यह तजुर्बा कामयाब होता है तो वह वह पूरे देश में हिन्दु राष्ट्र बनाने के लिये उस तजुर्बे से फायदा उठाने की बात सोच रहे हैं। मैं आरोप लगाता हूं भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आर०एस०एस० पर कि वह देश को हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनाने के लिये असम में एक घिनौना नाटक कर रहे हैं, असम में एक तजुर्बा कर रहे हैं। और हम सब लोगों को जो सैकयूलरिजम में विश्वास करते हैं, देश की एकता में विश्वास करते हैं उनको कटिबद्ध होना चाहिये इस बात

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

के लिये कि असम में जो उनका तजुर्बा है वह कामयाब न हो ।

इसके साथ ही उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सरकार से भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । हमारी सरकार तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आर० एस० एस० के खिलाफ बहुत सारी बातें करती है, लेकिन जब उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न आता है तो वह सुस्ती क्यों बरतती है ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, are we discussing Assam or BJP?

श्री जैनुल बशर : वह क्यों इसमें ढिलाई बरतते हैं ? मेरठ में, बड़ौदा में या दूसरी जगह, जमशेदपुर में, जहां के दंगों के बारे में कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट भी दी है भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आर०एस० एस0 का हाथ होने की, वहां पर उनके खिलाफ आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । लेकिन असम में जहां इतना घिनौना षड़यंत्र किया जा रहा है वहा भी सरकार इन पार्टियों के खिलाफ, इन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं कर रही है ? मैं गृह मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब असम में चुनाव कराने का फैसला किया तो असम में क्या होगा इसका कोई खाका, या कोई षड़यंत्र की बात आपको इंटेलीजेंस रिपोर्ट से मिली थी कि नहीं ? इलैक्शन कराया, ठीक किया, एक संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी थी जिसे पूरा करना था, एक जनतांत्रिक तकाजे को पूरा करना था । इलैक्शन कराने में कोई हर्ज नहीं था, ठीक किया । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं गृह मंत्री से कि जब आपने इलैक्शन का फैसला किया तो यह क्यों नहीं देखा कि जो लोग वोट डालने वाले हैं आप उनकी सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ।

मेरी सूचना के अनुसार, जहां तक मुझे जानकारी मिली है, असम में मुसलमानों के बड़े-बड़े गांवों पर हमला किया गया है, उनकी जानें गई हैं और उनकी सम्पत्ति लूटी गई है । क्या उन बड़े-बड़े गांव में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती थी, वहां के लोगों को सुरक्षा नहीं दी जा सकती थी ? यह जो इंटेलीजैंस नैटवर्क हमारी सरकार का काम करता है, या तो कहीं फेल हो गया है उसने ठीक से सूचना नहीं दी और अगर सूचना दी होती तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आर०एस०एस० का जो षडयंत्र है यह छिपा नहीं है । हमारे इस हाउस में माननीय विरोधी दल के लोग भी उस पर पर्दा डालना चाहते हैं और हमें अफसोस है कि हमारे सरकारी पक्ष के लोग भी साफ बात नहीं करते, उस पर पर्दा डालने की बात करते हैं । यह बात ठीक नहीं है ।

असम में जो कुछ भी हुआ है, सीधे-सीधे ट्राइपर्टाइट आधार पर हुआ है । विदेशीयों की बात कहना, पूरे देश के लोगों को गुमराह करने की बात है, वहां साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर नर-संहार का आन्दोलन चलाया गया है । मैं इस मामले में अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन चाहे वाजपेयी जी हों, चाहे मैं स्वयं हूं, चाहे दडवते जी हों और चाहे कोई भी हो, जो इस देश के बुनियादी करैक्टर के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहता है, सरकार को उसको बख्शना नहीं चाहिये ।

मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि आर०एस०एस० की भूमिका को जानने-पहचानने वाले हमारे जनता पार्टी के दोस्त, लोकदल के लोग हमारे बहुगुणा जी वगैरह इस सारे राज को जानते-पहचानते हुए भी असम के इलैक्शन के

खिलाफ बात करते हैं । असम में जो कुछ हो रहा है, सरकार कर रही है, उसके खिलाफ बात कर रहे हैं। मैं उनसे उमीद करता था कि इस साजिश को खत्म करने के लिये वह सरकार को कोई ठोस सुझाव देंगे कि कैसे इस देश में सैकुलरिज्म और जनतंत्र मजबूत होगा। उनकी आवाज, वाजपेयी जी की आवाज के साथ मिलकर शोभा नहीं देती, उदाहरण अच्छा नहीं बनता। मैं उनसे भी कहूंगा कि वह इस मामले में फिर से सोचें और असम की वास्तविक स्थिति का अवलोकन करें ।

मैंने समाचार-पत्रों में देखा है, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया और इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में निकला है कि जो रिफ्यूजी कैम्प हैं उनके लोगों को दो शिकायतें हैं। एक तो यह कि सी०आर०पी० और बी०एस०एफ० वापिस ले ली जाती है या सेना को हटा लिया जाता है तो उनको सुरक्षा नहीं मिलेगी और वह मौत के मुह में ढकेल दिये जायेंगे। इसलिये सबसे पहली बात यह यह है कि उनको पूर्ण सुरक्षा देने के लिये बी.एस०एफ०, सी०आर०पी०एफ० या सेना को वहां भेजा जाये। जब तक उनके दिल में असुरक्षा की भावना समाप्त नहीं होती, जब तक वह अपने घर नहीं लौटते हैं, उनको पुलिस या सेना का प्रोटैक्शन देना चाहिये।

जो अखबारों में लिखा है, रिफ्यूजी कैम्प में लोगों को पूरे पेट भोजन नहीं मिल रहा है । वह बीमार हैं, उनके लिये दवाओं का प्रबंध नहीं हो रहा है । मुझे यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई कि भारत सरकार और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 10 करोड़ रुपये उनके लिये सैंक्शन किये हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह रुपया ठीक से इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा लेकिन मैं चाहता हु कि और अधिक पैसे की आवश्यकता हो तो अधिक से अधिक रुपया उन लोगों को भेजा जाये ताकि पूरी तरह से उनका पेट भर सके और उनकी बीमारी का इलाज हो सके और दवा का प्रबन्ध हो।

इस बात का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहिये कि जो रिफ्यूजी कैम्प हैं, चाहे बंगाल में हों, अरूणाचल प्रदेश में हों या असम में हों वहां के लोग अपने घरों को, गांव को सुरक्षित तरीके से जा सकें।

इसके अलावा अपीज़मैंट की पालिसी भारत सरकार को बंद करनी चाहिये। ट्राइपर्टाइट सम्मेलन और टू-पार्टी सम्मेलन या इस तरह की कान्फ्रेंस से कोई हल नहीं होगा । अगर बी०जे०पी०, भारतीय जनता पार्टी को आप बुलायेंगे, भारतीय जनता पार्टी असम में साजिश कर रही है, इस देश को हिंदू-राष्ट्र बनाने का तजुर्बा कर रही है, तो इस बात को सरकार को अपने ध्यान में रखना चाहिये जब तक यह बात ध्यान में नहीं रखी जायेगी, असम समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak more in sorrow than in anger, more in distress than in...

AN HON. MEMBER: Despair.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Despair, yes, at the fact that we have a Government that hardly thinks of the basis problem, sleeps over matters and then finds excuses, fidles like like Nero while Rome burns. Therefore, to some extent, yes, there is a state of despair and I am more than sure that the situation will be taken due note of.

My greatest sorrow today is that when we are discussing a matter like Assam,—earlier I had occasion in this House to find the same situation when Punjab was being discussed—the Leader of the House, may I humbly submit, Sir, owed it to the nation and to this House to remain present in

