

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 16, 1984 / Chaitra 27, 1906
(Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब की हालत बहुत खराब है। 37 स्टेशन्स वहां पर जला दिए गए हैं। पंजाब में सरकार नाम की कोई चीज है ही नहीं। (व्यवधान) वहां पर ऐसी नपुंसक सरकार है जो कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं कर रही है। हमने नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत आपसे संस्पेशन आफ रूल्स के लिए निवेदन किया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामलाल राही : पंजाब की सरकार सरकारी सम्पत्ति को भी बचाने में नाकामयाब हो रही है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : सारे इन्डिया में आप को ऐसी नपुंसक सरकार नहीं मिलेगी। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही : सरकार सदन में घोषणा करे कि वह इस बात का वादा करती है कि एक हफ्ते में वह पंजाब में स्थिति को काबू में कर लेगी। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सरकार कैसे चलेगी? मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा

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कि उनको फौरन इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए और लोकसभा को डिजाल्व कराकर पंजाब के इश्यु पर चुनाव कराने चाहिए तथा लोगों का निर्णय जानना चाहिए कि पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में वे क्या चाहते हैं। अगर इस सरकार में जरा सी भी जवामदी है तो वह तुरन्त इस बात की घोषणा करे। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही : पंजाब में जान-बूझकर सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी घटनाएं कराई जा रही हैं। यदि सरकार निष्क्रिय नहीं होती तो इस प्रकार की घटनाएं नहीं हो पातीं। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आज यह हाउस नहीं चलने देंगे। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, यह आपका हाउस है, चलने दें या न चलने दें। आप चलने देंगे तो मैं विधि के अनुसार चलाऊंगा। अगर आप विधि को फाड़ देना चाहते हैं तो फाड़ दीजिए, मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, no doubt, it is a very serious question and the whole House should discuss it but not like that. It should be according to the rules.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो आपके कथनानुसार, आपके आदेशानुसार जब आपने कहा है, जिस हिसाब से कहा है सदन में डिस्कशन करवाया है और अब जो आप कहें वह करवाने के लिए भी तैयार हूँ।

श्री राम लाल राही : हम मांग करते हैं कि इस सरकार को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए।

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : We have already given the adjournment-motion. Motion for suspension of the relevant rule has also been given. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the situation is extremely critical. This is not a matter of scoring points. The situation is extremely critical. 37 railway stations have been burnt up.

MR. SPEAKER : I know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, what is the Government doing ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो रूल्स बनाए हैं उन्हीं के अनुसार मुझे चलना है। मैं यह मर्ही कहता कि मैं आपकी बात नहीं सुनता, मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि मैं कोई बात दबाना चाहता हूं लेकिन विधि के अनुसार आप जिस ढंग से भी डिस्कशन करवाना चाहें उसके लिए सारे साधन आपके पास मौजूद हैं उससे आप करिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामलाल राहो : जो मोशन दिया गया है उसको आप तत्काल मान लें। (व्यवधान)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We have given an adjournment-motion. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion on the serious situation obtaining in Punjab...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let the Home Minister and the Railway Minister make statements today. I have given an adjournment motion...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : No less than an adjournment motion.

अध्यक्ष जी, काम रोको प्रस्ताव है। बूटा सिंह जी क्या करेंगे बोलकर। आप क्या कोई क्वैश्चन का जवाब दे रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I am saying about Parliament...(*Interruptions*)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप पंजाब के बारे में कुछ कहने जा रहे हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप और कोई बात करेंगे, तो हम रोला करेंगे। मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं, आप इसी इश्यु पर बात करना चाहें तो हम बैठते हैं, आपकी बात सुनेंगे। लेकिन पंजाब के बाहर सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। हम आपको बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहे हैं कि पंजाब में बड़ी दुर्दशा हो रही है।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, my right to participate in the discussion of this House is not governed by the wishes of the Opposition members. My right to participate is with your kind permission. With your kind permission, I want to raise one or two points for your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed you.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You have been very magnanimous today, this morning, to say that you will do whatever they wish you to do. That is not the correct position. It is the House and the House does not mean a corner of the House...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : According to the rules of the House, I said.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : That is what you qualified later on...(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप हाउस हैं, मैं हाउस हूं। आप गलत कहते हैं... (व्यवधान) ...आप हाउस हैं, मैं हाउस हूं, हर मैंबर हाउस है, सभी मैंबर हाउस हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I want to submit to the Chair...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House as a whole has the right.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He should withdraw that.

MR. SPEAKER : Every section of the House is the House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This section of the House is of the opinion that you go strictly according to the Rules and Procedures of the House...*(Interruptions)*

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री गैर जिम्मेदाराना बात करते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : According to the Rules and Procedures of the House, there are opportunities available to the House. You can give your consent or withhold your consent. That is your prerogative. But it is to be done at an appropriate time and according to the Rules and Procedures of the House. Now, it is becoming every day a fashion in this House that before anything is taken up...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The people are being killed every day and an adjournment motion will come every day...*(Interruptions)*

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या एडजार्नमेंट मोशन पर आपको लज्जा आ रही है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You can allow any motion, including adjournment motion, but not in this fashion. We will not allow this House to be reduced to such a thing that even before you take up the agenda, the Opposition members raise these matters...*(Interruptions)*

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप देश का बंटवारा कर दें...*(व्यवधान)*...आप देश का बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : At the appro-

priate time, according to the rules, the Government is prepared to go by your direction, and to abide by whatever ruling you give but not in this fashion. You must take up the Agenda and at the appropriate time, you should give your directions.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You know their point of view. We never obstructed a discussion on Punjab in this House. But as the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said, there are relevant rules and there is time fixed for raising this matter.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You please counsel them patience.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : When Punjab is burning, he is talking of the rules.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : During Question hour, you are not following the rules. You are violating all the rules. Question hour is not for this. There is a time for raising this matter. Question hour should not be used.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Unfortunately, the response of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does not...*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Whosoever speaks, without my permission, it does not go on record. First my permission is necessary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Unfortunately, the response of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does not show serious concern about the incidents which has happened yesterday. Much has happened and not a single suggestion has been made.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : According to the rules, the discussion is not in this way. No purpose is served. What purpose is served ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In

this important discussion in this House, he has not said one word. He has not said one word. He has not said how to follow the rules.

श्री रशीद मसूद : हममें से सब चाहे इधर के हों या उधर के हों, रूल्ज की बात करते हैं। हमने रूल 388 के तहत नोटिस दिया है जिसका मतलब है कि क्वैश्चन-आवर को स्पैड करके एडजार्नमेंट मोशन लिया जाय। यह रूल्ज के खिलाफ नहीं है। आपने जो बतलाया है कि एक ही मामला दोबारा एक ही सेशन में डिस्कस नहीं किया जा सकता...

شی رشید مسعود : ہم بس سے سب چاہے اور کہ ہوں یا اور کہ ہوں روکی بات کرتے ہیں، یعنی روکنے کے تخت نوٹس دیا ہے جس کا مطلب ہے کہ ٹوکیشن اور کو سپنڈ کر کے ایجاد نہیں موشن لیا جائے۔ یہ روکنے کے خلاف نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے جو بتلایا ہے کہ ایک ہی مامالہ دوبارہ ایک ہی نہیں۔ سکس کی جاسکتا۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एडजार्नमेंट मोशन की बात है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह दूसरा मामला है। पहला मामला इन्नोसेंट लोगों के कत्ल के बारे में था। वहां गवर्नरमेंट प्राप्टी, रेलवे प्राप्टी जला ई जा रही है, 56 स्टेशनों को जला दिया गया है। इसलिये यह नया मामला है।

شی رشید مسعود : یہ سر اعمال ہے۔ سر اعمال اُنہیں ہے جو کوئی قتل کے بارے میں تھا۔ میراں گورنمنٹ پر اپنی ریلوے پر اپنی جگہ जारी ہے۔ ۱۵۴ ٹیشنوں कو ملا۔ یا گیا ہے اس سے یہ نیا اعمال ہے۔

MR. SPEAKER : I want to say certain things. According to the rule book, you gave a motion to me. But according to rule book, I rejected it. Mr. Chattarjee, he has not refuted your argument that we should have a meaningful discussion on this. He also agrees. He has given his view. We can get together at any time, after Question Hour, any time, after lunch time, or anything and you decide among yourselves and I will go according to your wishes. I am at your disposal. Anyway you like.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that the Opposition cannot hold the House to ransom. It is not proper on his part to say that.

MR. SPEAKER : He has his point of view. You have your point of view. You have the freedom. He says you have your opinion. He has his opinion. That is all.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विशेषाधिकार—किस बात का?

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मुझे इन्होंने सुला दिया। बूटा सिंह जी आज इतने गुस्से में बोले हैं—सरकार पंजाब में पिट रही है, गुस्सा यहां निकालते हैं, विपदा पंजाब पर है, रोब मुझ पर जमाते हैं।

श्री बूटा सिंह : आपने तो तब बोलना शुरू कर दिया, जब अध्यक्ष जी भी नहीं आए थे।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि डा० सुहृष्टि स्वामी लूज टाक करता है। कभी गोल्डन टेम्पिल में जाने की बात करता है और कभी क्वैश्चन आवर में बोलने के लिए आगे बढ़ता है। स्टेशन जल रहे हैं और लोगों की जिन्दगी खतरे में है। बच्चे जल रहे हैं और पंजाब जल रहा है और देश टूट रहा है और ये वे गोल्डन टेम्पिल में जाकर ठहरने की बात करते हैं और क्वैश्चन आवर में आकर बात करते हैं। हमारी समझ में कोई इनकी बात नहीं आ रही है। मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He wants that the House be adjourned on my going to the Golden Temple.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, गोल्डन टेम्पिल में जाकर एक संत और स्वामी मिल जाए,

तो बेड़ा पार हो जाएगा । एक बच्चेदार स्वामी और एक तलवारधारी संत, दोनों मिल जाएं, तो देश का बेड़ा पार हो जाएगा । मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि यहां पर बूटा सिंह जी ने कुछ कहा और हमारे ऊपर तो हाउस की कृपा होनी चाहिए कि हम बहुत पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं और कानून की किताब के बारे में आपको बताना चाहिए । यह काम आपका है, हमारा काम तो बोलने का है और कानून निकालना आपका काम है । मुझे दो दिन पहले से पंजाब की हालत के बारे में पता लग रहा था और जितनी मुझसे कोशिश हुई, मैंने बताया सबको लेकिन मेरी बात कोई समझता नहीं है । अध्यक्ष जी, आपके भी बच्चे वहां हैं और बूटा सिंह जी का परिवार भी वहां है और रेलगाड़ियों में सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग सफर करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह तो दिया है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरी बात आप पूरी सुन लीजिए । मैं दु दि प्वाइंट ही बोल रहा हूँ । आप यह बात गलत कहते हो और आपने इस सवाल को उससे जोड़ दिया । प्रधान मंत्री चाहे कोई भी हो, वह भारत का प्रधान मंत्री होता है और संविधान में उसको मान्यता है । हर एक आदमी उस को मानता है चाहे आइडियोलाजी के मामले में वह उसके खिलाफ हो या चाहे हक में हो लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी की जिन्दगी को खतरे के संग्राल पर कालिंग एटेंशन हो जाना और पंजाब सारा जल जाए और तब देश का क्या हाल होगा, इसके बारे में भी आपने सोचा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है और मैंने रूलिंग दे दी है । अब अगर आप हाउस नहीं चलने देना चाहते, तो दूसरी बात है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप सोच लो कि पंजाब की क्या हालत है । मैंने पंजाब के मसले पर यहां पर धरना भी दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले बता तो दिया है कि दोनों पक्षों से सलाह लेकर इसको करेंगे । दोनों पक्षों की जो सलाह होगी, वैसा करेंगे । आपके पास और भी साधन हैं इसको कराने के लिए ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : जनरल को मारने के लिए सारी फोज लगा दी जाती है । . . . (ध्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से यह नहीं चलेगा ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : फिर मुझे दूसरा एक्शन लेना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लंच में इसके बारे में बात कर लेंगे और आपको भी बुला लेंगे ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कब बुलाएंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लंच में बुला लेंगे । एक बजे बुला लेंगे और बात कर लेंगे ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप अभी पांच मिनट के लिए क्यों नहीं बुला लेते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बजे बुला लेंगे ।

Shri Ram Swarup Ram.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rate of Interest Charged by DDA

*680. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority even after agreeing to charge 12 per cent interest per annum from the allottees for delay in payment of instalments under Self Financing Scheme, has charged and is still charging 24 per cent and 36 per cent interest per annum for instalments falling due prior to July, 1982 ;

(b) if so, reasons why the higher rate of interest has not been either withdrawn or made effective from the very beginning of the first instalment ;

(c) if DDA is wrongly charging higher interest, whether Government will issue instructions to DDA to refund the excess interest to the allottees ; and

(d) if not, what is the correct stand relating to the interest rates taken by Government to redress the grievances of the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The decision to charge lower rate of interest of 12% from the first month and 18% for the subsequent months of delay of the payment of instalment was taken on 21-7-1982 and has been made effective prospectively and not retrospectively. Interest on defaulted instalments before 21-7-1982 is, thus, charged at the rates then prevailing.

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

SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब सदन में दिया है, वह बहुत ही हास्यास्पद जवाब दिया है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण एक कल्याणकारी संगठन है, जहां पर आसान किस्तों पर लोगों को जमीन व प्लॉट दिये जाते हैं लेकिन यह संगठन एक कल्याणकारी संस्था न होकर रूपया कमाने वाली संस्था जैसा काम कर रही है। इसका असर सिर्फ सदन में ही नहीं बल्कि जो लोग इससे प्रभावित हैं और जिन लोगों ने इसमें अप्लाई किया है, इससे उनको काफी कष्ट हुआ है। जिस समय सेल्फ फाइनेंसिंग स्कीम इन्ट्रोड्यूस की थी उस समय पहली किश्त पर 24 परसेंट और उसके बाद 36 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट लिया गया। आपको अनुभव होगा कि प्राइवेट मनी लैण्डर भी इतना इंटरेस्ट नहीं लेता, जितना डी० डी० ए० लेता है। इस सम्मानित हाऊस में डिमकेशन के बाद सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया कि हम इसको रिवाइज करेंगे, इसलिए पहली किश्त में 12 परसेंट और दूसरी किश्त में 18 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट रखा गया। 21 जुलाई 1982 से पहले जिन लोगों से 24 और 36 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट लिया गया, उसकी कुल कितनी राशि डी० डी० ए० में जमा हुई? आपके इंटरेस्ट के जो नए कानून हैं, उनको लागू करने में कौन-सी दिक्कत आ रही है? 1982 के बाद के लोगों को तो फायदा पहुंच रहा है लेकिन उससे पहले के लोगों को कंपनेसेट

करने के लिए क्या कोई निश्चित नीति बनाने जा रहे हैं?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अखबार में छपे हुए नियमों के मुताबिक सेल्फ फाइनेंसिंग स्कीम के अंतर्गत लोगों से दरखास्तें मांगी जाती हैं। जिनकी दरखास्त मंजूर होती है, वे इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत मकान खरीदते हैं। माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि 21 जुलाई 1982 से पूर्व पीनल रेट पहली किश्त के साथ 24 परसेंट और दूसरी तथा तीसरी किश्त के साथ 36 परसेंट लिया जाता था। इसको रिव्यू करने के बाद पहली किश्त पर 12 परसेंट और दूसरी किश्त पर 18 परसेंट कर दिया गया। इसमें कोई ज्यादती नहीं है क्योंकि जो भी मवान खरीदता है, उसको मालूम होता है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की क्या-क्या शर्तें हैं? शर्तें पढ़कर ही वह मकान खरीदता है। आजकल मिर्क 12 और 18 परसेंट ही पीनल इंटरेस्ट चार्ज किया जाता है।

SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : जिन लोगों से 21 जुलाई 1982 से पहले 24 और 36 परसेंट लिया गया, उसी वक्त से इसको लागू क्यों नहीं कर देते?

SHRI BOUTA SINGH : यह प्रासपेक्टिव मेजर था। इसलिए, जब से इसको लागू किया है तभी से यह दर जारी है। इससे पहले की कोई छूट नहीं दी गई है।

SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, इससे मैं संतुष्ट नहीं हूं। फिर भी इनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि बेघरों को घर, बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम के तहत एक कार्यक्रम है और दिल्ली तथा देश की फीगर आप देखेंगे तो घरों का मसला शहरों से लेकर गांवों तक गंभीर बना हुआ है। कमजोर वर्ग के लोग इससे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। यह प्रश्न दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से संबंधित है। दिल्ली में आज आवास की कमी है। बीकर

सेवशन्स के लोगों को, हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों को इससे काफी दिक्कत हो रही है, हालांकि प्राधिकरण ने एक नियम बनाया है कि २१८ फ्लैट्स में से २५ परसेंट उनको देंगे। तो ४ सालों के अन्दर क्या मंत्री जी वता सकेंगे कि आपने २५ परसेंट के अनुसार क्या सैल्फ फाइनेंसिंग, एम० आई० जी०, एल० आई० जी० आदि में वह आरक्षण पूरा कर दिया है? यदि नहीं, तो भविष्य में कौन सा कार्यक्रम अपना रहे हैं जिससे बैंक लांकिंग पूरी हो?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न तो इस सदाल से नहीं उठता, फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी आरक्षण दिया गया है वीकर सेवशन्स, अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के लिए उस पर पूरा-पूरा अमल होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता है कि मैंने किस-लिए अलाऊ किया है उनको प्रश्न? इसलिये कि यह एक राम नहीं है बल्कि डबल राम है।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : यह राम के पीछे बूट लेकर पड़े हुए हैं।

Seed Farms in North Eastern Region

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

(a) the number of seed farms established or proposed to be established in the North Eastern region to meet the requirement of seeds of various food crops like paddy, wheat, oilseeds etc. and the location thereof;

(b) what will the total production of foundation seed and certified seed in those farms; and

(c) whether the production from these farms will be sufficient to meet the requirement of the whole of the North Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Pro-

duction of seeds within the State is the function of the State Government. It is for them to take steps, including setting up of farms, for production of seeds. According to the information furnished by the State Governments/Union Territories in North Eastern Region, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh had not set up any seed farm. Out of 97 seed farms set up by Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur, 88 are functioning today. The information regarding Nagaland and Sikkim is awaited. In order to supplement the production of seeds in this region, the Government of India, through the State Farms Corporation of India, set up three farms in North Eastern region, one at Kokilabari in Assam and the other two in Mizoram at Lokicherra and Lushaicherra.

(b) During 1983-84, the total production of seeds at the Farms of the State Governments/Union Territories is likely to be of the order of 22,648 quintals. Besides, 76,490 quintals of seeds were produced by the Assam State Seed Corporation and the Progressive farmers of Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. The likely production at the three farms of the State Farms Corporation of India during 1983-84 is 25,887 quintals.

(c) According to the State Governments/Union Territories of this Region, the requirements of seeds during 1984-85 of this Region are 3.73 lakh quintals, against which internal production in 1983-84 at State farms and farms of Assam State Seed Corporation/Progressive farmers was only 0.99 lakh quintals, which will be available in 1984-85. The balance will be met by suppliers from outside the Region.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, North Eastern Council in its report has said that the North Eastern Council will establish some seed farms and also that these seed farms will meet the requirements of the north-eastern region. Now, the Minister has said that the farms that will be established in the North Eastern region will not meet the requirements. So, I do not know why this type of information has come in the Report of the North Eastern Council. Good varieties of seeds are to be produced out of good qualities of foundation seeds. Without proper foundation seeds good quality

seeds will not be produced. There are 90 farms in the North eastern region according to your statement. My question is this. What is the total requirement of foundation seeds in those farms ? What is the percentage of the total requirement which is being supplied by Government ? From where is the Government procuring these foundation seeds because foundation seed is available only in agricultural university or agricultural research stations and there is no agricultural university in the North eastern region ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Foundation seed is generally produced by the Scientist in the Laboratory in the University and the ICAR centres. These are being supplied to State farms and Central farms. So far as the requirement of the foundation seed is concerned, I don't have the information with me just now. It is not available with me at present. However I will get it and send it to the hon. Member.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Is there any proposal to supply seed to farmers at a subsidised rate ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Subsidy is involved in supply of certified seed. Also to the small and marginal farmers we give free of charge through mini kits Foundation seeds are also supplied by the National Seeds Corporation and the Agricultural Universities.

Intensive Training Scheme for Rural Field Functionaries

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*683 **SHRI K. PRADHANI :**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to launch a Centrally sponsored intensive training scheme for rural field functionaries ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines, the capital outlay involved and the agency through which this programme will be conducted ;

(c) how the expenditure between the

Centre and States will be shared ;

(d) whether this scheme will be extended to West Bengal during the current year and cover the backward district of Sunderbans ;

(e) if so, whether necessary action in the matter has been or is being initiated ; and

(f) whether any such centres will be located during the current year in Orissa, particularly in the tribal belt of Koraput district and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (f). The question of strengthening the training of rural field functionaries during the Seventh Plan period is under consideration. Various details have yet to be finalised.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : The target of achievement under this Rural Development Programme is much behind in backward districts like Koraput than in respect of other forward districts.

May I know from the Minister whether fall in achievement target is due to lack of training of field functionaries like officers and non-officials who are concerned with the implementation of this programme ? If so, why there is delay in the starting of the State-level training centres ? May I know when these are likely to come up ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : The hon. Member has enquired about the schemes that are to be brought into play for strengthening the training of the rural development field functionaries. Well, it is a plan for the future. Obviously, we interpret it as a plan for the future, that is, the Seventh Plan. And on this, I may say, nothing has been settled. We are open to conviction and whatever the suggestions the hon. Member would like to give, may be sent to me and I will get them examined.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take care to see that the trainees are given proper training to implement the schemes, not only quantitatively but also see that it is done qualitatively.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Not only quantitatively but qualitatively also we would very much like to make efforts in this direction.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, the hon. Minister in his original reply has evaded the question and the answer also. In reply to a supplementary put by Mr. Pradhani, the hon. Minister has said that it will be done in the future. But I would like to point out that the hon. Minister is very short-sighted. He has no planning for the future.

MR. SPEAKER : Did you get it checked up whether he has got his lenses or not ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, from his answer, I was able to check it up.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that you were referring to his eye sight.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : No, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Administrative eye-sight.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : In the question, the hon. Member has asked whether this scheme will be extended for the development of rural areas, especially the backward areas, like Sunderbans and Koraput in Orissa. So, I would like to know what schemes you are going to adopt for the development of rural areas, specially the backward areas, and at the same time whether you have any current scheme so that you can take follow up action in the future for the development of those backward areas.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : With all respect to the hon. Member, I beg to submit, whether physically or mentally, I am not short-sighted. Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to read out the first two clauses of the question of the hon. Member. They are like this :—

"(a) whether Government are planning to launch a Centrally sponsored intensive training scheme for rural field functionaries ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines, the capital outlay involved and the agency through which this programme will be conducted ;"

Naturally, I took it and the Ministry also took it that it is for the future. For the future, the Seventh Plan will come into effect in less than a year's time. Naturally, it is the Plan for the whole country and we have undertaken the necessary exercise in right-earnest. But whatever suggestions the hon. Member would like to give, and for that matter, other Members may also like to give, may please be passed on to me so that I could get them examined.

No Objection Certificate for Slum Improvement Works in Bombay

*684. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether various departments of Central Government have lands in Bombay on which there are slums ;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have been, since the last 8 years, asking the concerned departments to issue no objection certificates for carrying out the slum improvement work there ;

(c) if so, whether these NOCs have not yet been issued ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No objection certificates for carrying out improvement works in slums on lands belonging to CPWD, and Bombay Port Trust have been issued. Slums on lands belonging to the Deptt. of Atomic Energy are being relocated by the State Government. With regard to slums on land belonging to the Department of Civil Aviation, Ministries of Defence and Railways, Bombay Telephones and the Inter-

national Air Port Authority of India, the concerned departments are yet to take a view on the lands for which no objection certificate are to be issued.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I want to know the Central Government's policy regarding these lands. The land belongs to Defence, Port Trust and so many other Government Departments. Have they taken a collective policy decision, that if they do not require the land, no objection certificates may be given ? That has not been answered.

Further, the question says that the Maharashtra Government has been asking for slum improvement work for the last eight years, and he has admitted that they have been asking for this. For eight years they have not taken any stand. When Shri Sethi was the Minister for Works and Housing, he said that there would be a national slum policy for this. Nothing. I want to know if there is a policy decision in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : There is a policy decision and according to that policy, the improvement of the slum areas is being carried out all over the country including Maharashtra.

In Maharashtra after considering the issues involved in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra, the Government of India agreed to the following arrangements :

(i) The Maharashtra Government will remove huts from such land belonging to the Central Government Departments, as are required for immediate use on payment of grant at the rate of Rs. 1900/- per family towards resettlement and alternative sites.

(ii) At lands not required immediately, the State Government may provide at its own cost amenities and facilities on the pattern of the scheme of the environmental improvement of urban and slum areas and ensure that the ownership rights of the Central Government Departments over the land in question will not be prejudiced.

Based on this policy, the Departments of the Government whose land is under the occupation of the slums in Bombay have been issuing no objection certificates. As my hon. colleagues has just now mentioned, my own Department, CPWD and Bombay Port Trust have already given the no objection certificate on these conditions. The other departments like Civil Aviation, Defence, Western Railways, Central Railways, Air Force, Navy, Army, Telephones etc. held a meeting recently about two days back in which a decision has been taken to expedite matters wherever it is necessary.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is after my question was accepted.

For the first time I have got a satisfactory answer.

MR. SPEAKER : There is always a first for everything.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I hope it he will keep it up. Maybe, if he gives a satisfactory answer, his portfolio may be changed.

I would like to know whether the Central Government through HUDCO, or through any World Bank scheme or some other scheme is planning to launch some housing programme for these kacha tenements, which are called *jhonparts* here, and *jhonpar patti*s in Bombay ? Is there any scheme through HUDCO or the World Bank to help the State Government to have pucca housing programmes in place of these dirty and filthy *jhonpar patti*s ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There is already a scheme under HUDCO as also a scheme for the economically weaker section under the 20-Point Programme to improve the environments in the slum areas. Earlier, the scheme was to relocate the slums and give them plots and make houses for them, but now the decision is that we will improve the living conditions in those very areas, where the slums are concentrated. There is also an agreement which is going to be finalised with the World Bank, which will enable us to have 85000 serviced residential and business plots, for home expansion loans in the municipal corporation

areas of Thane, Kalyan and New Bombay and provision of municipal maintenance for about 2 lakh households, upgrading 315 hectares of slum areas and home improvement loans benefitting about 1 lakh households in the Bombay Municipal Corporation area. This is at an advanced stage, and I am happy to inform the hon. Member he can go and tell his constituency that this is coming.

श्रीयती प्रसिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई शहर में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की बहुत सी भाल्ट लैंड्स हैं जिनपर अभी साल्ट नहीं बनाया जाता है। बम्बई म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के काम के लिए कुछ भूमि की आवश्यकता थी लेकिन उसको वह भूमि अभी तक नहीं मिल सकी है। पहले एक बार मन्त्रीजी ने एक जवाब में बताया था कि अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की लैंड इम्प्रीडिएटली प्रोजेक्ट के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं की जायेगी उस पर स्लम इम्प्रूवमेंट स्कीम लागू की जाएगी। मैं पूछता चाहती हूँ कि ऐसी जिन जमीनों पर जहां झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी हैं, चाहे वह जमीन साल्ट अथारिटीज की हो, रेलवे की हो या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के किसी काम की हो, जहां साल्ट लैंड अवैलेबल है, वहां उन लोगों को शिफ्ट करके स्लम इम्प्रूवमेंट योजना के तहत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, स्वामी जी ने जो प्रश्न यहां उठाया था, वह केवल उन डिपार्टमेंट्स के बारे में है, जिनकी लैंड पर स्लम्स हैं। जिन लैंड पर नमक का काम तब रहा है, उसके लिए मुझे अलग से सूनना चाहिए। फिर भी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो हमारी नीति है, उसके अन्तर्गत हम किसी को री-लोकेट नहीं करते, बल्कि जो जहां बैठा हुआ है, वही पर उसको सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं...

Provision of water supply including drinking water taps, sewer services, widening and paving of the existing lanes and roads, street lighting, community bath, latrines—these are the services for which Government of India provides assistance to the State Governments, with a view to improving the living conditions of the people in the slums. For this, there are criteria fixed, and based

on those criteria, Government of India gives assistance to the various States; and Maharashtra Government has been given sufficient assistance in this regard.

Now about salt lands, if the hon. Member writes separately, I will be able to give the information.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : My question relates not to Maharashtra, but to the slum areas in Delhi. Does the Minister have a policy for the slums which are on private lands? I believe that in the 20-Point programme, there is a scheme for environmental improvement. The Minister should reply whether he will take these slum areas into consideration and spend money for environmental improvement, for the slums which have been existing for a very long time on private lands.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : This is an improvement activity.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister says it is a suggestion for improvement.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : He has not completed his sentence, Sir.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have taken his suggestion for action.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : This is a suggestion for action, which will go to the Assurance Committee, and the Assurance Committee will examine it for years to come.

उत्तर प्रदेश में आपरेशन प्लड-2

*685. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह व्रताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 111 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर आपरेशन प्लड-2 योजना शुरू की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कितने गांवों में दुग्ध समितियां बनाई गई हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) प्रत्येक समिति में कितने कर्मचारी काम पर रखे जाएंगे; और

(ङ) ये समितियां दुग्ध उत्पादकों से किस भाव पर दूध खरीदेगी?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां। आपरेशन फ्लड-2 परियोजना 111.06 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानित परियोजना परिव्यय से उत्तर प्रदेश में शुरू की गई है।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1984 तक 1978 समितियों के गठित किए जाने के लक्ष्य की तुलना में प्रादेशिक सहकारी डेरी संघ ने फरवरी, 1984 तक 1241 समितियां पहले ही गठित कर ली हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) दुग्ध उत्पादक समितियों के संचालक स्तर के आधार पर औसतन 2 या 3 व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जाते हैं।

(ङ) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रामीण डेरी सहकारी समितियों द्वारा दूध के लिए उत्पादकों को अदा की जाने वाली औसत कीमत 2.85 रुपये प्रति लिटर है। तथापि, उत्पादकों को दी जाने वाली कीमत समय-समय पर सम्बद्ध घटकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधित की जाती है।

श्री राम लाल राही : सर, यह आपरेशन फ्लड स्कीम मम्भवतः वर्ष 1970 से आरम्भ हुई है। जब से यह स्कीम आरम्भ हुई है, उससे पहले देश में बाहर से 3 हजार टन मिल्क पावडर आता था। लेकिन विल्कुल नहीं आता था। लेकिन श्रीमन् सन् 1983-84 में सरकार ने लगभग 10 हजार टन मिल्क पावडर बाहर से मंगाया है और लगभग 10 हजार टन बटर आयल भी मंगाया है। यह इनकी आपरेशन फ्लड स्कीम की कारगुजारी है, कारनामे हैं, श्रीमन्, देश में दूध की नदियां बहाने के नाम पर यहां इस योजना को

लागू किया गया था, परन्तु जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, औपरेशन फ्लड स्कीम के 1970 में चालू होने के बाद, जब पहली योजना बनी, तो उसमें निर्धारित लक्ष्य को ये पूरा नहीं कर पाये और इस कारण उसका समय बढ़ाना पड़ा। उस लक्ष्य को 1975 तक पूरा करना था, लेकिन उसकी अवधि को बढ़ाकर ये 1981 तक ले गए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल क्या बना...

श्री राम लाल राही : सर, मैं सवाल कर रहा हूं और बहुत माकूल सवाल है कि जब ये 1981 में भी अपने लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं कर पाये और वर्ष 1978 में दूसरी फ्लड स्कीम शुरू कर दी... श्रीमन्, 1978 में दूसरी स्कीम शुरू कर दी। उत्तर प्रदेश आबादी के हिसाब से राबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, लेकिन वहां पर उन्होंने पांच करोड़ रुपया दिया। गुजरात को केवल बम्बई को ही दूध सप्लाई करना है और उत्तर प्रदेश को उत्तर प्रदेश, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली को दूध सप्लाई करना है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतना बड़ा फर्क आपने क्यों किया है? उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और दूसरे राज्यों की उपेक्षा क्यों की गई है? गुजरात को केवल बम्बई को ही दूध सप्लाई करना है, तो उसको ज्यादा धन क्यों दिया गया है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सरासर असत्य है। इसमें कोई सत्य नहीं है। हर स्टेट को उसकी प्रोग्रेस के मुताबिक पैसा दिया जाता है। जितनी उसकी प्रोग्रेस है, जितनी उसकी रिकवायर-मेंट है और परसपैक्टिव प्लान के अनुसार ही पैसा दिया जाता है। जहां तक यू०पी० की बात है जैसा मैंने अभी माननीय सदस्य को बताया यू०पी० के लिए टोटल आउटले 111.06 करोड़ रुपया किया गया है। यू०पी० में जो डेयरियां इस्टर्बलिश हुई हैं, वे ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही हैं, क्योंकि उनकी प्रोक्योरमेंट और कैपेसिटी का फुल यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होता है। एक बात यह भी है कि वहां को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज इतनी डेवलप नहीं हुई हैं, प्राइवेट डेयरीज का वहां ज्यादा प्रभाव है। इसलिए इस मामले में पीछे है। मैं तो माननीय

सदस्य से अपील करता हूं कि वे खुद क्यों नहीं वहां को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज आगेनाइज करते हैं। वहां को-आपरेटिव वर्कर्स न होने की वजह से इतनी को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज डेवेलप नहीं हुई हैं। इसलिए वह पीछे रहा है।

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी का स्पष्ट मत है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज जो बनी हैं, वे ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही हैं, इसलिए वे फेल हो रही हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वहां राज किसका है, यह काम किसको देखना चाहिए और को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज कौम वहां पर बनाएगा?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बुनियादी सवाल है कि राज किसका है।

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बात फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि पहले जो फलड स्कीम उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए बनी थी, उसमें उसको 4 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था और अब की बार एक ही करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। पहले जब वह चार करोड़ रुपए में तरकी नहीं कर पाई है, तो अब वह एक करोड़ रुपया से काम कैसे करेगी? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि जो को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज काम कर रही हैं, उनके निरीक्षण के लिए आपने कोई समिति बनाई है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि एल०के० ज्ञा की अध्यक्षता में फलड आपरेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो गड़बड़ हुई है, उसकी जांच के लिए कमेटी बनाई है? तो क्या आप पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे फलड स्कीम की जांच आप उससे करवायेंगे?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश को फलड स्कीम के माध्यम से 235.11 करोड़ रुपया रिलीज किया गया है। जहां तक को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज ठीक न चलने की बात है, उसके बारे में मैंने पहले ही बता दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने हल्के में राही जी बना लें तो उनकी मदद करेंगे?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : हम उनकी पूरी-पूरी

मदद करेंगे। जहां तक ज्ञा कमेटी की बात है, वह कमेटी अपना काम कर रही है। जब उसकी रिपोर्ट आएगी, तब मालूम हो जाएगा।

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : He has not replied to the question why this import of powder milk and butter oil has increased.

MR. SPEAKER : The population has also increased.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is because the requirements of the people have increased. At the same time the production of milk also has increased. It is true that the population also has increased.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

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

(क) क्या देश में अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में एक बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय अथवा संस्थान खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना के लिए स्थान का चयन करते समय उन स्थानों पर भी विचार किया जायेगा जहां पर इस समय सघन बागवानी अनुसंधान केन्द्र हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, क्या इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय/संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में चौथाई (अल्मोड़ा) पर भी विचार किया जाएगा?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में किसी बागवानी विश्व-

विद्यालय की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी, एक शीतोष्ण बागवानी संस्थान (अभी स्थान का चयन नहीं किया गया है) की स्थापना तथा भारतीय बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर के के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले केन्द्रीय आम अनुसंधान केन्द्र, लखनऊ का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे एक पूर्ण संस्थान का दर्जा देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां, श्रीमान। प्रस्तावित शीतोष्ण बागवानी संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए स्थान का चयन करते समय चौबटिया सहित अन्य संभावित स्थानों के साथ उन सभी स्थानों पर विचार किया जाएगा जहां मौजूदा समय में शीतोष्ण बागवानी अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थित हैं।

Massive Housing Programme during Seventh Plan

*686. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether a massive housing programme is to be launched during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering proposal to launch a national building plan with provision of Rs. 8,000 crores in the Seventh Plan as against Rs. 2,500 crores in the Sixth Plan ;

(c) if so, the main features of the proposed plan ; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission has accepted the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
(a) to (d). The Seventh Plan has not yet been formulated. The 6th Plan outlay for Housing was Rs. 1491 crores.

Erosion from Gandak River

*687. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to

state :

(a) whether the Ganga Flood Control Board has studied the nature of the Gandak river in Bihar in view of the massive erosion on both sides from Balmiki Nagar up to Malahi on the left and Gopalganj on the right, and massive silt depositing in the amidst, widening the river bed, uprooting villages on both sides and thousands of acres of very fertile land being washed away and uprooting nearly 30,000 people and depriving them of fertile land which is the only source of their livelihood ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to train the river and keep it within reasonable and possible limits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Erosion problem of Gandak has been discussed by the Ganga Flood Control Board from time to time. As suggested by the Board, Committees were constituted in 1975 and 1978 for examining the erosion problem of the river. The works suggested by these Committees could however not be executed by the concerned State Government.

After the breaches in the embankment system during the floods of 1980, Government of India constituted a High Level Committee in 1981 for recommending a programme of works which could be executed by the two State Governments in a co-ordinated manner. However, the works recommended by the Committee have been partly executed by the concerned State Governments.

The High Level Committee has also suggested taking up of model studies for a proper and comprehensive planning of anti-erosion measures for which the necessary surveys were required to be undertaken by the Bihar Government. The Bihar Government have not completed the surveys required for taking up the model experiments. The plans for river training works can be finalised only after the model studies are completed.

Proposals from Madhya Pradesh under RLEGP

*688. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) how many proposals under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme have been received from Madhya Pradesh Government ;

(b) general details of the proposals and special particulars of those proposals from District of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha ;

(c) whether any proposals are for inter-block or inter-village link roads in the neglected areas of M.P. ; and

(d) if so, the details of the project, estimated cost and the stage of its work-performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). Against the provisional allocation of Rs. 7.80 crores for 1983-84 and Rs. 39.00 crores for 1984-85 under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for Madhya Pradesh State, 10 projects submitted by the State Government at an estimated cost of

Rs. 51.48 crores (approximately) have been approved by the Central Committee on NREP/RLEG.P.

The approved projects include 4 projects of link roads to connect villages selected as per Minimum Needs Programme criteria. The details of the projects approved are enclosed.

The works to be executed in Districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha are included in the approved projects. Works involving construction of link roads, primary school buildings, development of forest villages and social forestry have been sanctioned for Rajgarh district. The works approved for Guna district include construction of primary school buildings, irrigation channels and social forestry. For Vidisha district works involving construction of primary school buildings, development of forest villages and social forestry projects have been approved.

The implementation of these projects has been taken up only recently.