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

this august House. If a matter of this proportion and if a matter of this size and style is being discussed, the concern of the House is apparent for the other side is equally vocal about the need for the Army to remain there for a longer time only because things are out of control. It is obvious that the civil authority has failed to discharge its obligations; the polity is fractured. Let us find out who has done it. I quite agree that we punish those who are guilty of it. But we cannot wish away a hard fact, that Assam is on a very very difficult and fissiparous type of path. It is slipping and sliding down and there is no end in sight of that situation. Should we not have the privilege of having the Prime Minister in this House even on such on occasion as this? Which other occasion as this? Which other Occasion is there on which she should be here then?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only for condolence resolution.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The second thing I want to say is about that story of Assam which has involved it in this type of trouble, I have been one who has consistently fought against the RSS philosophy and shall continue to do it because I feel that they are propagating a dangerous theory of 'Hindu Rashtra'. However, to make them a hero or a villain of the piece is not a correct thing. Is it not a fact—and my hon. friends from Assam will bear me out, I have had the privilege of being in the great organisation called the Indian National Congress—that till 1967 no question was raised by any party other than Congress in Assam during the course of Pradesh Congress Committee meetings about the question of foreigners? Is it not a fact, leave aside other things, that at one point of time there were two groups, one led by late Mr. Chaliha, the then Chief Minister, and the other led by late Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Mr. D. K. Baroah and late Mr Mohinul Haq Choudhury, who represented the opposite views on the question regarding the influx of people from the other side and the resolution of that dispute was made by late lamented Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru by asking Shri Fakhurddin Ali Ahmed to come over to Delhi as if he was the infiltrator being repatriated from that area? The problem was not solved. So, if it pleases the ruling party let us be busy accusings each other and let Assam burn. Let me warn Assam is our lasting link for the whole north-east of India. Therefore, I am afraid we have had to be very conscious of what we are stating here in this House. I want to say only one thing. Let us be objective and work towards findings a solution to the problem rather than make a whipping hand by this tragedy. Is it not a fact that after having gone into an agreement with late Mujibur Rehman,—and there were earlier two pacts, Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact and Nehru-Noon Pact, and then came Indira-Mujib Pact—clearly laying down that people who had come before the crack-down shall not be repatriated. The Prime Minister should have had the courage to clearly state earlier that no one shall be repatriated and to that extent make it clear that the issue is not negotiable? Having opened the negotiations first as Home Ministers level and subsequently through the Governor, L. P. Singh, and after having his talks with the boys of the Gana Sangram Parishad and AASU, and having made certain commitments in that particular discussion, the Government of India, says 'L. P. Singh, you have crossed the limits laid for you. Then enters Mr. Dorendra Singh. Mr. Dorendra Singh is the ex-Chief Minister of Manipur. He enters into negotiations with students, body AASU and Gansangram Parishad. He is also disowned by Government of India. Think for a while! Remeber it is a two-way traffic. I must tell my friend from Ghazipur that BJP was nowhere at that point being brought into picture. I agree that it was not necessary to bring that party into picture or for that purpose any party into picture if the Government felt confident about resolving the dispute by itself. I thing the Government should have clearly stated what is negotiable and what is not negotiable. They should have clearly stated what is negotiable. Having opened the doors, may the flood-gates of discussion, they are now finding themselves in deep water and they want to catch hold of any straw to cross the turbulent waters but such tactics will not take them far.

Then Mr. Derendra Singh's agreement was also over-thrown. Till 1977 where is BJP raising this question in Assam or outside? Can anyone exactly give me the date? I would like the hon. Home Minister to please tell me which is the date on which BJP passed a Resolution with regard to foreigners in Assam? However, I must also submit very plainly that BJP also must come out with open appeal to AASU and Gansangram Parishad telling them that let us not take the country beyond the point at which it already stands to-day. The tragedy is far too deep to comprehend. It should be settled one way or the other. There should be no extreme position in this. We have to find a solution and the solution can only be found in terms of the Indian Constitution, Assamese Immigration Act and Citizenship Act of the Government of India passed by this august House and relevant international agreements. But the point is that though the situation is boiling and burning yet there is consensus from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to hon. Member from Ghazipur on major issues of immediate concern. That people are in the camps; take them back. Send them back to their homes in safety; it is national consensus. In the debate itself why not find areas of agreement. Give them full protection is a national agreement. But can you give protection to every house and home? Is Mr. Sethi, the hon. Home Minister capable of sending one armyman along with every family? Therefore, do not tell those people-you are 32 per cent or 40 per cent, you are violent or you are non-violent. Better deal with them in a manner so that the polity will get reunited; so that this fractured policy will end in home-coming of brothers and sisters. I for one am, and our party is very clear on this question. There are certain discriminating factors between us and many other parties. Our representative, the leader of the party in Parliament, Shri Neelalohithadasan has presented a full case of our party before Giani Zail Singh, the then Home Minister, when he called a tripartite Committee. We said, "put all these agreements Give us a white book on what happened on Nehru-Liaquat Pact, Nehru-Noon Pact, various phases of sending out infiltrators, throwing out infiltrators. All over the practice was done and then in 1971 Indira-Mujib Pact and then an unfortunate 1975 letter from Home Minister written by illustrious predecessor hon. Uma Shankar Dixit during emergency. He wrote a blanket letter. Hon. Member from Ghazipur and others are calling the name of Shri Vajpayee, his party, but which was the party in power in 1975? The hon. Prime Minister was there and that is why I wanted her to be here. In 1975 the hon. Home Minister Shri Dixit during the emergency period wrote a letter to the then Chief Minister Shri Sarat Sinha in Assam stating the view of the Government of India. I am speaking to the extent possible from memory. But I am willing to be put at test and let the hon. Home Minister say that I am not right. I quote: "Government of India is deeply concerned with the question of infiltrators in Assam. The Government of Assam may take expeditious action to throw them out of to send them out or something like that. They did not define the infiltrators that they had in mind and then during that emergency period..."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga): 1975 is after 1971 and the people...

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Yes, agreed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who came after 1971.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am not saying 'no'. However in the wake of the blind direction, unfortunately people were thrown out who had come in 1965 also. Unfortunately, people were thrown out in the process. May be the Ministry there, the Government there was not as good or as efficient as hon. Stephen who has since become the spokesman of the Party reliquishing his Ministerial responsibility. Certainly, they might have been poor performers. But what happens when these people were sent out? The wounds were opened in the Process, culminating in the present turmoil. That is my charge against the Government. You opened the flood-gate of this mischief. In 1975 again

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

the situation was that the State Government of Assam threw out people who had come in 1960, 1965, 1966, 1667 and so on and so forth. Then, Sir, the trouble is when one charge others one should look at oneself. In this very august House why did the ex-Home Minister, very eminent Home Minister we had in India—one of the eminent Home Ministers who will always be remembered, I mean Giani Zail Singh make a statement on the floor of the House that there would be no elections in Assam till the 1979 electoral rolls were revised? Was he in league with BJP? The hon. Member from Ghazipur would like to throw light on that. If that is so, it is a tragedy for the other side, for the Treasury Benches.

Let the Prime Minister deny that I as the Secretary-General had written a letter saying, "Don't deal with Assam the way you are dealing". I told her, "Don't negotiate on questions which are not negotiable". I think 1971 cut-off date should have been made clear. The date is not negotiable. You encouraged them. When I say, you, I am sorry, I mean, the Government encouraged them, and brought all types of extraneous considerations. They were in the saddle in 1980. They do not know which is the day and time when things darned upon them. There is no time left for them now. There was President's rule in 1980, 81 and 82 and you were in power for 10 years in the past. Where were you hankering? Where were you keeping the matter? Why were you keeping the pot boiling? Who is responsible for this situation? No one except this Government —the Government that does not work. And the Government if it works works in the same old, colonial way. I will not name the country but one of the neighbours was famous as there was a saying that in that country fire brigade will reach the fire victim two years after the fire had been extinguished.

The hon. Prime Minister is very very concerned with the fate of minorities. But she goes to Moradabad three years after the incident. Now, to find what? She has gone, she is a brave person—that is my charge against her. What happened to her brave will? She jumped into Madras way-back in 1966 or 1965. But what happened to her? Why did she not go round Assam except till such time when the elections came? Then also, she said, I did not go to certain areas because there would be provocations and more blood-shed. Is she an agent provocateur for all these things? Is she treated as such? Is she not looked upon as the leader of the whole nation? The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and must act as such. A Courageous person would have gone to the people in Assam and mobilised public opinion. My charge is that this Government has failed to establish rapport with the people of Assam. And, therefore, I charge them for dereliction of their duty.

The point is; what; is the justification for the non-revision of 1979 voters' list? If you could hold elections at a point of the bayonet, could you not do something about it? Who put the doubt in the minds of people and who made that doubt valid? Your non-revision of electoral list made it look to the young students that perhaps since they have raised the demand of foreigners, the new names are not being entered into the roll and therefore they become more hardened in their position. I must appeal to my friends of the Left also, let them not see CIA everywhere. Yes, you do see where it exists. But don't try to find out something everywhere. Assam situation is our baby. How much money have you spent there? I have had a talk with AASU boys. They told me a simple thing and I was flabbergasted. I could not reply. They asked me, "Mr. Brhuguna, since Independence, how many bridges have been built over the Ganges"? I could not count; it is numberless. Now, I find the number is more than 18. They said, for getting a Brahmaputra bridge, Assam has to go to the Centre for so many times over a a State Bunch more than once before they have one poor Gauhati bridge which connects India with Gauhati town.

They asked me, "We produce tea here, Why do you take tea to Calcutta port and auction it? Why don't you auction it

at Gauhati?" The question is very simple yet relevant.

19 hrs.

There cannot be colonial relationship between two States or one with the rest of the country. They produce tea there. Why not auction it at Gauhati? Why take it to Calcutta and auction it there?

There are many many things to speak about. If I had the time, I could do it. If my approach had been accepted by the Prime Minister, things would not have come to such a pass.