Statement

List of projects from Madhya Pradesh approved under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

Name of the project	Amount sanctioned by the Central Committee (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
1. Development of forest villages, construction of drinking water wells, nistar tanks and link roads in Madhya Pradesh.	600.00
2. Construction of Rural Class I link roads in Madhya Pradesh in 12 districts (Rajgarh, Surguja, Durg, Chhindwara, Nar-singhpur, Morena, Bastar, Rewa, Bilaspur, Sagar, Damah and Raipur).	1825.42
3. Soil Conservation and Watershed Development.	125.23
4. Micro distributing system for completed medium and minor irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh.	500.00

5.	Soil Conservation schemes for watershed based land development work in 6 DPAP districts viz. Betul, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Shahdol and Sidhi.	181.03
6.	Construction of Class I roads for linking villages with a population of more than 1500 in 4 districts of Madhya Pradesh (Gwalior, Bhind, Balaghat, Rajgarh).	269.30
7.	Construction of Class I roads for villages having population of 1500 and above in 6 districts of Madhya Pradesh (Shajapur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Dewas, Mandsaur, Jabalpur).	336.14
8.	Construction of primary school buildings in Madhya Pradesh.	500.00
9.	Construction of Class I roads for villages having a population of more than 1500 in 6 districts of Madhya Pradesh (Shahdol, Sidhi, Dhar, Jhabua, Satna, Betul).	287.77
10.	Integrated Social Forestry in 45 districts of Madhya Pradesh.	500.00

Forest Cover Disappearing in Madhya Pradesh

*689. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the forest cover in many districts of Madhya Pradesh is on the verge of disappearing creating a fuel wood famine in the area and disturbing ecological balance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Madhya Pradesh Government to take effective steps against destruction of forest wealth of the State ; and

(d) if so, results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The area under forests in the State, which was about 18.9 million hectares in 1950-51,

has been reduced to about 15.5 million hectares in 1983-84. According to the figures furnished by the State Government, 30 of the 45 districts of the State are experiencing fuel wood shortage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government has initiated steps for better protection of the forests as well as for reducing the present pressure thereon. A statement giving the main steps taken in this direction is attached.

Statement

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has initiated the following main steps to check forest destruction and to reduce the pressures on the forests of the State :

(1) Dereservation or diversion of forest lands is not being allowed without the prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(2) Movement of fuelwood and charcoal outside the State has been stopped.

(3) the network of protected areas has been increased by setting up additional national parks and sanctuaries, which now cover about 17,308 sq. kms. constituting about 11% of the total forest area of the State.

(4) The agency of contractors in the working of forests has been eliminated by the State Government.

(5) About 8,400 sq. kms. of forest areas are categorised as 'Protection Forests' which are managed primarily for soil and water conservation.

(6) Afforestation, Social Forestry and Farm Forestry Programmes have been stepped up and the achievements during the last three years are as follows :

Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements (hectares)
Social and Production Forestry	Social Production Forestry
2063.00	100,317 31,191

(7) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Fuelwood plantations has been taken up in 15 selected fuelwood deficit districts of the State.

(8) To check illicit fellings and illegal trade of forest produce, the provision of the Indian Forest Act have been amended to provide for confiscation of the forest produce alongwith the tools, equipments, etc. used in committing the offences.

(9) Protection and enforcement at the field level has been tightened up.

Golden Jubilee of ICAR

*690. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

red on the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of ICAR ;

(b) the recurring liability on the various projects started during the Golden Jubilee year, their main objectives and achievements made so far ;

(c) how many foreigners were invited for the Golden Jubilee celebrations and what was their contribution ;

(d) when were the proceedings finalised and printed ; and

(e) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A sum of Rs. 11.32 lakhs was spent by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the celebration of the Golden Jubilee Year (1979).

(b) During the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the ICAR, a transfer of technology project, namely, the Lab to Land Programme was launched specially to benefit the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. Under this programme, during 1979-82, 49,344 small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers were adopted by the agricultural scientists of 86 Transfer of Technology Centres. The farm and non-farm resources of the selected farmers were studied and they were trained and advised to adopt low-cost relevant technologies for increasing their production and income. Demonstrations were also conducted on the fields of the adopted farmers for demonstrating the production gaps and the scope for accelerating production. The farmers benefited considerably from the Lab to Land Programme and their production and income, by and large, could be raised from 50 to 200 per cent. The Lab to Land Programme is now in its second phase (1982-84). In this phase, about 75,000 new small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers are being adopted by the scientists of 142 Transfer of Technology Centres. The recurring expenditure of this Project on an average is Rs. 2 crores per year.

(c) One hundred and eight foreign dele-

(a) the non-recurring expenditure incur-

gates were invited to the Golden Jubilee Celebration ; 23 of them presented papers in the Conference. The active participation of others also in the deliberations, contributed to the success of the Conference. This symposium was organised in collaboration with International Federation of Agricultural Research Systems for Development (IFARD).

(d) The proceedings were finalised in February, 1981 and printed in February, 1983.

(e) The international symposium involved a large number of scientists from within the country and from abroad. Several scientists gave extempore speeches and did not provide copies of their talks. Therefore, the process of getting their papers (in some cases from abroad) took considerable time. Moreover this was a voluminous work which ran to 437 printed pages. The compilation, correction, editing and printing work took a lot of time and labour. However, the important papers and discussion materials were utilised in various contexts even before the proceedings were printed.

Special Project for Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Production

*691. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned to launch a special project for small and marginal farmers who are neglected from getting new technology for increasing production ;

(b) if so, whether any study is being undertaken regarding acceptance of new technology by large and small farmers ;

(c) whether there is any reporting system under this new agriculture development programme from which the progress of the programme can be evaluated ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and funds provided for this programme, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Government have always been alive to the problems

of small and marginal farmers in adopting new technology for increasing agricultural production and have been providing technical know-how to them. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production was launched during 1983-84.

(b) No such study is currently being undertaken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For monitoring the physical and financial progress under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme State Governments have been requested to furnish periodical progress reports.

The Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 85 crore during 1983-84 as Central share to the States and Union Territories. A statement indicating State-wise funds released is placed on the Table of the Sabha. Under this Scheme 25.23 lakh minikits of seeds and fertilisers for production of oilseeds and pulses have been distributed in 1983-84. Fruit and fuel trees plantation and minor irrigation projects have also been taken up.

Statement

Release of funds to States and Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to the Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production during the year 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	547.12
2.	Assam	184.92
3.	Bihar	910.06

1	2	3
4. Gujarat	541.84	
5. Haryana	169.06	
6. Himachal Pradesh	134.22	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	103.50	
8. Karnataka	291.50	
9. Kerala	266.40	
10. Madhya Pradesh	851.54	
11. Maharashtra	739.20	
12. Manipur	35.88	
13. Meghalaya	20.70	
14. Nagaland	28.98	
15. Orissa	433.32	
16. Punjab	161.46	
17. Rajasthan	100.00	
18. Sikkim	5.52	
19. Tamil Nadu	734.26	
20. Tripura	23.46	
21. Uttar Pradesh	1408.88	
22. West Bengal	502.30	
		<hr/>
	Total	8197.12
		<hr/>

Union Territory

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.80
2. Arunachal Pradesh	132.48
3. Chandigarh	2.76

1	2	3
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Funds not wanted
5. Delhi		13.80
6. Goa, Daman and Diu		60.00
7. Lakshadweep		13.80
8. Mizoram		55.20
9. Pondicherry		11.04
		<hr/>
	Total	302.88
		<hr/>
		Grand Total
		8500.00
		<hr/>

Circus Troupes

*692. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of circus troupes in India ;
- (b) what assistance is given by the Central Government to Indian circus ; and
- (c) how many troupes have received assistance/help from Central Government since 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the Indian Circus Federation, there are 22 circus troupes affiliated to it. No information is available about those circus troupes as may not be members of the Federation.

Circus performances at present are entertainment activities of a commercial nature involving professional performers. Accordingly, assistance is usually confined to grant of railway concession for movement

of circus troupes, exemption by State Governments from payment of entertainment tax and allotment by them of open grounds at concessional rents, etc. The Central Government is directly concerned with railway concessions, the grant of which has invariably been recommended by the Department of Sports in favour of the circus troupes which have applied for the same. No complaint has been received that railway concessions have not been made available in spite of such recommendation. In so far as grant of facilities by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is concerned, the Central Government advised them quite some time ago to make such facilities available to circus troupes.

Incentives to Farmers to Grow Sugarcane

*693. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give incentives to the farmers for plantation of more sugarcane keeping in view the facts that sugar production has touched a lowest ebb in the current season ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The sugar production in the current season has not touched the lowest ebb as is evident from the following table :

Season	Production of sugar between 1st October and 15th March (lakh tonnes)
1979-80	32.36
1980-81	41.68
1981-82	52.25
1982-83	54.13
1983-84	46.30

(b) The question does not arise.

Organisational Changes in ICAR

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

(a) whether Government propose to separate the posts of Director General, ICAR, and of Secretary, DARE into two distinct posts enabling independent monitoring of ICAR operations and improving efficiency of its operation and if not, the reasons for maintaining status quo ;

(b) whether Government have independently monitored outcome of re-organizational changes effected from 1975 in ICAR's functional mechanism to identify shortcomings hampering its roles.

(c) if so, with what results and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint a judicial committee to probe into these aspects and recommend corrective measures and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to separate the posts of Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and of Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research and Education into two distinct posts. The Gajendragadkar Committee which was appointed in 1972 to look into the working of the ICAR, inter-alia recommended giving more autonomy to the ICAR in its operations and also keeping its linkage with the Govt. of India on a strong footing, because the funds for the working of the ICAR were given by the Govt. of India on 100% basis. For this purpose a new Department viz. Department of Agricultural Research and Education was set up in 1973 with a post of Secretary (DARE) who would concurrently hold charge of the post of Director General, ICAR. This arrangement is functioning smoothly and effectively and there is therefore no necessity to change the status quo.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the decisions taken by the Government of India after an in-depth consideration of the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee at

the level of Cabinet, the personnel policies of the ICAR were drastically changed and completely re structured to make them even more responsive to the needs of agricultural research. With a view to keeping the Council abreast of the changes occurring in the various Scientific Organisations the policies of the Council are continuously reviewed and a constant watch is kept over them to introduce essential modifications wherever justified. As and when a need is established for any change in the existing policies, suitable changes are made therein promptly.

(d) In view of the facts brought out in preceding paras, there is no necessity to set up any judicial committee to probe into the working of the Council.

**Ongoing Irrigation Projects in M.P.
with Central Assistance**

*695. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the particulars of ongoing irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh receiving Central assistance ;

(b) the date of the beginning of the construction works of those irrigation projects ;

(c) the Central assistance provided for the execution of each of those major and medium irrigation projects in Sixth Plan, year-wise ;

(d) the progress made in the completion of each of those irrigation projects ; and

(e) the target dates of completion of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). In the Sixth Plan of Madhya Pradesh 30 major and 77 medium irrigation projects are in progress. The details of these projects are in the statement attached (See Cols. 43—48).

Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are funded by the State

Governments themselves within the framework of their overall development plan. Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and block grants and is not tied to any project or sector of development. In view of this, reply to (e) does not arise.

Problems of Labour Engaged in Rohini Project

*696. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the labour laws governing the working conditions, payment of wages and provision of medical facilities for the workers engaged in the construction of Rohini Project in North Delhi, are being observed despite two judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject ; and

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken to enforce the laws ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. D.D.A. have framed model rules for the protection of health and sanitary arrangements for workers employed by DDA or its contractors. These are adopted as the conditions of contract between DDA and the contractors.

The Delhi Admn. has reported that the labour laws are being strictly enforced by the Inspectorate of Labour. During the year 1983, 10 employers/contractors engaged in Rohini project were prosecuted for violation of the labour laws.

Request from Andhra Pradesh for Extension of Command Area Development Programme

*697. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Latest Estimated Cost in Rs. lakhs	Date of Construction/ Start	Anticipated Expenditure ending 83-84	Ultimate Potential in 1000 ha.	Anticipated potential ending 83-84	Target Date of completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Major Projects							
1.	Chambal	8664	I Plan	8561	273.2	273.2	1985
2.	Rajghat (Dam and Canals)	14523	1980	3028	97.2	Nil	VII Plan
3.	Bansagar (Dam and Canal)	36735	1977	5103	248.8	Nil	VII Plan
4.	Bargi	37519	1971	10435	245	Nil	1985
5.	Mahanadi Reservoir	53046	1974	9550	340	62.4	1985
6.	Hasdeo Bango	51305	1977	10250	255	Nil	VII Plan
7.	Kolar	7000	1979	2304	45	Nil	VII Plan
8.	Tawa	10416	1966	10107	333	263	1985
9.	Barna	1630	1979	1620	60.5	60.5	1985
10.	Sukta	1325	1976	1233	18.6	18.6	1985

11.	Bariarpur L.B.C.	2500	1978	906	43.9	Nil	VII Plan
12.	Urmil	996	1978	396	7.7	Nil	VII Plan
13.	Rangwan H.L.C.	630	1973	535	17.1	13.0	1985
14.	Uppar Wairganga	8000	1976	6161	105.0	Nil	VII Plan
15.	Sindh Phase I	2221	1972	1822	37.2	35.2	1985
16.	Bhander Canal	223	1952	228	44.5	44.5	1985
17.	Halali	1266	1982	1206	37.2	27.2	VII Plan
18.	Pairi	1900	1973	1310	72.9	52.0	VII Plan
19.	Kodar	1701	1977	1292	23.5	8.4	VII Plan
20.	Jonk	1400	1976	1016	14.4	4.8	VII Plan
21.	Thanwar	1525	1978	950	18.2	3.2	VII Plan
22.	Hasdeo RBC	1433	1967	3993	42	42	1985
23.	Sindh Phase II	1400	—	518	92.5	Nil	.x.
24.	Narmadasagar	47689	—	737	232	Nil	.x.
25.	Bawantbadi (M.P.'s share)	5570	—	290	18.6	Nil	VII Plan
26.	Upper Tapti	9000	—	32	46.6	Nil	.x.
27.	Arpa	13000	—	247	73	Nil	.x.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
28. Man		3860	1984	229	19.2	Nil	VII Plan
29. Jobat		2692	1984	23	9.8	Nil	VII Plan
30. Mahi		7200	1984	745	34.2	Nil	VII Plan

B. Medium Projects

77 Medium Projects	48506	—	14857	249.1	90.6	.xx.
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.x. In the Annual Plan document 1984-85, State Government has not indicated target date for completion.

.xx. As per Annual Plan document 1984-85, 35 medium projects are likely to be completed by the end of VI Plan.

Government have approached Central Government for extension of Command Area Development Programme to the various major and medium irrigation projects in that State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Central Government to approve six irrigation projects for inclusion under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme. The six projects are - Swarna project, Vamsadhara project, Stage I and II, Peddavagu project, Talliperu project, Sathnala project and Gadipalam project. The proposals were considered by the inter-Ministerial Sanctioning Committee for inclusion of new projects under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme. On the recommendation of the Sanctioning Committee three projects, namely Swarna project, Peddavagu project and Vamsadhara Project Stage I have been included under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

National System of Monitoring Farm Animal Diseases

*698. **SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are developing a national system of monitoring, surveillance and forecasting of farm animal diseases for providing an effective health cover ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a Central/Centrally sponsored scheme envisaging establishment of an Animal Disease Surveillance Cell in the Ministry and Epidemiological Units in States and

Union Territories. These agencies will collect, collate and disseminate information of epidemiological facets of prevalence of major infectious livestock diseases so as to forewarn the areas under threat. The Central Cell brings out All-India Animal Health Information Bulletin, Rinderpest Bulletin, and Rinderpest epidemic information on a monthly basis ; and likewise the State units publish State Animal Disease Surveillance Bulletins. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme an amount of Rs. 15.36 lakhs has been released to various States (on 50 : 50 basis) and Union Territories (100% basis) from 1981-82 to 1983-84.

Exploitation of Groundwater Resources in States

*699. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the various steps taken by the government for exploitation of groundwater resources in different states during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the Centrally sponsored schemes implemented therefor in Orissa during the above plan period ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken for exploitation of groundwater resources in different districts of Orissa in the above plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). During VI Plan, the Central Ground Water Board is expected to cover an area of about 52 million hectares in all the States by hydrogeological surveys and construct 1525 exploratory boreholes of various types. Over 600 production (deposit) wells are also proposed to be drilled. In addition, the Ministry of Irrigation has also taken up two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for strengthening the groundwater organizations in the States and for encouraging the use of alternative sources of energy for accelerating the exploitation of ground water resources.

During VI Plan an irrigation potential of 6 million hectares is expected to be created from ground water resources.

"Water" being a State subject, all minor irrigation schemes, including ground water schemes are executed by the State Governments. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, referred to above, Central assistance of Rs. 7.0 lakhs for strengthening of State Ground water Organization and Rs. 2.63 lakhs for encouraging the use of alternative sources of energy was released to the Gov-

ernment of Orissa.

An area of 2.23 million hectares has been covered under hydrogeological surveys and 22 boreholes drilled during the first 3 years of VI Plan in the State of Orissa. The district-wise details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Coverage under Hydrogeological Surveys in Orissa during 1980-83

Sl. No.	District	Area (Hectares)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	Balasore	6,39,400	—	—	—
2.	Boudh Khondmals	11,07,000	45,000	—	—
3.	Bolangir	8,90,300	5,000	2,10,000	2,10,000
4.	Cuttack	11,21,100	31,000	2,23,000	67,000
5.	Dhenkanal	10,82,600	—	—	1,42,000
6.	Ganjam	12,52,700	—	2,75,000	2,50,000
7.	Kalahandi	11,83,500	66,000	17,000	—
8.	Keonjhar	8,24,000	75,000	72,000	89,300
9.	Koraput	27,02,000	89,500	—	—
10.	Mayurbhanj	10,41,200	24,000	70,000	1,24,200
11.	Puri	10,15,900	—	—	40,000
12.	Sambalpur	17,57,000	—	—	25,000
13.	Sundergarh	9,67,500	—	—	—
Total		4,23,500	8,67,000	9,38,500	
					22,29,000

Status of Exploratory Drilling in the State of Orissa

S.No.	District	1981-82				1982-83			
		EW	OW	SH	PZ	EW	OW	SH	PZ
1. Mayurbhanj		2	2	—	—	11	5	—	—
2. Cuttack		—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
		2	2	—	—	12	6	—	—

22

EW—Exploratory well :

Cased borehole for exploration

OW—Observation well :

Cased subsidiary borehole for observation

SH—Slim hole :

Uncased borehole drilled for collection of geological information

PZ—Piezometer well :

Cased borehole for monitoring the behaviour of water-levels.

**Committee to Evaluate Working of IDC/
NDDB**

objectives of Operation Flood-II project and assess achievements thereof ;

7543. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2506 on 12 March, 1984 regarding Committee to evaluate working of IDC/NDDB and state whether Government will ensure that Jha Committee evaluates all IDC/NDDB projects and also invites interested persons for evidence ?

(b) to report on the constraints faced and the steps taken to obviate the difficulties and suggest corrective measures required to streamline the implementation of the programmes to achieve better and quicker results.

The Committee will devise its own mode of function. It was also left to the Committee to obtain views of the State Governments/ Organisation/individuals etc. either in person or in writing.

**Information to Farmers Regarding
Fertilizers and Farm Techniques**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : In the Resolution indicating the appointment of the Jha Committee, the terms of reference has been indicated as follows :

7544. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) to evaluate the performance of IDC/NDDB with reference to the specific

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide latest information to the farmers regarding fertilizers and farm techniques ;

(b) whether Government have sought some foreign techniques to grow more crops in a year like Japan ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make land fertile ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) With a view to providing latest information to the farmers regarding fertilisers and farm techniques, a reorganised agricultural extension system is in operation in 13 major states, with World Bank assistance. The system provides an opportunity for increasing agricultural production through systematic transfer of know-how relating to improved techniques, including use of fertilisers, from research scientists to subject matter specialists through monthly workshops, from subject matter specialists to assistant extension officers/village level workers through fortnightly training sessions and from AEOs/ VLWs to the farmers through the fortnightly programme of scheduled visits. In addition, information support is given through mass media, farm films, farm exhibitions and by organising input fortnights.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For making land fertile, the use of fertilisers is advocated. Depending on the soil fertility, appropriate doses of fertilisers are being recommended. It is being stressed that the balance of nutrients must be well maintained while using fertilisers. Farmers are also advised to use the appropriate quantities of organic manure so as to improve the health of the soil and utilisation of the fertilizers. The use of bio-fertilisers is also being propagated in this regard. A Central Sector Scheme has recently been sanctioned for production of Rhizobium and Blue Green Algae which will augment the nitrogen availability and will help in improving land fertility through the use of renewable sources of fertilisers. Adequate availability of chemical fertilisers is being ensured in this context and efforts are being made to make these available to the farmers at the

right time, right place and in right quantities.

Funds for Development of Tribal Areas of Gujarat

7545. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) The amount earmarked by Government under the Rural Development Scheme to improve the tribal belt of the country during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the funds earmarked to develop the tribal areas in Gujarat during the year 1983-84 ; and

(c) the amount so far spent to achieve the target and the details of the work done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). All the programmes of the rural development of this country are being implemented in all the blocks of the country including tribal areas. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, it is stipulated that 30% of the total beneficiaries must belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and atleast 30% of the total benefits by way of credit and subsidies should also go to them. Under the National Rural Employment Programme, it is stipulated that atleast 10% of the outlay should be utilised for the schemes which would bring direct benefit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme during the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 423.08 lakhs as subsidy has been disbursed to SCs and STs out of total amount of Rs. 1956.89 lakhs of subsidy disbursed in Gujarat. Upto February, 1984 the number of SC and ST beneficiaries is 43293 out of 135795 beneficiaries. Under NREP during 1983-84 (upto February, 1984) the number of mandays generated among SCs and STs is 57.77 lakh mandays out of the total of 100.43 lakh mandays generated during this period. This constitutes 57% of the total mandays generated. Out of the

total amount of Rs. 1233.91 lakh spent under NREP so far in Gujarat during this period, an amount of Rs. 301.82 lakh has been spent for SCs and STs. This constitutes 24.5% of the total expenditure so far.

Assistance to Indian Mountaineering Team

7546. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian mountaineering team, including seven women members, under the leadership, of Col. Darshan Kumar Khullar has been organised to scale Mount Everest some time in May this year ; and

(b) if so, the help and assistance provided to the team ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the total financial assistance of upto Rs. 35.00 lakhs approved by the Government, grant amounting to Rs. 32.00 lakhs has so far been released, to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation for meeting expenditure of this Everest expedition.

Revision of Pay Scales of Draughtsmen in CPWD

7547. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Board of Arbitration had given an Award in favour of Draughtsmen working in Central Public Works Department for revision of their pay scales ;

(b) what is the date of effecting the Award ;

(c) whether Government have since decided to revise the pay scales of Draughtsmen working in other Central Government Departments other than CPWD at par with CPWD Draughtsmen ;

(d) if so, the date of implementation of this revision ;

(e) whether the date of effect given in favour of Draughtsmen in other Central Departments is not the same as in the case of Draughtsmen in CPWD ; and

(f) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

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

(b) Notional benefit was given w.e.f. 1.1.1973, actual benefit was given w.e.f. 16.11.1978.

(c) Yes.

(d) While notional benefit was given w.e.f. 13.5.1982, the actual benefit is allowed w.e.f. 1.11.1983.

(e) Yes.

(f) The date of effect in respect of Draughtsmen in other Central Government Departments is on the basis of decision taken by the Committee of National Council in their meeting held on 6.1.1984 after due discussion, between the official side and staff side.

Fuel Deficient Districts

7548. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of fuel deficient districts in the country ;

(b) if so, their number, State wise ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that wood is the main fuel which is being used by the villagers ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to implement the social forestry scheme in the country strictly ?

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

(b) During VI plan 157 fuelwood deficit districts have been identified for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation. State-wise list of such districts is given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps taken are :

(i) Inclusion of Social Forestry as an important component of New 20 Point Programme.

(ii) Implementation of Social Forestry programmes under State Plan, Centrally Sponsored and Foreign aided projects/schemes.

(iii) Soliciting people's participation, involvement of various Departments, public bodies, corporations, voluntary organisations, panchayats, farmers, youths and the children.

Statement

List of 157 Districts Selected for Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry Including Rural Fuelwood Plantations

Name of the States/
Union Territories

Name of districts
selected

1

2

1. Andhra Pradesh

1. Rangareddy
2. Guntur
3. Medak
4. Nalgonda
5. Krishna
6. Nellore
7. Prakasam
8. Nizamabad

2. Assam

1. Kamrup
2. Goalpara
3. Sibsagar
4. Cachar

1	2
3. Bihar	1. Santhal Parganas 2. Bhagalpur 3. Giridih 4. Dhanbad 5. Hazaribag 6. Gaya 7. Aurangabad 8. Nalanda 9. Monghyr 10. Rohtas 11. Nawadah
4. Gujarat	1. Vadodara 2. Panchmahal 3. Kutch 4. Surindranagar 5. Sabar Kantha 6. Jamnagar 7. Bhavnagar
5. Haryana	1. Karnal 2. Mahendergarh 3. Gurgaon 4. Kurukshetra 5. Sonepat
6. Himachal Pradesh	1. Kangra 2. Mandi 3. Sirmur 4. Simla 5. Hamirpur
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Anantnag 2. Rajouri 3. Kargil 4. Kathua
8. Karnataka	1. Bangalore 2. Gulbarga 3. Kolar 4. Bellary 5. Mandya 6. Dharwad 7. Mysore 8. Chickmaglur
9. Kerala	1. Cannanore 2. Trivandrum 3. Kozhikode 4. Kottayam

1

2

1

2

10. Madhya Pradesh	1. Rewa	17. Rajasthan	1. Jaipur
	2. Ratlam		2. Udaipur
	3. Indore		3. Bharatpur
	4. Bhopal		4. Alwar
	5. Gwalior		5. Bhilwara
	6. Jhabua		6. Ajmer
	7. Seony		7. Banswara
	8. Jabalpur		8. Jhunjhunu
	9. Bilaspur		9. Kota
	10. Raipur		10. Sawaimadhopur
11. Maharashtra	11. Satna	18. Sikkim	1. East Gangtok
	12. Durg		2. South Gangtok
	13. Sagar		
	14. Khandwa	19. Tamil Nadu	1. Madurai
	15. Panna		2. Trichirapalli
			3. Chengalpattu
			4. Dharmpuri
			5. North Arcot
			6. South Arcot
		20. Tripura	1. West District
12. Manipur	2. Parbhani		2. North District
	3. Nasik	21. Uttar Pradesh	1. Hamirpur
	4. Pune		2. Jalaun
	5. Thane		3. Pilibhit
13. Meghalaya	6. Jalgaon		4. Kheri
			5. Jhansi
	1. Manipur Central		6. Lalitpur
	2. Manipur North		7. Tehri
			8. Almora
	1. West Khasi Hills		9. Garhwal
	2. West Garo Hills		10. Mirzapur
			11. Meerut
			12. Allahabad
			13. Deoria
14. Nagaland			14. Gorakhpur
	1. Kohima		15. Jaunpur
	2. Phek		16. Azamgarh
	3. Tuensang		17. Moradabad
			18. Agra
15. Orissa			19. Aligarh
	1. Balasore	22. West Bengal	1. Burdwan
	2. Cuttack		2. Midnapur
	3. Bolangir		3. Bankura
	4. Puri		4. 24-Parganas
	5. Ganjam		5. Birbhum
16. Punjab			6. Nadia
	1. Amritsar		
	2. Patiala		
	3. Ferozpur		
	4. Gurdaspur		
	5. Faridkot		

Union Territories

1. Arunachal Pradesh	1. West Kameng
	2. Lower Subansiri
	3. Dibang Valley
	4. Tirap
	5. Lohit
	6. East Kameng
	7. Upper Subansiri
	8. East Siang
	9. West Siang
2. Delhi	1. Delhi
3. Mizoram	1. Aizawl
	2. Lunglei
	3. Chintuipui
4. Goa, Daman and Diu	1. Goa

14

Total : 157 Districts.

Increase in Margin of Profit for Wholesale Rice Traders

7549. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 14 February, 1984 from Raniganj Chamber of Commerce urging for increase in the margin of profit for wholesale rice traders under public distribution system ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India is keen that the consumers should be supplied foodgrains at reasonable price. However, margins to wholesalers and retailers and such other incidental charges are fixed by the State Governments, who would take into account all these factors while fixing the retail selling price.

हमारे समुद्री क्षेत्र में विदेशी मत्स्य नौकाएं

7550. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि कुछ विदेशी मत्स्य नौकाएं हमारे समुद्री क्षेत्र में अत्याधुनिक जालों का प्रयोग कर रही हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) चार्टर किए गए कुछ विदेशी मत्स्य जलयानों द्वारा मेश आकार के छोटे जाल उपयोग करने के बारे में सूचना मिली है।

(ग) हालांकि चार्टर किए गए विदेशी जलयानों को सरकार द्वारा दी गई स्वीकृति, जिसमें जलयान तथा गियर की किस्म, अर्थात् ट्रावलिंग, लांगलाइनिंग आदि के बारे में विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया होता है, के अन्तर्गत केवल जल सीमा क्षेत्र के बाहर ही कार्य करने की अनुमति है। उसके बावजूद सरकार ने मेश आकार के छोटे जालों का उपयोग करने को गम्भीरता से लिया है। मामले को मात्स्यकी उद्योग के ध्यान में भी लाया गया था।

Proposals Received From Bihar Under R.L.E.G.P.

7551. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will

the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 318 on 19 March, 1984 regarding proposals received from Bihar under RLEGP and state :

(a) whether the revised road projects on the basis of the new specifications have since been received from the State Government and actual work began ;

(b) if so, details thereabout ; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay and steps for expediting the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MJSRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of Bihar under their letter dated 30.3.1984 furnished two revised road projects under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The first project relates to 435 works involving construction of 1229.5 kms. of rural link roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.33 crores (approximately) in 16 districts of North Bihar. The other project envisages 259 works involving construction of 698.25 kms. of rural link roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.20 crores (approx.) in 11 districts of South Bihar.

These projects were considered by the Central Committee on NREP/RLEGP in its meeting held on 9.4.1984. The Committee approved both the projects.

(c) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Guest Houses/Holiday Homes

7552. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the location of each of the guest house/holiday home under the control of the public sector undertaking, undertaking-wise, under Ministry ;

(b) the details of the cost of maintenance/rent, aid for each of the guest house during the last three years ; and

(c) the rates of boarding and lodging in each of these guest houses/holiday homes ?

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

(a) Out of the 3 public sector undertakings under the control of Ministry of Works and Housing, only one undertaking viz. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. is having 2 Guest Houses at New Delhi shown as under :

1. Flat No. 281, DDA (SFS) Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
2. Flat No. 12, DDA (SFS) Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

No holiday home is being maintained by any of the 3 public sector undertakings.

(b) The NBCC has reported that guest house at S.No 1 above has been hired @ Rs. 2500/- per month w.e.f. 11.4.83 and guest house at S.No. 2 @ Rs. 2300/- per month w.e.f. 1.6.83. An expenditure of about Rs. 5000/- has been incurred by NBCC on the maintenance of guest house at S. No. 1.

(c) The rates for boarding and lodging fixed by NBCC in respect of guest house at S. No. 1 for official visits are shown as under :

Rates per day per bed	
Ordinary	Airconditioned

I. For officers of NBCC drawing basic pay.

(a) Less than Rs. 1000/- per month	Rs. 8/-	Rs. 10/-
(b) Rs. 1000/- per month and above	Rs. 13/-	Rs. 15/-

II. For officers of other companies and Govt. Deptts. drawing basic pay.

(a) Less than Rs. 1000/- per month	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 25/-
(b) Rs. 1000/- per month and above	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 35/-

III. (a) Stay in guest house for a period of less than 24 hours but more than 12 hours shall be treated as full day

(b) Stay in guest house for less than 12 hours will be charged at 50% of the charges for full day.

IV. Tea and Breakfast

1. Tea per cup	Rs. 0.50
2. Tea with two biscuits	Rs. 1.00
3. Tea with two boiled eggs	Rs. 2.00
4. Tea with 1 boiled egg	Rs. 1.50
5. Tea with omelette of two eggs plus 2 bread slices	Rs. 3.50
6. Milk 260 grams with 50 grams cornflakes	Rs. 2.50

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

7553. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in his Ministry are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days ;

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

(c) the number of casual labourers who have been made regular during the last one year ;

(d) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. After absorbing the persons available in the Surplus Cell of the Directorate General of Employment and Training (under the Ministry of Labour and Employment), the casual labourers can be absorbed against the posts of peons available for being filled up by direct recruitment, provided they fulfil the eligibility conditions as laid down in the general orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, from time to time.

(c) 7 casual labourers have been made regular during last one year ending on 31.3.1984.

(d) At present there are no casual labourers in the Ministry of Rural Development who fulfil the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs for absorption against regular posts.

(e) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Bungalows of Ministers

7554. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to curtail expenditure on the maintenance of bungalows of Union Ministers ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). Minimum expenditure is being incurred to maintain bungalows of Union Ministers upto the required standards.

Irrigation Projects Pending Clearance

7555. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether various irrigation projects are pending with Central Government for clearance ;

(b) if so, the details of such projects sent by each State ;

(c) since when they are pending with Government and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) by when they are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). 90 new major, medium irrigation and multi-purpose schemes for which reports were received for technical scrutiny are pending

with the Centre for clearance. The details of these schemes are given in the statement enclosed.

The acceptance of these projects by the Centre will depend upon the speed with which the comments on various aspects of the projects, are clarified by the State Governments. In view of this it is not possible to indicate any firm date by which the pending projects could be cleared.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Benefits ('000 ha.)	Date of receipt of project Re- port in CWC
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Singur Project	4234.0	Water supply	25.10.77
2.	Telugu Gaṅga	63653	234.7	5.12.83
Bihar				
1.	Upper Sakri Reservoir	5975.23	58.20	18.4.78
2.	Upper Mahananda Irrigation	2570.31	40.77	Nov., 1983
3.	Panchkero Reservoir	631.716	2.74	Nov., 1980
4.	Kundghat Reservoir	569.12	2.05	23.11.82
5.	Punasi Reservoir	2609.00	24.29	Nov., 1979
6.	Masan	3472.92	26.015	Oct., 1980
7.	Ajgaibinath P. Canal	1680.00	17.200	22.12.78
8.	Subernarekha Multi	48090.00	241.873	Dec., 1980
9.	Siktia (Ajoy)	6603.00	40.59	Oct., 1976
10.	Tilaiya Diversion in Dhadhar	4800.00	56.28	15.10.74
11.	Barari Pump Canal	983.4	9.37	20.7.76
12.	Dhansinghtoli	637.99	2.90	April, 1982

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Satpotka Reservoir	666.60	2.35	8.3.82
14.	Keshi Reservoir	600.24	3.56	April, 1982
15.	Salaiya Reservoir	595.25	2.67	August, 1982
16.	Katri Reservoir	710.34	4.91	13.7.82
17.	Baski Irrigation-cum-Water Supply	1302.00	5.67 (Water supply)	April, 1981
18.	Ramrekha Reservoir	876.14	3.230	25.5.83

Gujarat

1.	Sardar Sarovar	424000.00	1792.0 4× 200 MW	11.2.80
2.	Mod. of Kharicut	591.14	10.50	August, 1983
3.	Watrak	2200.00	16.874	4.9.81
4.	Umaria	282.319	2.356	27.11.81

Haryana

1.	Jaspur Barrage	2605.27	401.257	4.10.80
2.	Dhanaura Barrage	2444.00	24.395	4.10.80

Himachal Pradesh

1.	Bhabour Sahib Phase-II Lift Irrigation	250.00	3.432	7.5.83
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Jammu and Kashmir

1.	Tral Lift Irrigation	1491.50	6.00	17.9.81
2.	Rajpura Lift Irrigation	846.00	2.430	17.9.81
3.	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	125.00	1.012	30.12.83

Kerala

1.	Chimoni	2343.00	25.00	17.10.75
2.	Mod. of Neyyar Irrigation	905.45	9.914	25.2.84

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Menna Chil River Valley	4956.00	9.960	10.2.84
Madhya Pradesh				
1.	Mahi	6238.00	34.283	16.1.76
2.	Rajghat Canal	4615.00	127.45	25.4.79
3.	Mehan	3900.00	19.04	21.7.82
4.	Sindh Phase-II (Mohini Sagar)	8500.00	120.00	19.6.78
5.	Rampuri Pick-up	634.83	5.492	21.4.81
6.	Baroha Nalla	378.62	2.631	17.2.81
7.	Kolar	6996.40	60.867	21.11.83
8.	Mahanadi Reservoir	49602.0	459.23	19.10.83
9.	Bansagar Unit-II Canals	23710.0	248.918	21.12.83
10.	Thanwar Irrigation	1830.28	18.211	16.1.84
11.	Om Kareshwar Multi-purpose	57800.00	129.00	22.1.84
Maharashtra				
1.	Patgaon	739.09	8.792	6.5.81
2.	Hetwane	1955.95	9.116	1.7.81
3.	Bori (Sholapur)	762.42	6.680	30.11.81
4.	Lower Munna	3975.094	28.410	1.10.83
5.	Gosi Khurd (Lift)	37222.00	Flow—69.656 Lift—68.094	7.12.83
6.	Human River Project	3759.06	26.727	27.12.83
7.	Tillari	8502.00	36.77	19.11.83
8.	Satti River Project	2138.00	15.892	18.1.84
9.	Bembla River Project	5075.289	40.170	9.3.84
10.	Jangambatti (Lift Irrigation)	345.41	2.700	3.12.81

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Left Bank Canal (Ex. Girna Dam)	734.878	22.360	11.6.82
12.	Morna	730.52	3.806	28.5.83
13.	Chimboda	1656.07	3.840	24.6.83
14.	Somber Kund	1156.74	2.528	24.6.83
15.	North Mand	530.17	4.587	July, 1983
16.	Terali	1103.77	8.757	June, 1983
17.	Katangi	200.712	2.271	30.8.81
18.	Chargarh	280.810	2.755	20.10.83
19.	Nimbughat	177.00	2.35	13.3.84

Manipur

1.	Tipai Mukh Mutti	94500.00	412 MW and Flood Control	5.12.83
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Orissa

1.	Samakoi Irrigation	2635.24	37.50	16.1.79
2.	Subarnarekha Irrigation	22167.79	166.82	17.5.78
3.	Deo Irrigation	1945.20	15.646	31.3.82
4.	Titilagarh Irrigation	407.43	2.95	5.6.82
5.	Baghalati	1737.44	3.675	7.7.81
6.	Mahanadi Chtrolpala	1946.13	26.849	10.12.82
7.	Telengiri	1864.747	11.900	9.3.84
8.	Kutulisonga	788.440	3.640	9.3.84
9.	Rukura	847.00	8.303	12.3.84

Punjab

1.	Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Part-I	21800.00	Carries water for Haryana	19.7.82
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1	2	3	4	5
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Rajasthan

1.	Raising Kota Barrage	91.00	Under Chambal State I and II	12.2.82
2.	Gararda Irrigation	1021.60	9.805	8.6.81
3.	Sukli Irrigation	548.75	3.84	24.8.81
4.	Barni Irrigation	525.38	4.608	19.6.81
5.	Lhosi Irrigation	544.86	5.755	15.1.82
6.	Bathali Irrigation	525.40	4.316	10.5.82

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Kanhar Irrigation	8946.93	33.128	8.10.73
2.	Maudaha Dam	2675.40	27.70	27.8.79
3.	Kotlibhal Dam	118600.00	395.00 (1000 MW)	August, 1983

West Bengal

1.	Upper Kangsabati	4384.00	59.115	24.2.76
2.	Bamangola Habibpur	2162.65	31.09	28.5.80
3.	Tangon Valley Irrigation	1360.00	43.455	4.6.80
4.	Subarnarekha Barrage	15855.00	13001	6.6.81
5.	Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir	23284	367.200	26.4.83
6.	Teesta Barrage II Sub- stage of Stage-I	11160.00	250.00	17.12.83

Arunachal Pradesh

1.	Subansiri Dam (Prepared by Brahmaputra Board)	252500.00	1789 MW	5.8.83
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Subsidy to FCI

7556. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the amount of subsidy on account of foodgrains paid to Food Corporation of India during last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the total amount realised through enhancement of levy prices of rice and wheat during the same period, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The total amount of subsidy paid to Food Corporation of India on account of handling foodgrains on Central account is indicated below year-wise :—

Year	(Rs. in crores)
(i) 1980-81	650
(ii) 1981-82	700
(iii) 1982-83	710
(iv) 1983-84	835

(b) The Central issue prices of rice and wheat have been revised from time to time. The extra realization as a result of revision of issue prices during the period from 1980-81 to 1983-84, year-wise, is reported to be approximately as under :

Year	Wheat	Rice	(Rs./crores)
1980-81	—	19.56	
1981-82		29.94	
1982-83	112.23	35.92	
1983-84	130.99	22.32	

Silting of River Vansadbara

7557. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale silting of river beds has taken place at different places, particularly near Gunupur town in Orissa and also upto the down below at Neradi Barrage in Andhra Pradesh after the flood in river Vansadbara in the year 1980 ;

(b) whether the silting heights have been measured by the Government of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh to revise the project on the basis of the height ;

(c) if so, height at different places, particularly at Gunupur Town and Neradi Barrage thereof ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for dredging of river beds near Gunupur Town in Orissa to deepen the river and to divert the river course for protection of the town and steps taken by the Government to reduce the height of the Barrage on the basis of silting height ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). There were heavy floods in river Vansadbara in 1980 and aggredation of the river bed in many reaches. To tackle the flood problem of the basin, the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh decided to carry out a joint survey for the common boundary portion for evolving a technically acceptable solution.