What about their economic development? The silk worm is non-existent in Assam; it has died out. What have we done in the last 35 years to help their home industry, the silk industry. Gandhiji had said, "I have fallen in love with every weaver of Assam." Their economy is absolutely shattered. Unemployment is at its peak. The Government does not do anything about it While Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was alive—it was by his persuasion—what maximum they did was to set if a State Minister's Committee for the North-East region. The whole of the North-East region requires a Committee directly under the Prime Minister. I warn the Government through, you, Sir, and I want to go on record to say that the North East region is on fire and we have very little time. Let us act before it is too late.

In Manipur, the Army holds it for you; in Nagaland, the Army holds it for you; in Mizoram, the Army holds it for you. And in Assam you want the Army to be there. You have already abdicated the civilian responsibility. It does no credit for any Government which calls itself a democratic or civilised Government. Therefore, in sum and substance, I would like the Prime Minister to take some positive initiatives. Desperate disease requires desperate remedy. Certainly, we have opposed the election on the ground, that non-inclusion of people in the voters' list makes it absolutely impossible to hold the election. Eeveybody was not given the same protection. It is a hard fact of life. Every party was not given an equal opportunity. So what is the fun in contesting and there by create tension only.

Then, some hon. Members hesitated in reminding this Government that when the Garhwal election came, there was a general jail wardens strike in U.P. and the election was stayed on the ground that jail wardens were on strike. The whole, lot of Government servants are against you; the whole lot of people are against you; the scientists are against you; the elite are against you; the educated are against you; the tribals are against you. Who are with you except those who have been elected there? Such is the situation. If it is a happy situation, you be happy with it. I appeal to Government to understand the reality. The reality of the situation requires a very bold statemanship; it requires a combination of the strength of a Sardar Patel, the imagination of a Pandit Nehru and the dash of a Subhash Chandra Bose to repair the situation. The situation is still within control. But I am afraid, if things are allowed to slide away, if things are taken in a light-hearted manner only to put the blame somewhere, it will degenerate into a dangerous situation.

I am afraid the elections will have to be held there again; the negotiations will have to be well-organised. If there is even one death, we will hold this Government responsible for it. We will charge this Government and demand its resignation. If it is a death due to disease; if it is a death due to non-availability of food in the camps: if it is a death due to non-availability of medicines and, if the refugees are thrust on West Bengal, if they are thrust on Arunachal Pradesh, and if this Government cannot manage, I will ask this Government either govern or get out.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I speak with a heavy heart. What has happened in Assam recently is unparalled in the history of India. The people of Assam have been undergoing great pain, all types of stresses and strains. A large-scale violence has taken place as a result of

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

which hundreds of people were killed, including women and children. Thousands of people have been uprooted. There has been large-scale arson in which village after village have been gutted throwing lakhs of people homeless. All this deserves nothing but the strongest condemnation.

What is heartening to note is that though the situation is not yet normal, it is slowly and gradually improving.

19.05 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*].

The law and order situation is much better than what it was a few days back. The newly elected Government also, with the cooperation of the Central Government has been taking effective steps and has been able to contain violent activities to a great extent and, as a result, there is a decline in the number of violent incidents for the last few days. It is not only my view. It has been expressed by even Assam Tribune. Newspaper's editor also admits that the Government of Assam has been able to contain violence and that the number of violent incidents is on the decline. Many Members and I also visited different places where violent incidents took place and also the places where the refugees have taken shelter. It is really very tragic to see the sufferings and the mental agonies of those lakhs of refugees who have lost everything, their own kith and kin, their properties, their homes and all. What is more tragic is to see a small group of boys between the ages of 5 and 10 who lost everything. They are very unfortunate. They not only lost their parents, they lost their own sisters and brothers and all relatives and today there is nobody to take care of them. In such a situation, what is the primary duty of all of us? The primary duty of all of us, irrespective of party or group considerations, is to provide immediate relief to the people who are the victims, to see that they do not suffer to see that they do not starve, to see that they get proper food, and to see that they get proper medical facilities also. The Government and the other social organisations have started relief measures in the right earnest. The victims include Assamese, Bengalees, Muslims and all classes. It is really a surprise that all sections of people have been affected. There have been group clashes here and there. They may be local clashes and these have been exploited by certain people and by certain groups. The atmosphere in Assam is completely vitiated and is surcharged with great emotion generated by bitterness in different sections of people. There are clashes between Bengalees, Muslims, tribals and Assamese.

Some people are accusing us that the clashes and arson in Assam took place just because of holding the elections. I do not agree with this view.

There are many instances where the people have not voted and even they were assaulted. These clashes took place mainly because of the atmosphere of violence and bitterness which has been generated and created by different sections of people belonging to different communalist groups and chauvinistic forces. These are responsible for what is happening in Assam.

My next question is whether we should prefer President's rule or we should go in for election. The people who are accusing us of holding elections are the same people who plead restraint on our part. The constitutional provisions empowered the Government to extend the President's rule for three years. The same Janata Government who amended the constitutional provision in Article 356 have put all sorts of restrictions and thereby the Government was not in a position to extend president's rule and the same people are accusing us also.

They have also referred to the low percentage of voting. Out of the ten districts in Assam, excepting in three districts, in seven districts you will find that the voting has been appreciably high.

Some say that hill areas people are not Assamese. They are the original Assamese. My brother is sitting here. They are the original Assamese. Some people think that tribals are not the original Assamese. You can go to tribal areas and you will find that a high percentage of population are Assamese.

I do not like to take much time. I visited the constituencies where high percentage of voting took place. The voting went up to 59-60 per cent. In some places, the voting has been average.

Some say that the election has not been fair. Had it not been fair and had there been a rig, then the highest percentage of polling would have been shown in all the constituencies without exception. Then in certain constituencies the polling was 15 per cent and in some others there was 16 per cent, like that. The Government was fair, the election machinery was fair and that is the reason why there is this difference in percentage of polling. If you feel that the people are not for elections, then why should there be so much of intimidation and why the national leaders have to go to Assam many times and make many speeches? I blame them also—the leaders who went to my areas. They asked the people of Assam to stall the election at any cost. I do not mind if people do not vote for us. Every people have a right to vote and not to vote and every man has a right to go and appeal. I did not find any of these leaders who went there to ask the people to boycot the poll by asking the people to remain peaceful and non-voilent. They asked the people to stall the election by any means—whether violent or in any other manner and even by intimidation also.

Then, Sir, in Assam, of course, there is a genuine case. I do not think there can be any denying the fact because otherwise the movement cannot be sustained. I do admit that there are apprehensions among the Assamese people that they will be overwhelmed. That is there. At the same time, we must also see to the interests of the other people who have been there for many years. So there is a feeling of insecurity among both the sections—among the Assamese also that their rights will be lost and they will be overwhelmed. At the same time there is a feeling in the other people who feel that they have been there for so many years and now they have to leave this place. That feeling of insecurity I have found in all sections of the people. That has to be removed because we have live as one State, we have to live as a composite State and we have to live as a part of the Indian Union. That is possible only if all of us devote our time and energy in curbing the present emotion and cooling down the anger and creating an atmosphere of goodwill where confidence and trust can be restored among different sections of the people.

Then somebody was blaming the Assam Police, the CRP and the Assam administration also. There are black sheep in Assam administration. There are black sheep in Assam Police also. But I found many Assam Police personnel and many Assam officers who are neutral and who are discharging their duties faithfully and they are found to be very dutiful.

At the same time we must go in for a massive economic development. There is frustration among the people of Assam, especially among the young men of Assam. For many years there has not been much economic development. I have found in my own constituency there are so many colleges. They turn out graduates in hundreds. What will they do—except to look to the Government for jobs? Economic development and much industrial development has not taken place there. We must have a massive economic development because we have to win them over. We have to win over the sections who have gone wrong. There are many people who have gone wrong. So many rumours have been going on. So we have to win them over. We have to win them over also by taking certain concrete steps—by massive economic development and other measures. We have to convince them that 'we are sincere to your cause', so that the whole problem can be solved. And I have no doubt that the Government is very sincere. The State Government is sincere; the Central Government is sincere. The Govern-

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

ment is sincere. The Government is trying their level best to find out an amicable settlement and I request all Parties to extend their helping and so that we can negotiate and arrive at an amicable settlement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I can assure my friend. Mr. Bahuguna that I will not mention CIA even once. That much profoundity I am also capable of....

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That is good. I have trust in you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now, Sir, in the few minutes' time which has been given to me, I want to make a few points. I have on earlier ocasions also emphasised—I fully agree with Mr. Bahuguna and other speakers also—on the question of economic development of not only Assam but also the whole of the North Eastern Hill region. But, I must say one thing. Please do not misunderstand me.

During the last two years, there were occasions when these AASU boys had come here for the formal talks when they had also met some of us in groups. They also met me two or three times. Every time I have told them: 'why are you not giving more prominence to the question of economic backwardness of Assam and the neglect that is there by the entral Government? Your demand is for economic development. If you raise this demand and make it as one of your slogans, at least, I can speak for my party that we will support you fully on this point.' But, they never showed any interest. I am sorry to say this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA *rose*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I never interrupted you Mr. Bahuguna. Since you have made so much of this point—I am one with you there—I think, you should, a Leftist as I am, realise that the question of economic development is a basic question.

I asked them: "Why don't you raise it; why don't you make something out of this? We will support you." They were only interested in driving the foreigners out. They have no other demand. It is also a moot question to which I never have been able to find a reply. Perhaps somebody may educate me on why these unemployed Assamese young boys are not coming out in considerable numbers looking for jobs in other States—I cannot understand this. What is the picture of India today? Young men from Bengal, from Kerala, from Andhra and from Mr. Bahuguna's own State, from Bihar—the people who have got no jobs—are found roaming about all over the country, and trying to get jobs somehow or other, here or there. You will never find Assamese people. I do not know why? I have not been able to get a satisfactory answer to this question.

Anyway, that is not the point at the moment. Now, Sir, I want to know why this thesis has been sought to be made since the last debate that the elections in this situation must inevitably lead to violence. I do not share this view. I want to ask: now the elections have been finished or completed over three weeks ago. Why every day these incidents are taking place. Where is the election now? Why every day people are being killed? Why they have been evicted and why they have been driven out from their homes? Why arsons are taking place? Who is doing it? Against whom is it being done? It is very easy to go on saying that everything is because of election. Election was over a long time ago. You say that now these things are being done in order to pressurise and bring about a situation whereby this ministry which has been formed cannot function; it is paralysed and is forced to go. Say it. Go one step further than that. Say that the President's Rule should come back. On this I have not been able to agree with others. I say why don't you spell it out? I am sorry to say why is the President's rule to come back? You should not become a very ardent advocate of President's Rule.

We preferred elections even with all there difficulties. Maybe we made a mistake; maybe, history will decide it. What is the alternative for President's Rule? Are you prepared to assist Mrs. Gandhi to foist another President's Rule in Assam? This is again an undemocratic thing. Now you want that to come again. Is that your candid opinion that this Ministry will not be able to function? Constitutionally and legally it is valid. Why are the people not able to vote? In the Assembly elections, lakhs of people were not able to oast their votes in Bihar and U.P. Is it not a fact that in the rural areas of Bihar, lakhs of people landless Harijans, and so on have never seen the polling booths—were never permitted to cast their votes? Because of that do we say that Bihar Assembly becomes invalid and illegal? (*Interruptions*) You mean to say that Bihar is a model of democracy? If booth capturing is also permitted, will it become valid? Anyway, Sir, my time should not be taken away. I am not challenging the validity of the elections. The U.S. President was also elected last time on 30 to 40 per cent of votes. The rest of the American citizens never bothered to vote, for whatever reasons there may be. Therefore, nobody calls it un-constitutional. But the fact of the matter is—and I am prepared to admit this—that the whole circumstances in which elections took place ultimately will make it practically impossible for this Government to function. There factors contributed to it. First, there was the anti-poll campaign which was a violent campaign threatening people with dire consequences if they go out to vote. Some jokes are made here as to how many votes were polled by Left parties. Our comrade Gogoi had on in three consecutive elections but do you know how many votes did he poll this time? He polled only 250 votes. Do you think suddenly he become unpopular? I know what had happened in Sibsagar. Whereever people went out for voting they were surrounded by three hundred to four hundred people with guns and....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What was the CRP doing?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: CRP cannot be present everywhere. The second thing was communal rioting which we have not bargained for. All these communities who had long-standing grievances and grudges against each other—some conected with encouachment on land and some connecte with other question—found this to be a good opportunity to pay off old scores and they have been doing it.

Thirdly, I must say that there has been rigging. I have no time, otherwise I can give you so many examples. There were polling booths in which the candidate himself went to cast vote but he did not find the ballot box there or the polling staff did not reach that booth, yet subsequently from the same booth the result was announced in favour of the Congress party. I don't say it was done on a huge scale.

Sir, I know of one person but I cannot name him. He is a Government servant. He was sent for polling duty from here. He was in some booth. When he came back he told me that in that booth there was not a single policeman on duty. There were two young boys with lathis in their hands and words 'Home Guard' written on their shoulders. He asked them, 'when were they recruited?' They told him that they had been recruited only ten days ago. Now, outside the booth at some distance there was a group of sixty to seventy AASU boks sitting and nobody came to vote. At one stage they even entered the booth and caught hold of him by the neck and told him if he allowed anybody to vote, dire consequences will follow. In spite of that where polling stations were going empty some rigging has been done. Anyway, rigging is something which we are accustomed to. But the net result is that. What are we going to do now? I agree with Mr. Bahuguna on this and the first thing I said last time was that on solution of anything can be found until peace is restored. So, the first thing is that everbody must put their heads together to restore peace and normalcy and confidence in the people. I do not know whether it is too tall an order but let us make an effort, otherwise there is no use of passing that resolution. Let us make a serious effort. Everybody concerned, whe-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

ther Mr. Vajpayee, Government or myself or anybody else, let us make a serious effort to restore peace. That day I had posed a question and I had just left it at that. The question on the anvil of history is whether Assam can continue as a composite State or not. We want it to continue. We do not want to demonstrate to the country that it is not possible for people of different religions and ethnic groups to live together in one State. Once you concede that it is not possible for them to live together the general reaction will not stop at Assam. It will spread very fast. If conditions are not created for Bengali refugees who are pouring into North Bengal to go back in peaceful condition, there are enough trouble makers in West Bengal also to start something there. They are saying that if Bengalis are driven out and not allowed to remain in Assam, there are plenty of non-Bengalis working peacefully in West Bengal, why should we allow them to remain here. (*Interruptions*) You cannot isolate these things.

That will have a chain reaction.

Mr. Bahuguna was perhaps asking how many times we have truncated the old State of Assam. It is a fact. But those people who have gone into separate States whether it is Meghalaya or Arunachal or whatever it is are tribal people, who certainly were not willing to remain in the same State, in one State, with all these people. But, is this process to be continued further? Then we can say that take these seven districts of the valley and give it to the Assamese and cut off the other parts, let them have their own State in the Brahmaputra valley. But then it will be a confession of an abject failure before the country. What will happen in Punjab I don't know; what will happen in other States I don't know. We are facing a grave threat to the whole national unity and national integrity of this country. This must be understood; and to that extent. I agree with Mr. Bahuguna that Government should show much more political sagacity and statesmanship; and not rely on bureaucracy and army and guns.

Therefore, Sir, all I have to say is that conditions should be created in which that dialogue which was broken off can be resumed. Let us make an attempt, though I am not very optimistic. I was for 2-1/2 years in that meeting. It is all very well to say that solution must be found within the boundaries of the Constitution and the Acts and all that. That is exactly what was agreed to in the Conference unanimously. That is the preamble, the only thing which was agreed to. And then when one by one we started coming to specific points, then representatives of AASU and so on were not willing to abide by any provisions of the Acts. What do you do then? I agree with you that Government has gone on giving them a long rope, trying to appease them. I said it that day. It was clear about a year ago that they will not agree to anything. Not only that. You elevate them to the status of being the sole spokesman, the monopoly spokesman, of everybody who lives in Assam; nobody else. Why should you allow them that status? Next time if conditions are created for talks again, are you going to talk only with these people? Certainly talk with them; I have no objection; you must talk to them; but what about the representatives of other groups, other sections, other minorities? What about the Plains Tribal Council which had set up 2 Lok Sabha Members and 20 Assembly Members and were not allowed to participate in the election and then that led to the first massive clash there? Have they no right? They represent 2 million tribal people. You never called them to the negotiating table. Why? Because AASU and company were asserting that if you call them, then, immediately they are going to walk out of the room. Then immediately the Government succumbed. I know what Mr. Sethi will say, that we did talk to them separately. I know. But those talks were carried on in a completely secretive and clandestine way in private. Nobody was allowed to know outside that other people are also being consulted; lest these people get annoyed. This is not the way to deal with them. You want to reserve the unit of Assam which means all those who are living in Assam. Now, you are talking about immigrants, Muslims, everybody is described as a foreigner,—people who have come 30 years ago or 40 years ago. People had said that if solution of

the problem between 1961 to 1971 is not found to our satisfaction, then, we will re-open the whole question of 1951 to 1961. Does that give the people the right to go about slaughtering and massacring anybody? Suppose you think now that a Bengali immigrant, a Muslim, who come to Assam some 40 years ago, should be considered a foreigner. Well, decide; let us have a definition. Let us have a procedure. That must be done. But suppose you think he is a foreigner, does it justify you to go and kill him? What is this I cannot understand. You see this horrible picture of these rows and rows of children; they have been disenfranchised for good before they could reach adulthood, manhood. You will be spared the trouble of deporting them or setting their names off from the voters' list; you have managed to slaughter them wholesale. Is this the way we are going to behave? Should there not be condemnation of these things? What about the parties which refused to condemn these things openly? If anybody is reluctant to condemn this kind of inhuman and bestial thing, then that party is only to blame for being suspect. So, Sir, I do not want to take up more time. Mr. Vajpayee said that in 1979, it was found that the voters' list was revised. Compared with 1977-78, it was inflated and many more names came; and how did they come? But whose Government was there in 1979? Out report is that Mr. Golap Barbora had ordered the famous notorious ex. D.I.G.—a that time he was D.I.G. of Police—to find out foreigners from that voters' list and that gentleman, in record time, found out 40,000 peaople as foreigners in one Constituency. Then names were all cut out and many representatives of minority groups used to come to us saying that this 1979 list is a list in which we find that all our names have been deleted ruthlessly. You find out which names have been added. Some names must have been added and some types of names have been cut out. It is a fact because the administration is wholesale involved in this matter. What is to be done?