An inter-State meeting taken by Member (Water Resources), C.W.C., in January 1984 discussed the flood hydrology of Neradi Barrage. A joint inspection of the Neradi-Gunupur reach was also conducted in February 1984 when a programme of further surveys studies etc. to be carried out by the concerned States and Central Water Commission decided.

(d) Government of India has not received any proposal for dredging the river bed near

Gunupur or for the diversion of the river course for protection of the town.

Funds to Gujarat for Housing Schemes in Rural Areas

7558. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have urged the Central Government to release funds for housing schemes in rural areas of the State ;

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

(c) the policy of Central Government to provide housing facility to the weaker section of the society, particularly in rural area of the country under the 20-Point Programme ;

(d) the assistance given to each State

during the year 1983-84 under the project and the details of work done by each State ; and

(e) the provision made for the year 1984-85 to implement this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). Housing, being a State subject, all the social housing schemes are being implemented by the States/UTs. The Central assistance is provided in the shape of block grants and block loans without being tied up to any scheme.

Details of the performance of each State during 1983-84 (upto Feb., 84) is given in the attached statement.

(e) The provisions for the year 1984-85 under the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance for landless labourers have not yet been finalised.

Statement

States/UTs.	Achievements		(Families)
	House sites	Construction assistance	
1	2	3	
1. Andhra Pradesh	239334	61584	
2. Assam	24369	—	
3. Bihar	13890	—	
4. Gujarat	84867	43290	
5. Haryana	50143	735	
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	261	140	
8. Karnataka	68289	47645	

1

2

3

9. Kerala	4181	1238
10. Madhya Pradesh	38076	34492
11. Maharashtra	11230	14685
12. Manipur		
13. Meghalaya	This scheme is not in operation.	
14. Nagaland		
15. Orissa	42230	3516
16. Punjab	—	414
17. Sikkim	No scheme in operation.	
18. Rajasthan	61398	27203
19. Tamil Nadu	196687	24704*
20. Tripura	78.8	2797 upto 1/84
21. Uttar Pradesh	71138	10640
22. West Bengal	16058	10760
1. A and N Islands	1726	41
2. Arunachal Pradesh	This scheme is not in operation. Progress is not significant.	
3. Chandigarh		
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	314
5. Delhi	2986	Nil
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	333	450
7. Lakshadweep	This scheme is not in operation.	
8. Mizoram		
9. Pondicherry	1175*	1621
Grand Total :		936463
		286269

Activities of CSWRI at Bellary and Bijapur

7559. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the expanding activities of the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute at Bellary and Bijapur in South ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government to promote the interests of shepherds of South India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research promotes the interests of the Sheep farmer in South India through its All India Coordinated Research Project on Sheep Breeding in the State of Andhra Pradesh for mutton and in Tamil Nadu for Fine Wool. In addition a Southern Regional Research Centre of the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute is located at Mannavanur, Kodai Hills, Tamil Nadu since 1967 to conduct research on different aspects of breeding sheep for dual purpose involving Corriedale crosses with Coimbatore. Further a research unit of AICRP on Sheep Breeding for mutton has been sanctioned for operation in the Sixth Plan in the State of Tamil Nadu. At the Mid Term appraisal of the Sixth Plan, it was decided to set up another station of CSWRI in the South for which specific site is however yet to be decided and the proposal considered by the Council for approval.

होली के अवसर पर खाद्य वस्तुओं का विशेष कोटा

7560. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने होली के

अवसर पर दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों के लिए आटा, चावल, चीनी, मैदा आदि का विशेष कोटा आबंटित किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कोटे का राज्यवार क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) क्या सभी राज्यों ने इस कोटे का उपयोग किया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Study of Benefits of Schemes for Small Farmers

7561. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study or analysis of the benefits accrued to small farmers as a result of the schemes taken up by Government in their favour and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the shortcomings if any, found in performance of the schemes and programmes ; and

(c) the details regarding the measures being taken to remove the shortcomings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An Evaluation Study of the Scheme of Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies (MFAL) was undertaken in 1974-75 by the Planning Commission. This study covered 21 SFDAs located in 17 States and 13 MFALs in as many States.

(b) Some of the salient shortcomings were :

(i) Non-availability of sufficient credit facilities.

(ii) Lack of publicity of the programmes amongst the farmers.

(iii) Non-availability of needed quantities of inputs at the required time.

(iv) Low participation rate in minor irrigation programmes.

(c) In order to increase productivity and farm income of small and marginal farmers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers has been launched in 1983-84. Under this scheme subsidies are being provided for minor irrigation works, fruit and fuel tree plantation, land development and distribution of minikits of seeds and fertiliser for oilseeds and pulses production to the small and marginal farmers.

Increase in Price of DMS Products

7562. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme increased the price of butter in the recent past ;

(b) if so, the extent of increase effected in the price of butter ;

(c) the reasons and justification for the increase ;

(d) whether it is proposed to increase the price of D.M.S. milk in the near future ; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The selling price of butter has been revised with effect from 2.1.1984.

(b) The extent of increase effected in the price of butter in different packs is as under :

Type and Pack	Increase (Rs. per pack)
Salted Table Butter	
25 grams	0.10
100 grams	0.45
250 grams	1.00
500 grams	2.00
White Butter	
250 grams	1.00
500 grams	2.00

(c) The main reason for increase in the selling price of butter is the increase in the purchase price of the fresh milk.

(d) and (e). No decision has been taken in this regard.

Development Charges from D.D.A. Colonies in Trans-Yamuna Area

7563. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the development charges which the residents of the regularised colonies of Patparganj complex, East Vinod Nagar and West Vinod Nagar have to pay to enable DDA to undertake development work ; and

(b) nature of development work to be done by DDA on receipt of development charges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The rates of development charges are to be fixed by the Delhi Administration. However, in anticip-

pation of the orders of the Delhi Administration, development charges for the development of these colonies are being recovered by the DDA at the rate of Rs. 95/- per Sq. metre for the area of plot.

(b) All development works i.e. Water Supply, Sewerage, construction of roads and paths, S.W. drains etc. are proposed to be taken up on receipt of development charges.

News Captioned 'Steps to End Misuse of IRDP Subsidy Urged'

7564. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen Times of India report dated 10 February, 1984 "Steps to end misuse of I.R.D.P. subsidy urged" ;

(b) whether a proposal is under consideration to hold back the subsidy money from the I.R.D.P. beneficiaries and instead, deposit that money in bank so that it, or the interest from it, may be utilised to repay instalments of bank loans advanced to the beneficiaries ; and

(c) if so, whether it will amount to the subsidy money not coming into circulation without its benefit and its purchasing power reaching the beneficiaries and to admission that recovery of bank loans advanced under I.R.D.P. is going down and further more that poor quality of projects being launched under I.R.D.P. is not generating repayment capacity ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some procedural changes to minimise misuse of subsidy are being explored. One of the suggestions which is being examined in this Ministry is the possibility of adopting the system of assistance announced for the educated unemployed in which the subsidy is kept in deposit with the bank with interest accruing to the beneficiaries and is adjusted against the instalments of recoveries when they fall due.

(c). No, Sir. Even now the subsidy is being utilised in adjustment of the loan. In the procedure proposed, the adjustment will be done at the end of the loan period. There are no evaluation reports to show that the recovery of the IRDP loans is going down or the quality of the projects under the IRDP are poor and not generating repayment capacity.

पोलो-खेल

7565. श्री विरदा राम फुलबारिया : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुगल काल का प्रसिद्ध पोलो खेल धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस खेल के संवर्धन हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्षण कारण हैं ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) खेल विषय को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, विशेष योजनायें संबंधित खेल संघ द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं। यद्यपि पोलो को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारतीय पोलो एसोसिएशन से कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, फिर भी विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभ भारतीय पोलो एसोसिएशन के लिए भी उनमें ही अनुमत्य हैं जिनमें कि अन्य खेल संघों के लिए हैं।

Utilising the Religious Land for Commercial Complexes by D.D.A. in R.K. Puram

7566. SHRI RASHFED MASOOD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that commercial complexes have been created by DDA by utilising major portion of land allotted to religious institutions in R.K. Puram for

religious purposes violating the terms and conditions of the agreement with L and DO and that there have been persistent complaints from religious institutions/local associations in this regard during the last five years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for converting the land meant for religious purposes into commercial complexes and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). No. DDA had utilised only a small portion measuring 0.7 acres which does not form part of any religious institution and which is earmarked for shop-keepers/service personnel in R.K. Puram area. Representation against this construction on the site has been received by DDA.

Low Pressure of Drinking Water in LIG Flats, Sunlight Colony

7567. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to low pressure of drinking water, residents of first floor D.D.A. (LIG) Flats in Sunlight Colony, New Delhi are facing great difficulties ;

(b) whether many residents of these flats are using motor-pumps/boosters to make the water available at the first floor ;

(c) whether it is in violation of rules to use motor-pumps/boosters in the residential area ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take action against those residents who are using motor-pumps/boosters and to increase pressure of drinking water in the said colony ?

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that water supply is available to the residents of 1st floor in LIG flats in Sunlight Colony for a duration of about 1½ hrs. both in the morning and in the evening.

(b) and (c). According to the Undertaking installations of booster pumps directly on municipal mains is a violation of the rules, however, booster pumps can be installed with an underground where such tanks are permitted. The Undertaking have stated that no complaint has been received regarding installation of booster pumps on the municipal mains.

(d) The Undertaking have reported that action is taken to disconnect the booster pumps which are directly installed on the mains whenever the same are detected by their staff or brought to notice by the residents of the colony. The Undertaking have informed that works of improving water supply in Sunlight Colony and adjoining areas is in progress and is expected to be completed in a period of three months.

IARI Deemed University

7568. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3685 on 19 March, 1984 regarding IARI Deemed University and state :

(a) the statute of IARI Deemed University under which the IARI Director and the Academic Council have derived powers to confer degrees as has been laid down for all other universities ;

(b) the laid down guidelines under which the IARI Director is competent to designate certain S-3 scientists at IARI as "Professors" without selection and the authority under which he has been empowered ; and

(c) the justification to allow such scientists to continue as professors for periods from 4-7 years or more when the tenure is for 3 years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been declared as a Deemed University under the Government of India, Ministry of Education Notification No. F. 24-44/58-U-5 dated 22.8.1958 under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. As per the provisions of this Act read with Notification dated 22.8.1958, I.A.R.I. is empowered to award its own degrees.

(b) and (c). As Head of the Institute, the Director is competent to assign specific duties to scientists working under him and designate suitable S-3 scientists as Professors. Generally, the senior-most S-3 scientist next to the Head of the Division is designated as Professor. In divisions where the Heads and/or Professors were recruited prior to the introduction of the Agricultural Research Service or the Head of the Division is given a second tenure of three years by the competent authority, the next senior-most S-3 scientist continues in the post of Professor.

House Building Advance to Government Employees from Two Sources at a Time

7569. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 3705 dated 19 March, 1984 regarding house building advance to Government employees and state :

(a) whether his Ministry has seen the Office Memorandum No. F/15(3)/78-WIP dated 22 February, 1983 issued by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure wherein there is no mention whether the defence personnel on the basis of the Army, Navy and Air Force Group Insurance scheme come under the purview of the above said Office Memorandum consequent to which the Housing Financial Development Corporation, New Delhi does not entertain defence personnel ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the aforesaid memorandum and issue instructions to HFDC to entertain

applications for loan from the defence personnel, if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government employees, which came into force on 1.1.1982, is applicable to all Central Government employees except the members of Army, Navy and Air Force, who have already a separate scheme of their own. In view of the above position, the question of amending the said O.M. does not arise.

Development of Land Given to Group Housing Societies in Bodella

7570. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that development of land allotted in Bodella (Phase-II) of West Delhi to 21 Co-operative Group Housing Societies registered in 1979-80 has not yet been taken in hand by the Delhi Development Authority though physical possession of land has been given to them ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the expected time to complete the development work, viz. construction of roads, laying of sewerage and water line, etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The development work of the area has yet to be taken up by the DDA.

(b) The schemes for the peripheral services for the area are under preparation in the D.D.A. These schemes will be taken up for implementation after obtaining the approval of the M.C.D. The completion of the schemes will take about 2 years' time subject to availability of funds.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के लिए दी गई सहायता

7571. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिए सहायता संबंधी कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की है ;

(ख) इस समय कितने कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं, और

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा वर्ष 1980 से अब तक दी गई सहायता का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र महावाना) : (क) जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना 1-10-1964 को हुई थी। प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) योजना "कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना और विकास" के अन्तर्गत भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों को उनकी स्थापना और विकास के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना और विकास के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा जो सहायता दी गई है वह निम्न प्रकार है : —

(रुपए लाख में)

(क) III प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) —	1961 से 1966	5.68
(ख) IV प्लान „	1969 से 1974	221.97
(ग) V प्लान „	1974 से 1978	115.04
(घ) मध्यावधि प्लान	1978 और 1980	170.00

(ख) मौजूदा समय में केवल एक ही कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अर्थात जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय है जो मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर नामक स्थान में स्थित है।

(ग) छठे प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) (1980-85) के दौरान "कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना और विकास" योजना के अन्तर्गत जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय को 292.91 लाख रुपए की राशि आवंटित की गयी है। इस राशि में से 1980-81 से 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान इस विश्वविद्यालय को 251.44 लाख रुपए की रकम दी गई है जिसका ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है : —

(क) 1980-81	37.91 लाख रुपए
(ल) 1981-82	65.00 लाख रुपए
(ग) 1982-83	69.00 लाख रुपए
(घ) 1983-84	79.53 लाख रुपए

कुल 251.44 लाख रुपए

Animals Imported for Research by ICAR

7572. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research imported sheep/goats and other small animals for research from 1970 ; if so, the number sex-wise and age-wise of each type imported year-wise, price paid and where kept and how utilized vis-a-vis the number of each imported type existing on 1 April, 1984 with usage thereof ;

(b) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research is making further import of sheep/goats and other small animals ; if so, when, how and number proposed to be imported, country-wise, with anticipated cost of each ;

(c) how Government justify continuous imports of such animals without major breakthrough in produce of these animals ; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute a high power committee to probe into the details of these imports and usage

thereof ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has imported some sheep, goats and rabbits for research at its research Institutes and for the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Sheep and Goat. Information regarding the number of sheep, goats and rabbits imported sex-wise and year-wise from 1970 is furnished in statement I. These exotic animals have been kept and utilised at CSWRI, NDRI and MPKV, Rahuri for the research projects of the Institutes and the Units of the AICRP on Sheep and Goats. The information regarding the age-wise number of each type imported and numbers of each imported type existing on April 1, 1984 is being collected from Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Central Institute on Research on Goats and National Dairy Research Institute and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha later on.

(b) Yes, Sir. The ICAR is proposing to import sheep, goat and rabbits for its research programmes at its Institutes and under the AICRPs on Sheep and Goat. The details of the number proposed to be imported with anticipated cost are furnished in statement II. The above mentioned animals are to be imported primarily from USA. Further, detailed procedures regarding the import of these animals are being finalised.

(c) The major achievements in sheep breeding are the evaluation of two new strains viz. Apparel (Avivastra) and superior carpet wool strain (Avikalin). Avivastra produces 2.5 kg greasy wool annually of 21 micron diameter and with 4% medullation. Avikalin produces 2.0 kg greasy wool annually of 25 micron diameter and 21% medullation. The breeding strategy for improving apparel wool production and quality in hot arid and semi-arid regions has been developed. Under the AICRP the crossbreds for mutton involving local coarse carpet wool breeds with exotic mutton breed viz. Suffolk and

Dorset have been developed which attain 30 kg live weight at six months of age under an intensive feeding system with improved feed efficiency and carcass quality. It has been visualised that these cross bred will produce a kg of meat at almost half the price of that of the native breeds. The halfbred of Chokla and Nali with Rambouillet and Soviet Merino have shown substaintial improvement in wool production and quality and the halfbreds produce 2.5 kg greasy fleece per year of apparel quality and there is little to gain by increasing exotic inheritance beyond 50%.

Karakul and Karakul crosses with indigenous coarse carpet wool breeds have produced acceptable quality lamb pelts both under hot and cold arid conditions.

A number of strains of rabbits have been imported and introduced for meat and fur skin production and have shown highly satisfactorily production. It has opened new job opportunities for the rural population in the North temperate region. Two new colour variants viz. Black and Dutch have been evolved through crossing in fur skin rabbits.

Crosses of Beetal goats with Alpine and Sannan produce 342 litres of milk against 157 litres in Beetal. An Indian Mohair breed has been developed through grading local goats with Angora in Maharashtra.

(d) The question does not arise. The progress of the research programmes at the Institutes is monitored by the staff research council of the Institutes and by the Quinquennial Review Teams comprising experts from outside the ICAR constituted by the Council. Further, the progress of the AICRP is reviewed at the annual workshops of the projects and by the Mid Term Review Committee appointed by the Council. The recommendations of the above mentioned monitoring agencies are implemented by the various Units of the Coordinated Projects, and the Institutes concerned. The monitoring agencies have found the progress of these projects to be satisfactory.