Now, Mr. Sethi when you speak, please tell us what you are intending to do now. I don't want to repeat all that, that security must be given, security must be continued for some more time, at least the affeced people are rehabiliatated, the question of relief measures must be taken on a war footing and all that. Sir, I have got a telegram and I will read out the contents.

"NELLI VICTIMS—Mainly from minority community inhumanly treated and discriminated against at Gauhati Medical college. Medicine, food and nursing not provided since admission. Nurses and visitors from minority community are intimidated by Junior Doctors. Solicit your immediate intervention to save precious lives. PRESIDENT, ASSAM MUSLIM SAMAJ, PHOOKAN ROAD, GAUHATI."

I give it to the Minster and let him investigate.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): This telegrame was received by us. Thereafter, we spoke to the Chief Secretary and the Chief Minister. They have called the Suprintendent of Medical College and he assured them that this would not happen and he would see that medical relief is provided to the patients.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In fact, if such things can happen inside Gauhati Medical College, you can imagine what is happening outside the College?. All these things will have to be looked into and properly done.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj): I drew the attention of the Government to this particular matter under Rule 377. I would like to know what steps have been taken because there are definite charges against the doctors of the Medical College. They did not provide medicine to the Muslim patients in the Medical College.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you force him now to take action-

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: I cannot force him. But I support the arguments made by him. This is a fact.

19.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Apart from this, we know that it will take a little more time for things to settle down and peace

is restored. What is the Government thinking on the broad lines at least of a solution for the future which we should all attempt to bring about? You must tell us something about this. It is not a question of law and order and relief measures. But what will happen tomorrow? The whole country is bothered about it. It is not only the question of Assam at all. You kindly tell us.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: You will have further discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We will have another debate. Don't worry. We will have two or thre more debates. Every 15 days you want to have a debate. All right, come on. Let us gradually advance towards that. Mr. Sethi, please take the House into confidence and tell us on what lines the Government is thinking about the future and how to create conditions for resuming discourse and not deciding things by force of arms and violence by killing people and burning each other's houses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members had earlier suggested that after Mr. Indrajit Gupta's speech is over, the Home Minister will reply to the debate. Therefore, I call upon the hon. Minister, Mr. P. C. Sethi, to reply.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have not been given the opportunity to speak. Our party has not been given the opportunity. It is imposible. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On both sides many hon. Members who have given their names have not spoken. I know that. But I have already announced that at 7.30 P.M. the hon. Minister would reply to the debate.

SHRI PIUS TURKEY (Alipurduar): What about me? I want to speak; the people of my constituency have been made to suffer a lot.. .(*Interruptions*). How can you deny a group to Participate? You cannot do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for me to permit or not to permit, you cannot insist. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are two or three parties left; I would request you to kindly accommodate them. I hope, the Minister would have no objection. . .(*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not fair of you to suggest that. What I had said was that Members should be given ten minutes each and when you said that there are still six more Members left, I calculated that it would roughly take one hour, because six Members were still there. But now that two or three more Members are left, kindly allow them to speak; they represent certain patries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow them to speak, if they do not take more than five minutes each. Do you agree?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As suggested by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, if the party to which Shri Dharam Bir Sinha belongs has not spoken, we have no objection if you permit him to speak. Members from this side may please withraw. Let him speak for 5-6 minutes.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I also want to speak for a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow from the opposition Shri Dharam Bir Sinha and Shri Chandrajit Yadav to speak.

SHRI PIUS TURKEY: What about me? .....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already decided, you cannot insist like that. You must obey the chair.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, he belongs to a party which has not participated in this debate. Kindly allow him. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: How can you deprive a political party to participate on such a debate?

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Kindly allow at least one Member who represents the tea garden area and whose constitutency is affected Kindly allow Shri Pius Turkey.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; I will consider that. Now, Shri Dharam Bir Sinha.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for

giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

At the outset, I would like to mention that I have mixed feelings about this discussion itself. Not only the discussions today, but of all the discussions that have taken place in this House on Assam. I speak with great sorrow and anguish in my heart. When compassion is needed in Assam today, when this House should have extended its compassion to the people of Assam, we have failed to do so and we have unfortunately fallen into the trap of party polemics and have proceeded on party lines.

I do not wish to go into the manner in which the elections have been held in Assam. It is well known that my party decided to contest the elections; it took a willing and conscious decision to do that. But, today I do not wish to go into the manner of the conduct of elections. Nor do I want to go into the nature and quality of negotiations that preceded the elections. All that I want to say is that today what is needed in Assam is compassion. Let us forget the din of shouting here from this side or from the other side. Mr. Home Minister, the burden on our hearts is heavy. Let us once try to make Parliament a mediating institution, not an arena of controversy or of partisanship. I would request the Hon. Members from this side and from the side opposite and to you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, that we must provide for and enable passions to ebb. The passions must be soothed and stability must be restored. Shri Indrajit Gupta has rightly said that the first thing that is required in Assam is the restoration of peace. Secondly, what we need is some semblence of administration. Today the Hon. Home Minister intervened when Shri Indrajit Gupta was reading the telegram and he was good enough to assure the House that he had spoken to the Chief Secretary and the Chief Secretary has spoken to the Superintendent of the hospital and the Superintendent of the hospital has assured him that these things will not recur. But, Sir, no reference made to the Chief Secretary or to the hospital superintendent is going to work as no one's writ runs in Assam. And this you can do only by winning back the confidence of the people, of everyone who lives in Assam.

Sir, I do not want to comment on the issue of foreigners today. I do not want, today, to go even into the problem of migration—migration of over 5 years, of 60 years or of one hundred years on the one hand and of twenty years or migration taking place even after 1971. But, Sir, there is a fact and I can remind it to Shri Bahuguna that in 1960s, it was the then Congress Government which had sent back more than three lakhs of people from Assam to the then East Pakistan. But today I don't want to go into details of all these things. I have only one matter to mention about and that both the cultural and the political identity of Assam will have to be maintained and one cannot be without the other.

Mr. Home Minister, there are times when men control events and there are times when events control men. Please for God's sake, do not let events control this Parliament or this nation.

श्री एन० ई० होरो : (खुंटी) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, असम का मामला बहुत गंभीर है। आज जिन कारणों से असम जल रहा है यह कोई नई बात नहीं हुई है, यह बहुत सालों से ऐसा है। मैं सारी बातों की चर्चा न रकते हुए दो-चार बुनियादी बातों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं।

असम में असमिया लोगों की नेशनल-आएडेन्टटी का सवाल है। लेकिन आज तक जितनी भी बड़ी-बड़ी पार्टियां हैं, चाहे उस पक्ष की पार्टी हो या इस पक्ष की पार्टियां हों उन से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं--असम के टी-गार्डन्ज में जो 45 लाख लोग हैं, जो शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं और बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा से गये हैं आज उन को आदिवासी नहीं गिना जाता है, क्या किसी भी पार्टी ने इस सवाल को उठाया है ? जब भी इस सदन में शेडयूल्ड कास्टस और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स

[श्री एन० ई० होरो]

कास्टीट्यूशन आर्डर रखा गया है, हमेशा इस बारे में चर्चा होती रही है कि ये 45 लाख लोग चाहते हैं कि असम राज्य में उन का भी शुमार शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज या शडयूल्ड कास्ट्स में होना चाहिए। यहां इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी राष्ट्रीय पार्टियां हैं, क्या किसी ने इस सवाल को उठाया ? आप यहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, देश को एक-साथ रखना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप लोगों ने इस चीज को क्यों नहीं उठाया। यह क्या नई चीज़ है। कांग्रेस वाले इन को गाली देते हैं और इधर वाले उन को गाली देते हैं मगर में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो राष्ट्रीय पार्टियां हैं, 34 सालों में जो बुनियादी प्रश्न हमारे देश के हैं, हमारे क्षेत्र के हैं उन बातों की चर्चा नहीं की और उन को वे अनावश्यक समझते रहे और यह कहते रहे कि यह राष्ट्रीय प्राब्लमज नहीं है। क्षेत्रीय प्राब्लम भी राष्ट्रीय प्राब्लम है। न सी0पी0एम0 ने बहुगुणा जी की पार्टी ने और न बी0 जे0पी0 ने और दूसरी पार्टियों ने इस बारे में कुछ सोचा है कि चाय बागानों में जो 45 लाख आदमी शेडयूल्ड ट्राईब्स के है और जो दूर देहातों में रहते है उन को शेडयूल्ड लिस्ट में रखा जाए। इन के बारे में इन की क्या राय है, यह किसी ने नहीं बताया है।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : होना चाहिए।

श्री एन० ई० होरो : आप ने कब इस के बारे में कहा है। असम की बात यहां पर की जा रही है। सी0पी0एम0 वालों को इस चीज को प्रोजेक्ट करना चाहिए लेकिन देश में इस बात को प्रोजेक्ट नहीं किया गया है और फिर सारे देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधने की बात की जाती है मगर यह जो क्षेत्रीय प्राब्लम है, इस को उजागर नहीं करते।

मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ असम का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान के और क्षेत्रों का भी प्रश्न है। जब सरकार किसी पार्टी की बन जाती है तो इस चीज को नजरान्दाज कर किया जाता है। कांग्रस (आई) की सरकार ने इसको नज़रान्दाज किया है और जब इस यरह का प्रश्न उठाया जाता है, तो उसको अलगाव का प्रश्न कह कर टाल दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि इससे देश टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जाएगा। आज छतीसगढ़ में यह सवाल है छोटे नागपुर में यह बात है और गुजारात में भी यह बता है। वहां के लोग अपनी आइडटीटी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं लकिन राष्ट्रीय दलों के लोग इन प्रश्नों को नहीं उठाते।

जहां तक असम की बात है, जो लोग मर गये, वे तो मर गये लेकिन अब सवाल वहां पर शान्ति स्थापित करने का है। जो रीजनल समस्याएं हैं, उनको रीजनल प्रश्न कह कर टाल दिया जाता है और ये लोग जो अपनी आइडेंटीटी की बात करते हैं, उसको माना नहीं जाता है और इसके लिए इधर की पार्टियां दोषी नहीं हैं बल्कि दोषी वे हैं, जो सरकार को चलाते हैं। मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार को और राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों को कहना चाहता हूं कि यह न केवल असम का प्रश्न है, बल्कि पूरे नार्थ ईस्ट इंडिया और हिन्दुस्तान के और भी दूसरे क्षेत्रों का प्रश्न है उनकी जो बुनियादी समस्याएं हैं, नेशनल पार्टीज के लोगों को उनके बारे में बात करनी चाहिए। मैं इन्दिरा जी की बात को पसन्द करता हूं जब वे यह कहती हैं कि वायलेंस के माध्यम से किसी प्रश्न का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है और उसके

लिए बातचीत होनी चाहिए । मेरा कहना यह है कि जब क्षेत्रीय सवाल उठते हैं और कई बार मैं छोटानागपुर क्षत्र के प्रश्नों को उठाता रहा हूं और कई बार मैंने चिट्ठियां भी लिखी हैं कि इन पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए लेकिन चर्चा नहीं करते हैं । आखिर मनुष्य मनुष्य है, उसका धीरज टूट भी सकता है और फिर वायलेंस भी हो सकती है । मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं आने देना चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से और राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो इस तरह के बुनियादी प्रश्न उठते हैं, उन पर चर्चा होना चाहिए, बातचीत होनी चाहिए और समय पर उनका समाधान होना चाहिए , नहीं तो वे एक विकराल रूप ले सकते हैं,जिससे देश को खतरा पेदा हो सकता है ।

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुःख है कि असम में बहुत से निर्दोष लोगों का बलिदान हुआ है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि मान लिया जाए कि आंसू और गण संग्राम परिषद् वालों की मागें जायज थीं, तो हमारे जो नेता नेशनल लीडर कह जाते हैं, मि° वाजपेयी से लेकर दूसरे और कई भी, तो वे भी वहां जान कर विदेशी हो गये । उनको वहां जाने के लिए किसने पासपोर्ट दिया । यदि हम लोग उनकी बात मान लें, तो उसके अनुसार जितने नेता वहां गये थे वे सारे के सारे विदेशी थे । यह दिल्ली में सारे प्रान्तों के लोग बैठे हैं और दिल्ली वाले अब यह कहते हैं कि हम दिल्ली-वाले दिल्ली से हट गये और दूसरे बहुत से लोग यहां पर अब आ गये । इस तरह से जितने भी लोग बाहर से आये हैं, वे सब यहां पर विदेशी हुए और उनको निकालने के लिए वे भी आन्दोलन कर सकते हैं । आसाम का कल्चर रखना चाहिए, यह मैं मानता हूं लेकिन दूसरी कल्चर को भी समान अधिकार मिलना चाहिए । आदिवासियों की कल्चर पर कब ध्यान दिया गया ?

आजकल जितने बंगाली बंगाल में आ रहे हैं, उतने और कहीं नहीं जा रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा देश है, वे और जगह क्यों नहीं जाते हैं, केवल बंगाल में जाते हैं । अगर कल को आदिवासियों को जाना पड़ा तो वे कहां पर जाएंगे ? उनका भी प्रान्त उनको बताना चाहिए । बिहार इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है, लेकिन बिहार में वहां के आदिवासियों को बिहारी नहीं समझा जाता । उनकी कल्चर के साथ उनका मेल नहीं है ।

सरकार ने असम में इलेक्शन के लिए बहुत ही धीरज दिखाया है जो कि उसका बहुत ही सराहनीय काम है । सरकार तीन वर्ष तक बैठकर उनके साथ मीटिंग करती रही लेकिन फिर भी कोई समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ । सरकार ने बहुत ही धैर्य का परिचय दिया । हो सकता है कि सरकार ने एक दो गलतियां की हों ।

आप लोग कहते हैं कि नेशनल इन्टेग्रेशन बहुत जरूरी है । लेकिन यहां पर तो सभी विदेशी हैं, एक सिफ आदिवासी ही देशी हैं । पहले आर्य विदेश से आये, फिर मुसलमान आये । इन आदिवासियों से पूछिये कि नेशनल इन्टेग्रेशन कैसे हो ।

असम में आदिवासी गये । वहां जितने भी डवलपमेंट के कार्य हुए उन सब में आदिवासियों का हाथ है । जो भी वहां गये हैं वे सभी असमी हैं । हम लोग भी अपने को असमी बोलते हैं । असमी भी तो थाइलैंड से आये है तो वे भी विदेशी हैं । इसलिए मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो देशी और विदेशी का निर्णय है, इसका फैसला केन्द्रीय सरकार को करना चाहिए और वही करती है । किसी व्यक्ति, किसी ग्रुप को इसका फैसला करने का अधि-

कार नहीं है कि कौन विदेशी है और कौन देशी है। इन तीन वर्षों के आन्दोलन के बाद भी आसू और गण संग्राम परिषद् के लोग यह नहीं बता सके कि इस ब्लाक में, इस इस जिले में इतने इतने विदेशी हैं। खाली उनका कहना यही है कि विदेशियों को हटाओ। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि असम में असमी किसको कहा जाएगा ? वहां कौन देशी और कौन विदेशी है ? असम में यह सब करने का अधिकार उनको किसने दिया ? यह भी जानने की बात है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर असमी यह समझते थे कि असम में उनकी मेजोरिटी है तो उन्हें चुनाव में भाग लेना चाहिए था और चुनाव लड़कर मेजोरिटी में आना चाहिए था और अपनी सरकार बनाना चाहिए था। सरकार बनाने के बाद यह निर्णय करना चाहिए था कि कौन विदेशी है, कौन देशी है।

आज असम में लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, उनकी हत्याएं हो रही हैं। जो पार्टी इसका समर्थन करती हैं। वह पार्टी नेशनल पार्टी नहीं कहला सकती। ऐसी पार्टी मनुष्य जाति के खिलाफ, गरीबों के खिलाफ काम करती है। विदेशों से जो लोग आकर बसे हैं उनके लिए सरकार को देखना है न कि किसी ग्रुप या पार्टी को।

यहां पर बहुत सारी बातें कहीं गयीं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां लोग केम्पों में रह रहे हैं। मेरी कांस्टीच्यून्सी में ही 15 हजार लोग केम्पों में रह रहे हैं। खाली वेस्ट बंगाल में लोग रह रहे हैं, उनको क्यों नहीं कहा पता कि वे दिल्ली जाएं क्योंकि दिल्ली सेन्टर की राजधानी है, यहां सेन्टर की हकूमत है। वे यहां आयें तब जाकर सरकार उनका समाधान ढूंढेगी और उनसे कहेगी कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक है। वे लोग दिल्ली में आएं और सेन्टर उनके बारे में अपना निर्णय दे। नेशनल इन्टेग्रेशन कैसे होगा, यह बात होम मिनिस्टर को बतलानी चाहिए। सबको सभी जगह रहने देना चाहिए कोई भी लोग हों, चाहे ट्राइबल हों, चाहे और कोई धर्म के लोग हों सबको एक साथ रहना है। अगर सबको अलग अलग रहना है तो जिनको अपनी कल्चर की रक्षा के लिए प्रोविंस नहीं मिला है, उन्हें भी प्रोविन्स दिया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think the situation in Assam is a matter of serious national concern and we all know..... (*Interruptions*)

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिए, आप तो बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी बोल लेते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why not in Assamese?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Thousands if innocent people have lost their lives and more than two lakh people are refugees in their homeland, in their own State. I do not remember any event like this, after partition where such a large number of people have been rendered refugees in their own homeland. There is no normalcy even today in Assam. In spite of the fact that the election has taken place, there is no normalcy there. These care certain facts which we must take into consideration when we are discussing this matter.