Statement-I

Details of Sheep and Rabbits imported by Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute

Breed	Male	Female	Date/year	Country of Import	Price paid	Remarks
Sheep						
Russian Merino	75	150	October, 1971	USSR	Rs. 2,98,050	Payment made to STC
Suffolk and Dorset	118	—	Nov.-Dec. 1973	Australia	\$A. 31,157	(CIF value) free gift
Suffolk	32	25	May 1975	UK	Rs. 3,92,049.40	Through STC
Dorset	—	25	May 1975	UK		
Karakul	50	200	November 1975	USSR	Nil	Free gift under Indo-USSR Protocol
Rabbit						
New Zealand White Rabbit	10	50	March, 1978	UK	Rs. 19,705.06	Through STC
Chinchilla	25	100				
Grey Giant	25	100				
White Giant	25	100	November, 1979	USSR	Nil	Under Indo-USSR Protocol
Angora	12	53				

Details of Goats imported by National Dairy Research Institute

Goats							
Saanen	38	—	October, 1972	Switzerland	Nil	Free gift	
Alpine	6	12	February, 1975	USA	\$5400	Through STC	
Saanen	—	12	February, 1975	USA	\$3600	Through STC	

Statement-II

Details of animals proposed to be imported

Type	Breed	Number	Aproximate cost per animal*
Sheep	Dorset	70	350\$
	Suffolk	30	
	Rambouillet	51	
Goat	Sannan	31	350\$
	Anglo Nubian	46	
	Alpine	21	
Rabbit	White California	50	25\$
	Angora	50	

*Excluding transport cost.

Plan Funds Released by ICAR

7573. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the plan funds ICAR released upto 31 March, 1984 during 1983-84 separately for ICAR Institutes, research coordinated projects, for educational programmes and for others vis-a-vis amount that was sanctioned, budgeted and proposed at revised estimate stage under each ;

(b) the reasons for discrepancies between proposed amounts versus actual releases in each sector ;

(c) the amount sector-wise, plan-budgeted for 1984-85 and how much ICAR anticipates allocating under each during Seventh Plan with justification for increases and shortfalls sector-wise ; and

(d) how Government monitor relevancy and efficiency of ICAR plan programming and its fiscal operations and what corrective measures are proposed to improve operations of ICAR plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Statement showing the provision in the Budget Estimates 1983-84 final appropriation 1983-

84 and approximate utilisation upto the end of March 1984 in respect of research coordinated projects and educational programmes is enclosed. The statement also indicates the expenditure in the Research Institutes upto February 1984 alongwith Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates and the final appropriation Expenditure figures upto end of March, 1984 are yet to be compiled by the Institutes. The figures are all provisional, as the annual accounts are not yet due for compilation.

(b) It would be seen from the statement that the utilisation compares favourably with the final Appropriation 1983-84.

(c) The sectorwise plan budget of I.C.A.R. in 1984-85 is in statement-II. The allocations for the VII Plan have not yet been finalised.

(d) There is a regular system of review of the work being done in each Institute by their Management Committees followed by a comprehensive review made by Quinquennial Review Teams (QRTS) set up for each Institute and Coordinated Project. The recommendations of the QRTs are processed and examined at the Headquarter and a programme of follow-up action is prepared to channelise the activities of these Institutes/ Centres and to re-orient their programmes to meet the emerging needs.

Statement-I

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Budget Estimates 1983-84	Final appropriation during 1983-84	Expenditure upto 31.3.1984 (Provi- sional)
1. Educational Programmes	1512.00	1477.00	1437.00
2. Research Projects and others	2888.00	2389.32	2435.00
3. Institutes	2600.00	2422.68	1530.00 (upto 2/84)
Total	7000.00	6289.00	

NOTE :—The expenditure figures are provisional and are subject to Audit. The expenditure amount shown against Institutes is upto February, 1984 accounts only. The March, 1984 accounts are yet to be closed and the figures are awaited from Institutes.

Statement-II

सड़कों और नालियों पर व्यय

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head	Plan Budget for 1984-85
1.	Institutes	3400.00
2.	National Research Centres	90.00
3.	Project Directorates and AICRPs	1497.00
4.	Agricultural Education	1350.00
5.	Publication and Headquarters	23.00
6.	Projects for SC/ST and backward Areas	127.00
7.	World Bank Projects	1200.00
8.	Foreign Aided Projects	63.00
9.	*Strengthening of Existing Schemes	50.00
	Total	7800.00

7574. श्री श्रीलोक चन्द्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केवल दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ही उन इलाकों की सड़कों नालियों और निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय करता है जो डी०डी०ए० के स्लम विभाग के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और जिनका पुनर्विकास डी०डी०ए० द्वारा किया गया, क्योंकि व्यय का एक भाग नगर निगम द्वारा भी वहन किया जाता है ; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान नवी करीम, सराय रोहिल्ला और आनन्द पर्वत क्षेत्रों में किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन पर डी०डी०ए० स्लम विभाग और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अलग-अलग व्यय किया गया और प्रत्येक निर्माण कार्य पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

लेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लकर्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने

*This head is provided only in 1984-85 Plan Outlay.

सूचित किया है कि जिन क्षेत्रों को मलिनवस्ती क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित किया गया है उन क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना के अन्तर्गत मलिन वस्ती विभाग तालियां, सड़कें सार्वजनिक शौचालय आदि जैसी न्यूनतम मूल-भूत सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करता है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि ये क्षेत्र अन्य आस-पास के क्षेत्रों के संयुक्त भाग हैं। जिनके विकास/अनुरक्षण दिल्ली नगर निगम के पास निहित हैं और मलिन वस्तियों के रूप में घोषित क्षेत्रों में सड़कों, फूटपाथों, मल नियर्यास पद्धति तथा नाली पद्धति के दिन प्रतिदिन के छुट्पुट नवीकरण कार्यों को कर रहा है।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से प्राप्त सूचना विवरण (कालम नं० 109-110 पर) दी गई है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में सेवाओं के दिन-प्रतिदिन के अनुरक्षण पर किए गए व्यय का बहु अलग से कोई लेखा-जोखा नहीं रख रहा है।

Cutting of Forests in Aravali Hill Ranges in Rajasthan

7575. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the slaughtering of forests in Aravali hill ranges in Rajasthan which will turn Mewar into a desert area as pointed out in Statesman dated 28 February, 1984 ; and

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

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

(b) 1. The Government is fully aware of degradation of forestry resources in Aravali hills ;

2. The Government of India enact-

ed the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 in order to preserve the forest wealth of the country ;

3. The Government of India have already launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural fuelwood plantations in 10 selected districts of Rajasthan covering Aravali hill, which are chronically deficient in fuelwood ;
4. Besides above, the State Government have also taken following measures to meet the situation :
 - (i) Rural fuelwood and fodder plantations on forest and Panchayat lands.
 - (ii) Social forestry programmes on Government lands (forest and non-forest), village land and agricultural lands.
 - (iii) Propagation of alternative energy resources (e.g. bio-gas, incentives and free distribution of fuelwood plants to villagers, institutions) under new 20 point programme.
 - (iv) Identification of direct beneficiaries of ST/SC families and making them partners in forest development for their economic betterment.
 - (v) Special project under Tribal Sub-Plan Area Programme, Tribal Cooperative Federation (Collection and Development of Minor Forest Products) ; and
 - (vi) Strengthening of Forest Protection by engaging four checking parties at Udaipur, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh and Chittorgarh for doing forest patrolling regularly.

Deforestation in the Country

7576. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the

विवरण

दिल्ली चिकास प्राधिकरण के मर्मनिवस्ती विभाग द्वारा किए गए व्यय का विवरण

स्थान	वर्ष	पार्क	रोड़	पानी की लाइन	लीवर लाइन	शौचालय ब्लाक	लाल पथरों को फुटपाथ पर बिछाना तथा नालियाँ	योग
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(लाख रुपयों में)

नवीकरीम	1981-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	शून्य
	1982-83	शून्य	शून्य	0.46	0.78	0.26	0.40	1.90
	1983-84	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	0.55	0.30	0.45	1.30
सराय रोहिल्ला	1981-82	0.50	—	—	शून्य	—	—	0.50
	1982-83	0.37	शून्य	शून्य	0.18	शून्य	शून्य	0.55*
	1983-84	1.68	शून्य	0.35	3.02	1.48	0.87	7.40
आनन्द पर्वत (बापा नगर)	1981-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	शून्य
	1982-83	0.71	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	0.44	1.15
	1983-84	0.45	0.41	0.81	3.34	शून्य	0.64	5.65

*इसके अतिरिक्त मर्मनियास नालियाँ बिछाने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम को 10 लाख रुपए दिए गए थे।

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ecosystem is undergoing a change due to large scale deforestation taking place in the country ;
- (b) whether the Central law on forest has made any impact in this area ;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ;
- (d) the names of States where deforestation has taken place on an alarming scale ; and
- (e) how Government propose to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. With the enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the pace of deforestation has been effectively checked.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since the enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, deforestation has not taken place on an alarming scale, in any of the States or Union Territories.

(e) The Government have taken following afforestation and soil conservation measures to deal with the situation :

- (1) Soil conservation in the catchments of the river valley projects.
- (2) Integrated watershed management in catchments of flood prone rivers.
- (3) Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas.
- (4) Adoption of improved land use practices.
- (5) Himalayan watershed management project in Uttar Pradesh.
- (6) Social forestry, including Rural Fuel-wood plantations.

Performance of Animal Research Projects at Rahuri

7577. SHRI RAM KINKAR :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether performance of several long-operating animal research projects at Rahuri is poor and deteriorating ;
- (b) if so, full particulars inclusive year-wise expenditure on recurring contingencies with corresponding revenue receipts accrued project-wise from 1978-79 to 1983-84 ;
- (c) whether Rahuri Agricultural University's Vice-Chancellor is ICAR's Governing Body member yet made recently numerous staff changes in its animal husbandry department leading to wide spread staff dissatisfaction ; and
- (d) if so, corrective action Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The technical progress of the All India Coordinated Research Projects is monitored through the annual workshops of the projects and the Mid Term Review Committee of the Projects appointed by the Council. The technical progress of the units of AICRP on Cattle, sheep and goats at Rahuri have been found satisfactory by these monitoring agencies.

(c) and (d). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not received any information of wide spread staff dissatisfaction, from the University. However, the Vice-Chancellor, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri has been advised to make the minimum necessary changes in the staff of the AICRPs on different livestock species as placed in the University, in the interests of successful implementation of the technical programme.

Turn-over of Super Bazar in Delhi

7578. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Will

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

(a) the total turn-over of Delhi Super Bazar during this year and the last two years ;

(b) year-wise break-up of its profits during the last three years ;

(c) the total outstanding amount to be recovered by Super Bazar from various parties as on 31 December, 1983 ;

(d) names of those parties against whom more than Rupees one lakh are outstanding ; and

(e) the steps taken to collect these amounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) Total sale turn-over of Delhi Super Bazar is as follows :

1981-82	Rs. 23.93 crores
1982-83	Rs. 29.01 crores
1983-84 (for 9 months from June 1983 to March, 1984).	Rs. 30.20 crores

(b) Profit during the last three years is as follows :

	(in lakhs)
1980-81	Rs. 4.45
1981-82	Rs. 19.19
1982-83	Rs. 34.50 (provisional subject to audit)

(c) Super Bazar allows credit facilities to only Government Departments and public institutions. As on 31.12.1983, there were outstanding of about Rs. 96 lakhs.

(d) A list is enclosed.

(e) Constant watch is kept on the recovery of dues. Reminders are sent to the credit parties concerned followed by personal visits. Further credit is not allowed to a party if earlier outstanding is over due.

Statement

Name of the Parties against whom outstanding amount of more than Rs. one lakh is due as on 31.12.1983

S.No.	Name of the Party	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Integrated Child Development Scheme, Tis Hazari, Delhi.	1,10,372.60
2.	Observation Home for Boys, Ferozshah Kotla, New Delhi.	1,00,411.82
3.	G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.	1,05,170.83
4.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.	8,01,692.16
5.	Government School for Blind Boys, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	1,01,741.22
6.	The Officer Incharge Mess Association, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.	3,10,504.69

7. All India Institute Med. Sciences, New Delhi:	1,06,551.67
8. Home for Leprosy and T.B. affected Beggars Tahirpur, Delhi.	3,30,242.20
9. Rehabilitation Centre for Lepers, Tahirpur, Delhi.	2,11,762.85
10. Integrated Child Development Scheme, No. 8	2,97,803.91
11. Children Home for Girls, Magzina Road, Delhi.	1,12,133.46
12. Home for boys, Magzina Road, Delhi.	1,01,403.11
13. Poor House, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	2,96,237.71
14. Beggar Home No, 1, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	1,30,294.38
15. Home for Male Beggar (Able and Discarded) Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	1,89,966.92
16. Integrated Child Development Scheme, Mangolpuri.	3,00,875.20
17. Home for Old and Infirmed Beggars, Narela, Delhi.	1,33,297.30
18. Children Home for Boys II, Alipur, Delhi.	2,99,859.50
19. Children Home for Beggars Boys, Narela, Delhi.	1,45,508.71
20. Children Home for Boys I, Alipur, Delhi.	6,25,387.25
21. Integrated Child Development Scheme, Jahangirpuri	1,50,286.13
22. Home for Able and Disable Beggars, Narela, Delhi.	1,44,015.53
23. Central Government Health Scheme, Nirmal Bhavan, New Delhi.	27,01,000.00
	77,97,519.05

“भगीरथ” के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सूचना संवर्ग में सम्मिलित करना

जूद ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाएंगे ; और

7579. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “भगीरथ” और सहयोगी प्रकाशनों और अन्य प्रचार साहित्य के प्रशाशन का कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सूचना संवर्ग में सम्मिलित करने का निर्णय ले लिए जाने के बाव-

(ख) इन पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सूचना संवर्ग में सम्मिलित करने के लिए कार्यवाही कब तक की जाएगी और इस संबंध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) भगीरथ पत्रि-

काओं इत्यादि के लिए संस्कृति विभिन्न पदों को, केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा संवर्ग में शामिल करने का प्रश्न मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन है। संवर्ग में शामिल करने से सम्बन्धित सभी पहलुओं की विस्तृत जांच की जा रही है। तथापि, मंत्रालय द्वारा इस माध्यम पर निर्णय ले लिये जाने की निश्चित तारीख बतायाना संभव नहीं है।

Amount Spent in North-eastern Region under NREP and RLEGP

7580. SHRI VISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent in Assam and other N.E States and Union Territories during 1983-84 and proposed to be spent in 1984-85 under NREP and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme ;

(b) whether any special assistance has been provided to North-Eastern Region con-

sidering its backwardness ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating proposed allocation under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1984-85 and the total funds utilised under National Rural Employment Programme during 1983-84 in Assam and other North-Eastern States and Union Territories is enclosed. Implementation under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme has commenced only recently and expenditure incurred during 1983-84 has not yet become available. Allocation of central assistance under NREP and RLEGP is made on the basis of a prescribed criteria giving 75% weightage to number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers and 25% weightage to incidence of poverty in the States/Union Territories.

Statement

Proposed allocation during 1984-85 under NREP and RLEGP and total funds utilised during 1983-84 under NREP in Assam and other North-Eastern States/UTs.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Proposed allocation under NREP during 1984-85	Proposed allocation under RLEGP during 1984-85	Funds utilised under NREP during 1984-85	Period to which in- formation in col. 5 related to
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	498.00	1080.00	293.57	Jan., 84
2.	Manipur	25.00	55.00	21.19	Dec., 83
3.	Meghalaya	34.00	75.00	3.31	Sept., 83
4.	Nagaland	24.00	50.00	25.91	Dec., 83
5.	Sikkim	18.00	40.00	29.69	Jan., 84
6.	Tripura	76.00	165.00	85.64	Jan., 84
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.00	40.00	35.46	Jan., 84
8.	Mizoram	36.00	40.00	7.50	Sept., 83

Unhygienic Conditions in D.I.Z. Area

7581. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that waste rain water from balconies of 2nd floor of Type I quarters in D.I.Z. Area either enters the ground floor quarters or spreads in the passage in front of ground floor quarters causing unhygienic conditions in the area ; and

(b) if so, by when Government propose to take remedial steps in this regard ?

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

(a) To discharge rain water from balconies of 2nd floor of Type-I quarters in DIZ Area, downtake pipes have been provided. The rain water through these pipes falls away from the buildings and flows over the area with normal slopes and goes to the nearest storm water drain wherefrom it is discharged out of the area. The water does not enter into the ground floor quarters and the question of its creating unhygienic conditions does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Remunerative Price for Onions

7582. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had assured remunerative price to farmers for onions when he visited Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the price which he had assured to the onion growers ;

(c) whether NAFED has refused to buy the onions from the farmers which has led to crashing of the prices of onions affecting the farmers adversely ; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to protect onion growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In December last, Minister (Agriculture) had visited certain places in the Nasik district in Maharashtra. He had explained the general policy of the Government to ensure remunerative prices to farmers. No specific support price for onions was announced by the Minister.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Government have decided that the public agencies must intervene in the market and provide support to the onion prices. Accordingly, NAFED has remained in the market continuously to buy onions and has so far purchased 20,000 tonnes of onions upto 11.4.84. Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation is also operating in the market and is reported to have purchased about 13,000 tonnes of onions upto 5.4.84. The situation is reviewed in the Ministry on weekly basis and the quantum of purchases are decided and communicated to the public agencies.

Allotment of DDA Shops to SCs and STs

7583. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 312 on 19 March, 1984 regarding allotment of Delhi Development Authority shops to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and state :

(a) the terms and conditions on which 973 shops allotted by Delhi Development Authority to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) the number of shops out of them allotted to Scheduled Tribes separately during 1980 to 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 973 is the total of shops allotted, out of these the number allotted SC/ST is 113.

The terms and conditions of allotment of built of shops to SC/ST are given in the

attached statement.

(b) DDA have reported that a reservation of 12.8 per cent has been kept in the allotment of built-up shops in favour of applicants belonging to SC/ST. There is no separate reservation for ST only. Out of 973 shops, 113 shops were allotted to SC/STs as per year-wise break-up given below :

Sl.No.	Year	Number of shops allotted to SC/ST
1.	1980-81	13
2.	1981-82	50
3.	1982-83	50
		113

Statement

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Terms and Conditions for the Allotment by the Delhi Development Authority of Built up Shops/Stalls on Lease Hold Rights Basis Under the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981 to the Members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

I. Allottee :

1. Any person competent to contract and belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe may apply to Delhi Development Authority for the allotment of a shop/stall. The highest tenderer shall have to produce a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate concerned in support of his being a member SC/ST. In case of a firm partnership/company, all the partners/directors participating in the tender/auction are to be members of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and each one of them shall produce a certificate as stated above.

2. No change in the name of intending

allottee shall be allowed under any circumstances.

II. Submission of Tender Application :

1. The application shall be submitted only in the enclosed form. Applications received otherwise shall not be entertained.

2. The tender is for the allotment of shop/stall and grant of perpetual lease hold rights in the same in various areas as mentioned in Schedule-I attached herewith.

3. The tender must be submitted in sealed cover super-scribed with "Tender for allotment of shop/stall and handed over against acknowledgement to the person at the 9th floor, Vikas Minar, I.P. Estate, New Delhi. Any tender received after the said time and date as mentioned below shall not be considered.

4. The tenders shall be received till 3.00 P.M. on 16.2.84 and would be opened on 16.2.84 at 4.00 P.M. in the Auction Hall of DDA near Vikas Minar, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.

5. All tender applications will be opened in the presence of the intending tenderers, who may be present at the time and place in the office of the Authority at Vikas Minar, I.P. Estate, New Delhi on the date specified above.

6. The person(s) submitting tender should specify whether he/she/they is/are signing :—

(a) As a sole proprietor of the firm or its attorney ; or

(b) As a registered active partner of the firm or its attorney ;

In case of firms registered under the Indian Partnership Act, the capacity in which a person is signing, for example proprietor, Partner or Attorney should be clearly specified. The documents in original with a spare copy) empowering such person(s) to sign and submit the tender shall have to be produced, when required. In case of a partnership firm, the names of all the partners must be disclosed in the tender.

form. In case of un-registered firm or associations of individuals, all the members of their respective attorneys, duly authorised by them, should sign the application for tender and all other documents connected therewith.

7. The minimum price for allotment and grant of lease hold rights in shop/stall has been mentioned in the Schedule-I, attached hereto.