Today the bane of the discussion in this House is not whether the election was free and fair. Whethre it was a free and fair election or not is not the question. The most important concern of this House today should be that in one important part of our own country the situation is not normal. I will not call it a civil war, but it is very very near to civil war where thousands of people are being killed, women and children, and innocent people of one section by another section of the people. This is the situation and today a climate of hatred, a climate of lack of faith has been created in that part of the country and that should be the main concern of this House.

Sir, I think that the last meeting before we went for this election in Assam was

called by the Prime Minister. She called the Opposition leaders. That was the last meeting on the Assam issue and I remember that in that meeting Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Ravindra Varma were very emphatically opposed to holding the election. They did say that the situation was not normal. But I put one question to Shri Vajpayeeji in that meeting, when he was pleading that we may amend the Constitution and postpone the election by one more year. I asked, "What is the guarantee? Is there any assurance that within one year there will be a normal situation and the election will be held? What is the guarantee?" Because, for the last three years since the last Parliament election was held. Some people were not allowing the Government to hold the election, which is a most important Fundamental Right of the citizens of this country. The Government may be charged, for many other things. But nobody should charge the Government on this, that any other more democratic method could be found. The Government did not only negotiate with the agitators, but at the suggestion of the Opposition leaders the Government involved all the Opposition Parties, at every stage. For the last two and a half years, the entire Opposition Parties were involved, the negotiations were going on, the Government showed some leniency and the Government cannot be charged of anything, because the Government was trying to find a solution by negotiations. The Government did not want to use force at any stage knowing it very well that election is the most important Fundamental Right of the citizens of this country.

Now, this is a most important question. If any group of people in any part of the country, they say "Do it, otherwise, we will not allow the democratic process to take place in the country", what else can be done? Are we helping the democratic forces in this country? I was pained that nobody from the Opposition, I mean those who gave a call for boycotting the election, they did not make any appeal today in this House, they did not condemn unequivocally the path of violence. Is it not our duty when thousands of people are being killed in that part of the country? The Opposition leaders have failed in their primary duty. They must have said today that 'we condemn the path of violence, this is not the path that our country has adopted, this is not the path which will strengthen democracy in this country.'

20 hrs.

Sir, we talk in the name of democracy and then we encourage violence. And, it was not a boycott of the election. It was a planned violent prevention of the election. It was not a question of election to be boycotted. I can understand the Fundamental Right of any persons, or of any Party, who can say that they do not want to participate in the election, or that they boycott the election. That is a Fundamental Right. But is it also a fundamental right or anybody to prevent those who want to exercise their franchise, by violence, attackink people and taking the people at their mercy? In this way, are we going to strengthen democracy in this country? Is it not a fact that in that part of the countrys the entire minorities, the entire people who are supposed to be non-Assamese but belonging to this country, are being attacked? In the name of non-Assamese, they attack Bengalis and people from other parts of the country. They attack minorities who have also come from the same country. In this way, what will happen to this country? In Calcutta, from where Mr. Indrajit Gupta comes, and in Bombay people from different parts of the country go and seek their livelihood. This is the country where people are going from one part to the other. I think, this kind of a thing should have been condemned:

In my opinion, the Government has fulfilled its constitutional obligation. It may be a wrong assumption. But I also supported that the elections should be held. Now, we find today that the elections were not held in a normal situation. I have all my doubts whether the present elected Government in Assam will be able to take effective steps to run the administration. Now that the constitutional obligation has been fulfilled, the Prime Minister, who had had last meeting, should take the initiative again. She should call the leaders of

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

the Opposition. And the first thing that should be done is, how to create a situataion of normalcy, how to prevent further violence, how to prevent further attacks by one community on another community and how to take care of the refugees. The question was raised that even if one person is killed, the Government is responsible. Now you have seen the telegram received by Shri Indrajit Gupta. If doctors and nurses are refusing to look after those people who are injured, who have been attacked, because they happen to belong to other religions this is the most inhuman crime which anybody has committed. Such persons do not deserve our sympathy. I appeal to the Government to give serious thought to this basic situation. It is not only the question of Assam or Punjab but in the whole country, there is a situation of resentment, dis-satisfaction growing that 20 per cent of the people, who have created vested interests either in the administration or in the national capital, are enjoying the fruits of all the benefits whereas 80 per cent of the people, who belong to the weaker sections of the society like minorities, Harijans, Adivasis, tribals, backward classes, are being denied of all those benefits. Therefore, certain basic changes in the character of our administration is necessary. I hope that the Government will give serious thought to this matter. On the whole, after 35 years we feel that we need to give a serious second look at the functioning of our Constitution; we need to give a serious look for re-orientation of our services; we need to give a serious look for the re-orientation of our political processes and we need to give a serious look so that our national integration is strengthened and that the fruits of all the benefits reach the poor people.

With these words, I hope that the Government will take necessary action.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As many as fifteen hon. Members from both sides have participated in the debate. As Prof. Dandavate has pointed out, I would not go into greater details because most of the details were contained in my first statement. However, some points have to be clarified. The first and the foremost point that I would like to clarify is that some hon. Members have said that more than 10,000 people have been killed. I emphatically deny this figure. I have said in the statement that about 1,500 people have died. According to the State Governmen,, actually 1,344 persons have died but on the basis of the other agencies' reports, the figure comes to round about 1,500. It is true that about 2,000 people are missing and the Government is making all efforts to trace them but is it also likely that some of them might have been missing because they are killed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Cemeteries should be checked.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the violence is concerned it was made out here that violence started after the elections were announced. I have given in my statement, which was further corroborated by other hon. Members also—by Shri Indrajit Gupta and Prof. Chakraborty—that since 1979 itself when this movement started, violence was there and I have quoted figures date-wise as well as year-wise where violence and violent activities have taken place. Therefore, it is not as if the elections itself trickled off the violence, violence was very much in the atmosphere. Of course, the elections did give it an impetus but greater impetus was given to it by unfortunately those persons and parties who not only supported the boycott of the elections but also supported the demand that they would not allow the elections to be held, as far as the elections are concerned, I would not go into the details because I have given all the details as to why elections were necessary. It was said here that if the Constitution was not amended, why Emergency could not be declared for some time? With regard to Emergency the position is that after the 44th Amendment of 1978 which was made in the Constitution internal emergency can be imposed only when there is an armed rebellion and the conditions in Assam were not such where the armed rebellion could have been declared. Therefore, the question of imposing Emergency did not arise at all.

Sir as far as the position of the Government is concerned, we have always taken the stand that foreigners issue is there in Assam: Nobody can deny this fact that foreigners issue is not there. But we cannot say that anybody who is in the voters' list since 1951 or 1961 or from any other date should be deleted and deported. After all, foreigners have to be detected under a procedure of law. The Constitution is there, the Parliament is there. Parliament has enacted a law and therefore, the foreigners issue has to be settled. Shri Indrajit Gupta has asked me to clarify as to what is our stand. Our fisrt stand is that we should all unitedly work there and restore peace, help in rehabilitation and as soon as this is done, we are committed to the solution of the problem of foreign nationals and we will take up this issue in right earnest and proceed on these lines. Whether the talks start or whether the talks do not start, we are committed to this and if there are any fruitful conclusions, Government will have to take its own decision.

As far as the speeches of the Prime Minister and Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri are concerned, I have made it very clear that the Prime Minister herself intervened in the last debate which took place and she categorically denied the charges which were made about some references in her speech. Similarly, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri has also denied it. It has been stated here that he himself has not denied it. But I am happy to inform the House that during the course of the railway budget, Shri Advani raised this question, and he is going to reply himself to those charges in the other House tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it because he has delivered the speech in the railway colony that he is going to reply to it in the railway budget?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I will make it very clear that Shri L. K. Advani raised this question on the railway budget. Therefore, he is going to reply to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How do you know what he is going to reply?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It was stated by Prof. Chakraborti that relief has been organised there only for one month. I would like to clarify the position. The Government of Assam have taken up the relief work and they have announced that, for the time being, for three months the relief work will continue. But we have told the Assam Government that they cannot stop the relief work as long as the refugees are there in the camps.

The conditions of the camps have also to be improved. The medical facilities which are being provided there have to be further improved, because in some camps I have visited there were a few cases of malaria and dysentery. Fortunately, no epidemic has spread yet. But, as has been rightly pointed out by a few hon. Members, including Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, now the rains are coming, the conditions will deteriorate and there is a danger of the epidemic spreading there. Therefore, our first effort is to give relief to them. At the same time, we are providing relief and police pickets in the areas where they want to return. For example, Shri Vajpayee said that he visited Nellie. I also went to Nellie. Those who want to return to Nellie, for their benefit a police picket has been opened up.

Everyone has been given bamboos and sheets. They are constructing their houses within the total sum of Rs. 5,000 which has been provided to them; also, there is a sum of Rs. 5,000 for each deceased in the family. If the total number of deceased in a family is 3 or 4, they will get it to that extent. Then, they will be given Rs. 750 per bullock for ploughing. Therefore, it will come to Rs. 1,500 for bullocks and ploughs. Other facilities are being given freely and, in certain areas, even tractorisation is taking place. Therefore, all possible measures to be taken are being taken, as far as relief works are concerned.

Then, as I pointed out earlier, more than 1,550 wooden and other bridges have been destroyed. Therefore, it takes time to repair all of them. There are

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

also so many culverts. I do not know whether it would be possible to repair such a large number of bridges before the monsoon sets in in Assam. At the same time, we have urged upon the Assam Government and we have asked the Border Road Development Authority and other authorities to take up the construction of the bridges. In every district about 70 or 80 bridges have already been repaired so that the supply could continue even during the rainy season.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: A suggestion was made for the opening of camps in Bongaigaon.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I had been to Bongaigaon also. There check-posts have been opened at the railway station which are not permitting people to go from there to West Bengal. At the same time, the Assam Government has sent their representatives to the camps in West Bengal and persuaded these people to come back. But, for the time being they are so terror stricken that some of them are not prepared to come back. However, the Central Government has taken the responsibility that whatever expenditure is incurred by West Bengal in this case, the Central Government will reimburse. Fortunately, as far as Arunachal Pradesh is concerned, most of the people who have crossed over to Arunachal Pradesh have come back.

Sir, it was also suggested by Mr. Rajesh Pilot that monitoring of relief work has to be done. Now, the Assam Government has appointed a Special Officer for the relief work and in every district also they have appointed a Special Officer for the relief work and it is being monitored from there and complete coordination is being carried out.

Then, Sir, a charge was made by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee that many people have been added to the 1979 list. One of my hon. friends has already said that in 1979 it was his party in the Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is no reply.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am coming to the reply. But I want to clarify the background. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, this list was revised at that time and I have the figures. It is not as if all names were added. About 6,54,950 names were deleted in the 1979 list, and about 12 lakh names were added. Therefore, whatever figure you have given about adding of 5 to 6 lakhs people might be correct. But as was pointed out, this was deliberately done to cut out certain particular names from the list.

Sir, Mr. Vajpayee has also referred to and asked. Under what law the Army has been deployed now? In this connection I would like to point out that Assam (Disturbed Areas) Act, 1955, and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, are being used to deploy this Army and Army authorities there. There was a writ in the Assam High Court and the Assam High Courtt had stayed Section 4A of this, for which a reference was made to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has directed the Delhi High Court to go into this matter. But at the same time, I would like to clarify that Army is there to assist the civil authorities. It is not a martial law and these areas which have been declared 'disturbed' have not been handed over to Army in that manner. They have to function in close coordination with the civil authorities and therefore, under Sections 130, 131 and 132—I have got the Criminal Procedure Code with me for Shri Vajpayee's reference—the army authorities can act in aid of the civil power, they have got the right to search, they have also got the right to stop the riots and of course, fire in self-defence. Therefore, this position is also very clear.

Sir, as far as the protection of minorities and others is concerned, in this connection, I would like to point out that this impression is again very wrong that in Assam minority community people alone have been killed. As I have made it very clear, right from the beginning the Bodo tribes people were attacked. Then, in retaliation in some places Bodo tribes people were re-attacked. I visited camps and I found that in certain cases

Assamese were effected. They were killed. I visited Bongaigaon Camp. There are about 25,000 people. Most of them are Bengali Hindus and Biharis. In certain camps there are Nepalese. Therefore, all sorts of ethnic and language people are involved and everybody has suffered. A sort of insanity has spread. Of course, mob violence has stopped but sporadic attacks are taking place. Ultimately this thing has to be dealt with at a political level. It is, therefore, necessary that all of us should work in that direction.

Shri Bahuguna has pointed out that 1971 date should have been declared as the cut-off date. But as far as the discussions with the Assam agitation leaders are concerned, the difference of opinion was that originally they were sticking to 1951; the Government's stand was right from the beginning, as per the meeting of the Prime Minister with the Opposition leaders in 1980, that 1971 has been agreed to as the cut-off date and we cannot accept any other date. Ultimately they said that they were prepared to leave 1951 and come to 1961. Provided there is an over-all settlement. So, there was an improvement on their side. As far as our side is concerned, we always stick to 1971.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You openly said 1965. You offered 1965.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Mr. Home Minister, you offered 1965.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I did not offer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In the last meeting you said that you were prepared to go to 1965.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Mr. Gupta, I had made this point very clear. I said that 1965, 1966 suggestion has come to us. But it was not our suggestion.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That is not the question. The question is: is Government willing to negotiate this? I said that having opened the flood gates, now they are facing the deluge.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: When we were discussing, we could not have taken the position that we were not prepared to discuss this.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: What about economic development and other things?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We had suggested and that we had even guaranteed that we would try to provide in some manner the cultural and other points which they were asking for.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: We understand the type of agitation and that is the reason why I was saying that the Prime Minister should have been here.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am saying that the Government's position or stand is—1971 cut-off date. We have never moved from that. Beyond this I have nothing more to add.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : आगे क्या करेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : आगे के लिए मैंने आपसे अर्ज किया था वाजपेयी साहब आप सब हम को मदद कीजिए ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : किस डायरैक्शन में ?

You spell out in which area you require the assistance of the Opposition. There are people who agree with you on many questions. What is the area and what is the strategy of the Government for dealing with this matter?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We require your assistance firstly in condemning the violence outright.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That has been done. We did it. (*Interruptions*) That has been done.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Secondly, we require....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप लोगों ने खुल्लम-खुल्ला टोटल कंडैमनेशन के संबंध में कहा है। मेरा आपसे दो चीजों के लिए आग्रह है। एक--कमीशन के संबंध में आप इधर के लोगों को दोष देते हैं और इधर के लोग आप को दोष देते हैं । जांच कमीशन के संबंध में आप घोषणा कीजिए । दूसरे--शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और माइनोरिटीज का बहुत हल्ला करते हैं, बहुत माला जपते हैं । उनके स्पेशनल रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं इस बारे में भी आप बतलाइए?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are giving protection to minority Government also.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That is another thing which you are doing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All the minorities that you are protecting are also minority Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please allow the Minister to reply.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the question of enquiry is concerned, we have received a message from the Assam Government that they are going to appoint a high level administrative enquiry into the matter.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजको बनाइये। इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एन्कवायरी से क्या होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said what action has been taken by them.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am reporting what the State Government has done.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We would like to know whether you will like to constitute a tribunal for the quick disposal of the case so that the persons responsible can be brought to book.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The State Government has taken the action to appoint an administrative inquiry and it is for the State Government to take a decision. (*Interruptions*).

As I was saying, first of all, we require the coopration of all the hon. Members and of the Parties in restoring peace there and forming an all-Party committee or citizens committee, if necessary, in helping the relief work.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who is to constitute the citizens committee—the Chief Minister or you? You should have taken an initiative yesterday. The people have not accepted that Government. You should realise it (*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I doubt whether they can got to the Secretariat at all. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have already discussed this question with the Cabinet there. We are going to evolve the citizens committee in so far as restoring peace is concerned. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 'Parallel lines' do not meet. Come closer on national issues.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : जरा इस बात को भी क्लिअर कर दें कि जो बिहार और दूसरे प्रान्तों से ट्राइबल्स गये हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is not yielding. Please sit down.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It has also been discussed and decided that in the rural areas we can form a Defence Council comprising of all sections of the population of that particular area. A police picket will be provided there not for some time but for quite sufficient time till it

is necessary and the people would be given training for self-defence. Therefore, this is also being done.

Whatever is humanly possible under the circumstances for the State Government to do, they will try to do, but right from the very beginning... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No running commentary, please.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Whatever decision is taken about the elections, now that the elections have taken place and the Government has been formed there, we should not forecast a doom but we should give them ample time to work in order to restore peace and normalcy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

20.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 15, 1983/Phalguna 24, 1904 (Saka).

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