8. The tenderer shall have to deposit a sum equivalent to 25% of his offer in cash in Central Bank of India, Vikas Minar Branch or through Demand Draft drawn in favour of (Delhi Development Authority) on account of earnest money. A copy of the cash deposit or the demand draft in original as the case may be, shall be enclosed with tender form. The earnest money of the unsuccessful tenderer shall be refunded. Neither any claim for interest on earnest money deposited would be entertained nor any interest theron shall be payable to the successful or unsuccessful tenderer.

9. The tenderer shall have also to indicate the source through which he/she proposed to arrange the payment.

III. Acceptance of Tender and Allotment of the Shop/Stall :

1. The accepting Officer (hereinafter called the Officer duly appointed by the Vice-Chairman) shall, subject to confirmation by the Vice-Chairman, normally accept the highest tender. The Accepting Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing and submitted to the Vice-Chairman reject any tender, including the highest tender.

2. The Authority does not bind itself to accept the highest or any other tender and reserves the right to reject any or all of them without assigning any reasons whatsoever and without being answerable to any tenderer in any manner.

3. After the approval of the tender by the Vice-Chairman or such officer duly authorised by the Vice-Chairman in this behalf, the tenderer shall be informed of acceptance of the tender in writing and the

tenderer shall have to pay, within 30 days from the date of issue of letter communicating the acceptance of the tender, to the authority the balance 75% of amount of his offer in cash or by bank draft in favour of Delhi Development Authority.

4. In case the tenderer fails to pay the balance 75% of the amount of his offer to the Authority within 30-days of acceptance of the tender or within such period as may has been specified otherwise in accordance with the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981, the allotment will be cancelled and the earnest money shall be forfeited, and the Vice-Chairman shall be competent to resale the shop.

IV. Ground Rent :

1. In addition to the premium for the shop, the allottee shall pay ground rent for the shop allotted to him, @ Rs.--per annum w.e.f. the date of taking over of possession. The allottee shall have also to deposit the maintenance charges equal to the amount of ground rent till the services of the shopping centre are handed over to M.C.D. The amount of ground rent and maintenance charges is payable in advance.

2. The rate of ground rent shall be subject to enhancement to such rate as may be decided by lessor after the period of thirty years from the date of allotment.

3. An interest of 10% per annum or such other rate, as the Delhi Development Authority/Lessor may in its absolute discretion decide from time to time, without prejudice to the right of re-entry under the lease shall be charged on all delayed payments. Such interest will be calculated for full fortnight or month, as the case may be, and not for fraction thereof.

V. Lease Deed and other Conditions of Lease :

1. The terms and conditions of the lease are contained in the form of the perpetual lease deed. The allottee shall be deemed to have agreed to all the terms and conditions contained therein. The allottee shall execute

the lease deed in the said form when called upon to do so.

2. The overall control and superintendence of the said shop/stall shall remain vested in the Lessor/Delhi Development Authority whose officials shall at all responsible hours be entitled to inspect the said shop/stall about its prescribed user.

3. The shop/stall will not be used for any repair/manufacturing work or any Attachakki, nor for any non-confirmed use, as defined in the Master Plan.

4. Leases will not charge the trade of the shop/stall which has been prescribed in layout plan of the shopping centre without the prior approval of the competent authority.

5. The allottee/lessee of the shop/stall will have to start business in the shop/stall within a period of 3 months from the date of handing over of possession of the shop/stall.

6. The allotted shop shall be used by the allottee himself/herself exclusively.

7. The allottee shall not be entitled to sell, transfer, assign or otherwise part with possession of the whole or any part of the shop/stall without the previous consent in writing of the Lessor/Delhi Development Authority.

8. In the event of the consent being given the Lessor/Delhi Development Authority may impose such terms and conditions as it thinks fit. The Lessor/Delhi Development Authority shall also be entitled to claim and recover a portion being 50% of the unearned increase in the value of the land (i.e. difference between the premium paid and the market value) of the shop/stall at the time of sale, transfer, assignment or parting with possession.

Provided that the Lessor shall have pre-emptive right to purchase the shop/stall after deducting 50% of the unearned increase as aforesaid. However, the allotted shop shall not be transferred to the person other than the member of SC/ST Community except with the approval of the Lessor.

9. However, the allottee may with the prior consent in writing of the Lessor, mortgage or charge the shop/stall to such person(s) as may be approved by the Lessor in its absolute discretion.

10. The allottee shall return the lease deed duly stamped from the Collector of Stamps, within the period of 15 days from the date of delivery of the lease deed paper to him.

11. That the allottee shall not cause or pursuant to be caused any damage to the shop/stall including joint walls. Under no circumstances the allottee shall make any addition or alterations to the existing structures nor shall any structure be allowed to be constructed on the roof of the shop/stall.

12. That the allottee shall faithfully follow and abide by all the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, Delhi Development Act, bye-laws or rules and regulations made thereunder and the provisions of the Delhi Shop and Establishment Act and those or any other law for the time being in force.

13. That the allottee shall not keep animals or conveyance in or outside the said shop/stall.

14. That the allottee shall not do anything in or outside the shop/stall which may be nuisance or annoyance to the neighbour or to the passerby.

15. That the allottee shall keep the shop/stall neat and clean and shall not employ or permit to be employed or allow or to enter into or remain in the said shop/stall, any person suffering from any contagious, loathsome or infectious disease.

16. The allottee shall be liable to pay rates, taxes, charges and assessments of every description in respect of the shop/stall whether assessed, charged or imposed on the shop/stall or in respect thereof.

17. All dues payable to the Lessor/Delhi Development Authority in respect of the shop/stall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

18. If the lease of the shop/stall is obtained by mis-representation, mis-statement or fraud or if there is any breach of the conditions therein stated, lease shall be forfeited and the possession of the shop/stall will be taken over by the Delhi Development Authority/Lessor and the allottee shall not be entitled to claim any compensation thereof.

19. The verandah in front of the shop/stall is meant for public circulation and the allottee shall not encroach upon or otherwise use the verandah.

20. The term allottee shall mean and include as Lessee of the President of India (Lessor) on the terms and conditions as referred to above.

21. The possession of the shop/stall will be handed over to the allottee of shop/stall himself/herself and not to any attorney etc.

22. (i) The display boards shall be hung only at the appointed place and no where else.

(ii) No change/alterations/additions shall be made without prior approval of the D.D.A. Shutters shall not be permitted to be shifted from their present place in any circumstances.

VI. Cost and Transfer Duties :

The cost and expenses of preparation, stamping a registering lease deed and its copies and all other incidental expenses will be paid by allottee. The allottee shall also pay the duty on transfer of immovable property levied by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi or any other duty or charge that may be levied by any other Authority.

I/We accept the above terms and conditions.

Signature of the highest tenderer/on his/on her behalf/on behalf of the intending allottee.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में रखे गए खाद्यान्तों की जांच

7584 श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम अपने गोदामों में खाद्यान्त का भण्डारण करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन गोदामों में भण्डार किए गए खाद्यान्तों की मात्रा और किसम की जांच करने के कोई प्रबन्ध हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इन गोदामों के संबंध में की गई जांच पड़ताल का ब्यौरा है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम की स्टाक की नियमित और नियतकालिक प्रत्यक्ष जांच करने की कार्यविधि है। यह जांच न केवल परिधीय गिनती करके की जाती है बल्कि यादृच्छिक तमूना प्रणाली के अधीन तौल कर की जाती है। इसके अलावा, विशेष स्कवायडों द्वारा अचानक जांच भी की जाती है। स्टाक की स्वस्थता और उसकी गुणवत्ता का निर्धारण करने के लिए स्टाक के निरीक्षण के बारे में एक विस्तृत कार्यविधि भी विहित की गई है। स्टाक का नियतकालिक निरीक्षण और उसका वर्गीकरण/श्रेणीकरण किया जाता है। कभी-कभी स्टाक का रोगहर उपचार किया जाता है ताकि गोदामों में स्टाक को आने वाले स्टाक से कीड़े लगने से बचाया जा सके और सुरक्षी पर नियन्त्रण किया जा सके। यथावश्यक उपयुक्त प्रधूमकों/कीटनाशक दवाइयों का प्रयोग कर स्टाक

को प्रधूपन भी दिया जाता है।

राजस्थान की मंजूरी के लिए लम्बित पड़ी
सिचाई परियोजनाएं

7585. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार की उन प्रमुख सिचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मन्जूर किया गया है;

(ख) दक्षिण पूर्व राजस्थान की उन प्रमुख सिचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो मंजूरी के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना के अन्त तक इन सिचाई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देने का है?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिधार्डा) : (क) योजना आयोग द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान की कोई नई बृहद सिचाई स्कीम अभी तक अनुमोदित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) यह भाना जाता है कि दक्षिण-

पूर्वी राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित जिले आते हैं :—

(1) झालावाड़

(2) कोटा

(3) सवाई माधोपुर

(4) टोंक

(5) बूंदी

(6) चित्तौड़गढ़

(7) भीलवाड़ा

(8) बांसवाड़ा

राजस्थान सरकार ने 4 नई बृहद सिचाई स्कीमों तथा पुरानी सिचाई प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 3 स्कीमों की परियोजना रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा तकनीकी जांच करने तथा क्रियान्वयन के लिए योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रस्तुत की थीं; इन स्कीमों से उपर्युक्त जिलों में (बांसवाड़ा को छोड़कर) क्षेत्रों को लाभ मिलेगा।

स्कीमों और संबंधित जिलों के नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

स्कीमों के नाम

लाभान्वित जिला

नई बृहद स्कीमें

झालावाड़

1. गागरिन सिचाई
2. बिलासपुर (बनास) सिचाई
3. पिपालदा लिफ्ट सिचाई
4. कोटा बराज को ऊंचा करना

टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर तथा बूंदी

सवाई माधोपुर

कोटा, बूंदी तथा सवाई माधोपुर

आधुनिकीकरण स्कीमें

चित्तौड़गढ़

बूंदी

भीलवाड़ा

1. गम्भीरी नहर प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण
2. गुधा सिचाई का आधुनिकीकरण
3. मेजा नहर का आधुनिकीकरण

राज्य ने ऊपर उल्लिखित गागरिन स्कीम की आशोधित रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रस्तुत करनी है। अन्य स्कीमों के संबंध में, राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जल आयोग/योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर और आगे जांच तथा कार्रवाई करने के लिए अभी भेजने हैं। इन स्कीमों का अनुमोदन राज्य सरकार द्वारा आशोधित रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने वायरा टिप्पणियों के संतोषजनक स्पष्टीकरण भेजने और राज्य की योजनाओं में इन परियोजनाओं को आरम्भ करने के लिए राज्य के वित्त और योजना विभाग की सहमति मिलने की गति पर निर्भर करेगा।

World Cup Cricket Tournament in India

7586. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Board of Control for Cricket in India is planning to hold World Cup Cricket tournament in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and countries likely to participate in the proposed event ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Board of Control for Cricket in India is proposing jointly with the Pakistan Cricket Control Board to hold World Cup Cricket Tournament in 1987. The details of the Tournament including venues where matches will be played would be finalised at the meeting of the International Cricket Conference to be held in July, 1984.

Scab Disease in Apples in J and K

7587. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to fight the scab menace infesting apples in Jammu and Kashmir causing great loss to the fruit industry ;

(b) whether any subsidy is being given

to fruit growers in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh by the Centre for fighting the menace ;

(c) whether scab infested apple is being purchased in bulk for distilleries or loss compensated in the case of Himachal Pradesh ; and

(d) whether same policy is not being followed in the case of Jammu and Kashmir and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The steps taken by both the Centre and the State Government to fight the scab disease infesting apples in Jammu and Kashmir are as under :

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

(a) by mass contacts,

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

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

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

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

4. By establishing small and big size need-based demonstration plots.

5. By establishing scab control room in the State Department of Horticulture for the control of the disease.

6. By arranging visits of the Central and foreign experts for technical guidance.

7. Fungicides are issued in huge quantities at 50% subsidised cost (shared equally by the State and Central Governments).

8. The State Government has been issuing through its Departments of Horticulture and Rural Development, machinery in the form of foot pump on 33-1/3% subsidised cost, to the orchardists in general.

9. Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Improved Technology for quality apple production has been taken up during the year 1983-84 for three main apple growing States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The main purpose of the scheme is to produce quality apple which should be free from diseases, pests and damage by hail storms etc. For this purpose, subsidy is given to apple growers on Foot Sprayers, power sprayers, anithailnets and micro-nutrients etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No money has been given to Himachal Pradesh for purchasing in bulk the scab affected apples for distilleries. However, on the request of Government of Himachal Pradesh, the Ministry of Finance has given a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores for meeting the additional expenditure necessitated by drought during 1983-84. It was suggested to the State Government to spend Rs. 2.00 crores for collection and destruction of affected fruits and leaves and Rs. 3.00 crores for subsidy on fungicides at the rate of 100 per cent to small and marginal farmers and 50 per cent to other farmers for control of Apple Scab.

Commodities under 'Agmark' Cover

7588. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of commodities which are under 'Agmark' cover at present ;

(b) the details of new commodities covered under 'Agmark' during the last two years ; and

(c) the number of cases/complaints received by Government for misuse of the

label of 'Agmark' and details of action taken against the defaulters during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Marketing of Betel Leaves

7589. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps for marketing of the betel leaves for the benefit of the betel leaf growers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Rural Developmeat is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for development of selected regulated markets under which central assistance is provided for the development of infra-structure in regulated markets handling commercial crops which include, *inter-alia*, betel leaves. The assistance is given to the State Agricultural Market Boards/Market committees through the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Rabi Crops Production

7590. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the national target set for the production of rabi crops in 1983-84, item-wise ;

(b) the performance in the production of rabi crops in the above year, State and commodity-wise ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The targets and anticipated achievements of production of rabi crops during 1983-84 are given below :

Crop	Target 1983-84 (million tonnes)	Anticipated achievement (1983-84) (million tonnes)
Wheat	41.0	44.6
Other Rabi foodgrains (including pulses)	18.1	17.3
Total Rabi foodgrains	59.1	61.9
Rabi Oilseeds	5.17	5.17

Since the Rabi crops are still being harvested, firm Statewise estimates of production are not yet available. The estimates given above are provisional and subject to revision.

(c) In order to achieve the production targets set for the rabi season, the Government took a number of steps including the following special measures :

- (i) Mounting of production campaigns in all the rabi growing States ;
- (ii) Organisation of National Agricultural Inputs Fortnight before the rabi season ;
- (iii) Joint teams were deputed to major States for assisting the farmers in the availability of electricity for their tubewells and pump-sets ;
- (iv) Massive distribution of seed minikits ;

- (v) Reduction in the prices of fertilisers ;
- (vi) Timely supply of seeds and other inputs.

Survey of Marine Fishery Potential in Exclusive Economic Zone

7591. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any survey was conducted to ascertain marine fishery potential in our Exclusive Economic Zone ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Fishery Survey of India, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Agriculture, has completed demersal fishery resources survey of the coastal area within 40-fathom depth. The potential yield in this area has been estimated at 1.67 million tonnes. Survey of area beyond 40-fathom depth is in progress.

- (c) Does not arise.

Crops Proposed to be Cultivated in Export Farms

7592. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have a proposal to set up 100 per cent export farms
- (b) if so, the main purpose of setting up such farms ;
- (c) the type of crops proposed to be cultivated in such special farms ;
- (d) the amount earmarked for this purpose for 1984-85 ; and
- (e) the details of the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Priority in Allocation of Funds for Irrigation Project in Hill Areas

7593. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would give any priority to allocation of funds for irrigation projects in hill States to provide this facility to the regions through which the rivers flow and design the projects in such a way as to benefit these States/regions as well, as so far only the plains have benefited at the cost of hills in the annual plan for 1984-85 and the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the shift in the location and designing of projects likely to be taken up for construction ;

(c) whether Government would allow new irrigation schemes to be prepared and executed by State Government by lifting water from reservoirs in hill States created by Irrigation project dams ; and

(d) if so, likely date by which use of water for Irrigation/drinking from such reservoirs/lakes in hill regions would be allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, accorded priorities and implemented by the State Governments within the framework of their overall-development plans. For the States which areas are entirely classified as Hill areas the Plans of these States are in themselves hill area plans and take care of the problem of the region. In regard to hill areas forming part of a bigger States, special Central Assistance is provided under Hill Area Development Programme. Separate Sub Plans funded partly from the State Plan and partly from the Special Central Assistance are prepared by the States to take care of their special problems, wherein minor irri-

gation schemes which benefit such areas are given priority.

The question of location of irrigation schemes as well as providing lift irrigation schemes from existing reservoirs is to be decided by the concerned States depending as water availability and techno-economic viability.

National Plan for Development of Sports during Seventh Plan

7594: SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY
Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) which of the States and U.T. Headquarters are without any provision of Sports Stadia ;

(b) whether any exchange of notes with the States and Union Territories and Sports Bodies have taken place for evolving a national plan for development of sports during the Seventh Plan period ;

(c) if so, with what results ; and

(d) if not, whether the Government will attempt for such national concensus for sports activities in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) As per information available, all State Governments and Union Territories with following exceptions have Sports Stadia at their Headquarters :

(i) Arunachal Pradesh

(ii) Pondicherry

(iii) Lakshadweep

(iv) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) and (c). A national Plan for the development of sports during 7th Plan period is under formulation by a Working Group set up by the Planning Commission, which includes among others, representatives from the State Governments and Sports bodies. The plan will take into account draft

National Sports Policy as recommended by the All-India Council of Sports, which has already been endorsed by the Conference of Sports Ministers of States/Union Territories.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली और बदायूं जिलों में बाढ़ और वर्षा से जान की हानि

7595. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1983-84 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली और बदायूं जिलों में बाढ़ और वर्षा के कारण कुल कितने लोगों की जानें गईं और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के परिवार और आश्रितों को सहायता की कितनी राशि दी गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्काना) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बरेली और बदायूं में बाढ़ों तथा भारी वर्षा के कारण क्रमशः 6 तथा 21 व्यक्तियों की जानें गईं ।

(ख) बाढ़ राहत के लिए राज्य को केन्द्रीय सहायता की जो अधिकतम सीमा रखी गई है उसमें उनके आश्रितों को 1000 रु० प्रति व्यक्ति अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अदायगी करने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को लाइसेंस

7596. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितनी रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उनको कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं की सप्लाई की गई है ; और

(ग) चकिकयों तथा रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के स्थिराज्य सरकार को प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं सप्लाई किया जाता है और इस सम्बन्ध में उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) इस समय राज्य में गेहूं रोलर फ्लोर मिल्स (लाइसेंसिंग और नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1957 के अधीन लाइसेंसशुद्ध 3 रोलर फ्लोर मिलों हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश की रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिए गेहूं के आबंटन और उठान का व्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

आबंटन	उठान
1982	28.0
1983	28.0

भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय पूल से चकियों को गेहूं का कोई विशेष आबंटन नहीं करती है ।

Irrigation Projects with World Bank Assistance

7597. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many medium and major irrigation projects have been approved and sanctioned under World Bank assistance scheme during last four years ;

(b) details of cost and loans granted to these projects and actual expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise, during last four years ; and

(c) how much additional irrigation potential shall be created on completion of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The details of projects approved by World Bank during last four years are given in the Statement attached (See Cols. 143-146).

कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यों में घट बढ़

7598. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कृषि उत्पादों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मूल्यों में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान घट बढ़ होती रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस घट बढ़ का इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन पर क्या प्रभाव रहा है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) सभी कृषि उपज की कीमतें मौसमी उतार-चढ़ाव तथा मांग और पूर्ति की परिस्थितियों में वर्षानुवर्ष होने वाले परिवर्तनों पर निर्भर करती हैं।

(ग) आमतौर पर किसी वस्तु की ऊंची कीमत होने के कारण उसके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र और धननिवेश में वृद्धि होती है और उसके विपरीत स्थिति में उसका उल्टा होता है। लेकिन उत्पादन प्रतियोगी फसलों के सापेक्षिक मूल्यों, बढ़े हुए उत्पादक के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की उपलब्धि, मौसम और वर्षा की परिस्थितियों और विस्तार सहयोग इत्यादि जैसे अनेक घटकों प्रभावित होता है। अनुभव के साथ अधिकांश कृषि वस्तुओं विशेषकर चावल, गेहूं, मोटे धान्य, दलहनों, गन्ना, तिलहनों, आलू और अनेक जिन्सों के उत्पादन में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है।

Outcome of ICAR Sheep Research Project

7599. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India imports larger quantity of wool at higher rate than in 1970-71 though ICAR research project has been operating over these years ; if so, full particulars of ICAR sheep research project and its outcome centre-wise upto 1 April, 1984 ;

(b) how government coordinate national needs, production enhancement efforts and research support therefore to ensure timely self-sufficiency ;

(c) why this has not been possible to increase wool production, what accountability fixation action Government propose taking and when ;

(d) whether serious mis-management in ICAR sheep research was brought out and if so, reasons vis-a-vis corrective measures Government propose ; and

(e) whether Government propose to appoint a high power committee for it, if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha later on.

Use of Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil by Metro Dairies

7600. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether every metro city used gifted Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil for meeting its requirement for milk supply despite large scale production of Skim Milk Powder indigenously ; and

(b) if so, the quantity used metro-dairy-wise and year-wise from 1980-81 to 1983-84 ; the price IDC/NDB charged from each, year-wise with justification for not making and using adequate quantity of indigenous Skim Milk Powder ?

Statement

Details of the Irrigation and CAD Sector Projects being Implemented with World Bank Group Assistance during the Last Four Financial Years viz. 1980-81 to 1983-84

State	Name of the project and Credit/Loan No.	Amount of external assistance (\$ Million)	Date of signing of the agreements	Total project cost (at appraisal) (Rs. million)	Actual expdr. incurred on these projects (Rs. million)	Additional irrigation potential that shall be created (in thousand ha.)
Gujarat	Second Gujarat Irrigation Project (IDA Credit-1011-IN)	175.00	12.5.80	3024.0	1049.03 upto 9/83	144.00
Bihar	Subernarekha Irrigation Project (Bihar and Orissa) (IDA Credit 1289-IN)	127.00	9.11.82	1640.0	74.30 upto 11/83	2.55
Haryana	Haryana Irrigation-II Project (IDA Credit 1319-IN)	150.00	23.2.83	27027.0	272.01 upto 12/83	245.00
Kerala	Kallada Irrigation and Treecrop Development Project (IDA Credit 1269-IN/ IBRD loan 2186-IN)	80.30	6.7.82	13633.0	403.00 upto 8/83	37.60
Maharashtra	Second Maharashtra Irrigation Project (IDA Credit 954-IN)	210.00	14.4.80	38786.0	2812.66 upto 9/83	147.00

Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project (IDA Credit 1383-IN/ Loan 2186-IN)

54.70 30.6.83 7416.0 36.00 Aims at creation of facilities for effective utilisation

Madhya Pradesh

M.P. Medium Irrigation Project (IDA Cr. 1108-IN)

140.00 26.3.81 1950.0 447.68 125.00
upto 9/83

M.P. Major Irrigation Project (IDA Credit 1127-IN)

220.00 24.2.82 3513.6 592.70 154.00
upto 9/83

Chambal (M.P.) Irrigation II Project (IDA Cr. 1982-IN)

31.00 7.9.82 556.3 142.8 32.0 is expansion of irrigated area while 40.00 will be on improved standards

Orissa

Mahanadi Barrages Project (IDA Credit 1078-IN)

83.00 5.12.80 926.5 218.89 Replacement Work
upto 12/83

Orissa Irrigation II Project (IDA Credit 1397-IN)

105.00 16.9.83 1335.6 110.00 108.00
upto 9/83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

नेहरू युवक केन्द्र में कार्य करने वाले युवक संयोजकों (यूथ कोऑर्डिनेट्स) को खपाया जाना

7601. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या खेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेहरू युवक केन्द्र पिछले बारह वर्षों से काम कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या युवक संयोजकों के पदों पर कार्य करने वाले कई वर्षों के या तो प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं अथवा सीधे भर्ती किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या विभाग का विचार उन्हें केन्द्रीय सेवा में स्थायी रूप से खपाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से और किस प्रकार खपाया जायेगा?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) :
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) विद्यमान भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में, युवक समन्वयकों को स्थाई रूप से विलय करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना और मदर डेरी को सप्लाई किए गए दुग्ध के खरीद मूल्य में वृद्धि

7602. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना और मदर डेरी को सप्लाई किए गए दुग्ध के खरीद मूल्य में हाल की वृद्धि के बावजूद भी, उसके विक्री मूल्य में वृद्धि नहीं की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना और मदर डेरी को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष, अलग-अलग कितना नुकसान हुआ है;

(ग) यदि यह नुकसान खरीद मूल्य के कम होने के बावजूद हुआ है तो क्या अब इस नुकसान में और वृद्धि नहीं होगी और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) दिल्ली की तुलना में बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े नगरों में दूध का विक्री मूल्य विधा है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) कच्चे दूध के क्रय मूल्य में हाल में हुई वृद्धि के बाद दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले टोण्ड दूध के विक्रय मूल्य में संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। पोलोथिन की थैलियों में बेचे जाने वाले दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के मानकीकृत दूध के विक्रय मूल्य में संशोधन करके 1-4-1984 से प्रति लिटर 3.50 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 3.80 रुपये कर दिया गया।

मदर डेरी द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले टोंड और पूर्ण कीम वाले दूध का विक्रय मूल्य 1-4-1984 से त्रिमासः प्रति लिटर 2.70 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2.80 रुपये तथा 4.20 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 4.50 रुपये कर दिया गया है।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को हुई हानि निम्नलिखित है:—

वर्ष	लाख रुपये
1981-82	623.34
1982-83	1130.00 (अनन्तिम)
1983-84	850.00 (अनन्तिम)

मदर डेरी को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई हानि नहीं हुई है।

(ग) सितम्बर, 1983 में टोंड दूध तथा अप्रैल, 1984 में मानकीकृत दूध के विक्रय मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि के कारण 1984-85 के दौरान दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को और अधिक हानि की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है।

मदर डेरी को प्रति मास 30 लाख रुपये की हानि होने की सम्भावना है।

(घ) एक विवरण (कालम नं० 149 से 152 तक) संलग्न है।

विवरण

जनवरी, 1984 में हूँध का विक्रय मूल्य (प्रति लिटर) दर्शाने वाला विवरण

हेरी का नाम	मानकीकृत हूँध		हौंड हूँध		भेंस का हूँध	
	(प्रोपक में)	(बोतल में)	(बोतल में)	(थैलियों में)	(भारी मात्रा में)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. मधारवम, मद्रास	काड़—3.15 रु० काड़—3.05 रु०	2.85 रु०	—	—	—	—
	तकद—3.30 रु० तकद—3.20 रु०					
2. मदर हेरी, कलाकता	—	—	—	—	3.10 रु०	छोटी हेरी
					2.87	—
3. मदर हेरी, कुरला, बम्बई	4.30	—	—	—	—	6.00 रु०
						(थैलियों में)
4. बोरली हेरी, बम्बई	—	4.30 रुपये	—	—	—	6.00 रु०
						कैन्स में 4.20 रुपये
						कैन्स में 5.90 रु०

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5. केन्द्रीय डेरी, आरे, बम्बई	—	4.30 रुपये	—	—	—	6.00 रु०
6. मदर हेरी, दिल्ली	—	—	—	—	2.70	4.20
7. दिल्ली दुग्धप्रयोजना	3.50	—	2.70 रुपये	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—

क्र— 1-4-1984 से कीमत लागू।

Government Accommodation to Migrant Employees

7603. SHRI N. SELVARAJU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide quarters for the 'migrant' employees of the Central Government at Delhi ; and

(b) if not, whether in view of the acute accommodation problem in Delhi, Government propose to provide atleast a single room accommodation to those who are coming from far off States to the Capital only to serve the Government ?

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

(a) Under the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, there is no category of "migrant" employees of the Central Government. There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government. However, an officer joining duty in Delhi on first appointment or on transfer can submit his application for allotment of general pool accommodation within a month of his joining duty and he is eligible for allotment of residential accommodation as per rules.

(b) Government is seized of the matter.

Biomass-Based Subsistence Economy

7604. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the need for biomass-based subsistence economy ;

(b) if so, whether any plan in this behalf has been formulated viz., devising land use

and bio-production systems which will meet the total and integrated needs of fuel, fodder, food and other basic needs of the diverse sections of a village population ;

(c) the broad outlines thereof and the States in which such plans have been or are proposed to be implemented ; and

(d) whether any such experimental plan will be launched in the rural and tribal areas of Orissa either by the Centre or by the State Government with Central assistance and if so, in which area of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is considering the need for biomass-based programme.

(b) Various plans are under implementation for production of biomass which will meet the total and integrated needs of fuel, fodder, fruit and other basic needs of the diverse sections of the people including rural population.

(c) Plantation programmes are being implemented in all States and Union Territories. The progress achieved during the first four years of the Sixth Plan is given in the Statement attached.

(d) Plantation programmes are being implemented in the rural and tribal areas of Orissa by the State Government under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation with Central assistance in the following districts of Orissa :

- (i) Balasore
- (ii) Cuttack
- (iii) Bolangir
- (iv) Puri
- (v) Ganjam.

Statement

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	1	2	3	4
(a) Afforestation				
Seedlings planted (in lakh nos.)	8467.38	13188.35	20785.00	23119.54

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Social Forestry Area planted (in hectares)	152811	254030	374794	407655
(c) Farm Forestry Seedlings supplied (in lakh nos.)	—	4410.56	8970.00	11452.20

F.C.I. Godown for Orissa

Statement

7605. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

Number of godowns (owned and hired taken together) of Food Corporation of India

(a) the number of Food Corporation of India's godowns in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the number of such godowns located in Orissa with their storage capacity ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these godowns are not sufficient to store food-grains ; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct more godowns in Orissa during the year 1984-85 ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A statement showing, State-wise, the number of godowns, owned and hired taken together, of Food Corporation of India is attached.

(b) The Corporation has 50 godowns in Orissa with a total capacity of 3.36 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). The storage capacity available with the Corporation in Orissa is considered adequate for current stock levels. However, in order to meet future requirements the Corporation proposes to augment the capacity by 15,000 tonnes during 1984-85. Of this, 5,000 tonnes is proposed to be built at Nowranpur and 2,500 tonnes each at Rourkela, Barbil, Rayaguda and Ranital.

Sl. No.	State	No. of godowns	
		1	2
1.	Assam	57	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	143	
3.	Bihar	95	
4.	Gujarat	27	
5.	Haryana	90	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14	
7.	Karnataka	57	
8.	Kerala	36	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	246	
10.	Maharashtra	33	
11.	Meghalaya	4	
12.	Manipur	4	
13.	Nagaland	4	
14.	Punjab	257	

1	2	3
15.	Rajasthan	114
16.	Orissa	50
17.	Sikkim	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	85
19.	Tripura	7
20.	Uttar Pradesh	197
21.	West Bengal	243
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
Union Territory		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Chandigarh	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
5.	Delhi	4
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1
7.	Lakshadweep	—
8.	Mizoram	2
9.	Pondicherry	1
Total		1782

Provision of Drinking Water Facilities to Villages in Orissa

7606. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target to cover the villages for drinking water facilities during

the year 1983-84 has been fully achieved in Orissa, particularly in coastal area ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of villages proposed to be covered during the year 1984-85 in that State ; and

(d) the amount allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) The target of covering identified problem villages for 1983-84 has been fully achieved in Orissa. The achievements pertaining to the coastal areas will be available with the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to tentative estimates, 8240 problem villages are likely to be provided with drinking water facilities in Orissa during 1984-85. The exact target is yet to be finalised in consultation with the State Government.

(d) The allocation for all the States/Union Territories for the year 1984-85 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme will be made after the budget is voted by Parliament.

Steps to Popularise Fishermen's Insurance Scheme

7607. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to popularise the Fishermen's Insurance Scheme, launched in 1983 ;

(b) the number of persons insured so far under this scheme ; and

(c) the steps being taken to cover more fishermen under the scheme, particularly in the coastal districts of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The scheme envisages Central Grant for expenditure on publicity to a maximum of 10% of the amount released by the Central Government under the scheme for subsidising the premium. During the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 1.43 lakhs was released to the States/UT for necessary publicity.

(b) About five lakhs fishermen have been insured/covered under the scheme.

(c) About 10,000 fishermen have been reported to be insured under the Group Accident Insurance Scheme for fishermen in Orissa during 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 66,000/-, as Central subsidy, has been released to the Government of Orissa during this period.

Allocation of Funds for Implementation of CSARWSP

7608. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) whether his Ministry is launching the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during this year ;

(b) if so, the State-wise allocation of funds proposed to be made under this programme ;

(c) the target laid down for each State, particularly those which have got a predominant tribal and scheduled caste population ;

(d) whether any agency will be set up to monitor this programme's implementation at the Central level ; if so, details thereof ; and

(e) whether any expert guidance will be made available to the States concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) The Centrally Sponsored Accelerated

Rural Water Supply Programme, which was re-introduced in 1977-78, has continued during the Sixth Plan. The Programme is being implemented during 1984-85 also.

(b) A provision of Rs. 242.50 crores has been made in the budget estimated for 1984-85 for giving grant-in-aid to States and Union Territories under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Allocation of States/U.Ts. will be made after the budget is voted by Parliament.

(c) The endeavour under the new 20-Point Programme is to cover all the villages identified as problem villages as on 1.4.1980 by 31st March, 1985, including those that have a predominant Tribal and Scheduled Caste population. The States/U.Ts. have also been advised that where it is technically and logically not impossible to do so, every new source of drinking water in a village may be located in Scheduled Caste habitations.

(d) and (e). The implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in States/Union Territories is being monitored by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation of this Ministry. Technical guidance as and when sought for by the States/U.Ts. is being provided by the C.P.H.E.O.

Food Security Arrangement for South Asian Region

7609. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) whether while inaugurating the 1st Regional Conference on Development Co-operation in South Asia held in Delhi last month, the Planning Minister urged the countries of the South Asian region to form a regional food security arrangement for use in times of emergency ;

(b) if so, whether any beginning has been made to study the feasibility and

necessity of the operational aspects of this arrangement ;

(c) the details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government to this suggestion and how Government propose to implement it after the above expert study is carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):
(a) Yes, Sir, the Minister of Planning observed *inter alia* that the impact on national food supplies of the variability of agricultural production could be damped through regional food reserves for use in times of emergency.

(b) to (d). The subject of regional food reserves has been discussed at various international meetings, but no country has indicated any clear position in this regard.

Offices in Rented Buildings in Delhi

7610. **SHRI K.B.S. MANI :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) since when the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi ;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices ;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29 February, 1984 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to Government buildings ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if the answers to (d) above be in negative, what are the reasons that Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on the exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Only one subordinate office of the Ministry, (viz., Regional office of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection), is in a rented building in Delhi, since 31st August, 1967. A monthly rent Rs. 2700/- is paid.

(c) Rs. 5,34,687/-.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Government is keen to shift all Government offices from rented accommodation to Government buildings. However, on account of acute shortage of office accommodation in the General Pool in Delhi, New Delhi, it has not been found possible to provide alternative accommodation.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

7611. **SHRI K.B.S. MANI :** Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in his Ministry are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days ;

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

(c) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry who have been made regular during the last one year ;

(d) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (e). No, Sir. Only two casual labourers on daily wage basis were engaged for a total period of 62 days upto the end of March, 1984. The Department follows the guidelines laid down by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from time to time, however, neither of the two casual labourers are eligible for regularisation.

Offices in Rented Buildings

7612. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) since when the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi ;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices ;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29 February, 1984 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to Government buildings ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the negative, what are the reasons that Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on the exchequer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLLOT) : (a) and (b). The Department of Sports proper as well as two of the 3 Nehru Yuvak Kendras located in Delhi are housed in Government accommodation. Only one Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Nangoli is in rented accommodation since August, 1983 at a monthly rent of Rs. 50/-.

(c) Rs. 3,500/-.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) For the Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Nangoli, a request was made to the Delhi Administration for providing suitable office accommodation, but due to shortage of accommodation they have expressed inability in the matter.

Wheat and Rice Varieties Released by ICAR

7613. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the varieties of wheat and rice ICAR

released during the last three years, year-wise, how much breeders seed for each was produced year-wise, the names of States where these were grown, year-wise correspondingly the acreage under each of these crops, production and productivity of grains of each of these crops in those States ;

(b) the new agronomic practices for rice and wheat growing evolved during the last three years, year-wise, where these were demonstrated and adopted and with what results ;

(c) the disease outbreaks occurred on wheat and rice during the above period, year-wise and region-wise vis-a-vis what preventive and control measures ICAR recommended for each with outcome thereof ; and

(d) the corrective measures Government propose to take to improve ICAR research output on wheat and rice ?

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 House.

Opening of Trade Centres in D.D.A. Colonies

7614. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D.D.A. is proposing to establish a number of trade centres in various D.D.A. colonies ;

(b) if so, the details of the projects, colony-wise ;

(c) whether D.D.A. has formulated a phased programme for having more commercial centres in D.D.A. colonies in the near future ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the trade Centres provided in various localities may be seen at Statement attached. Besides these centres mentioned in Statement many other community centres, local shopping centres and convenient shopping centres have been developed in old residential schemes, namely, Safdarjung, East of Kailash, Naraina, Tagore Garden, Friends Colony, Vivek Vihar and Janak Puri etc.

In 47 re-settlement colonies, covering a total area of 1500 hect. carving out 2 lakh plots, an area of about 100 hect. has been planned and developed for different types of shopping centres making provision for 8,960 shops.

(c) Yes.

(d) *District Centre.* D.D.A. has developed two district centres and work of development is in progress at six more sites.

In addition 3 centres are at the planning stage.

Community Centre. So far, 11 Community centres have been developed and work of development is in progress in 17 more. 34 centres are at the planning stage.

Local shopping centres. 45 local shopping centres have been completed and 27 are in progress. 69 centres are at the planning stage.

Convenient shopping centres. 153 centres have been completed and work on 46 more sites are in progress. 84 centres are at planning stage.

There are many other Trade Centres of the following types in progress at various stages :—

1. Fruits and vegetable markets
2. Kiosks and Tharas.

Statement

Name of the Scheme	No. of community Centres	No. of local shopping centres	No. of convenient shopping centres
1	2	3	4
Shalimar Bagh Block 'A'	1	2	6
Shalimar Bagh Block 'B'	1	4	10
Paschim Puri Block 'A'	1	5	7
Paschim Puri Block 'B'	0	5	0
Vikas Puri	2	5	24
Pitam Pura	1	6	19

1	2	3	4
Patpar Ganj Complex	1	9	32
Saket	1	1	5
Kalkajee Extn.	1	3	0
Pitam Pura (Societies)	2	7	23

Scientific Talent Awards Given by I.C.A.R.

7615. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the awards ICAR gives for scientific talent and the criteria followed in selecting persons ;

(b) the year-wise list of each awardee for the last three years, period for which awarded, when awarded and the position he was holding and from when ;

(c) whether Government propose to assign selection and recommendation of names of awardees in future to respective professional societies ; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute a high power committee to probe into working of ICAR's award scheme and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8182/84]

Wherever information is not available, is being collected and will be laid on the Table

of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has instituted the following awards for outstanding Agricultural Research :

1. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prizes for Agricultural Research.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Award for outstanding postgraduate Research in Agriculture.
3. Dr. P.B. Sarkar Endowment Prize.
4. Dr. R.D. Asana Endowment Prize.
5. Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards.
6. ICAR Awards for Team Research.
7. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Award for original standard works in Hindi on Agriculture including Animal Sciences and Fisheries.
8. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Award for Agricultural Research in Tribal Areas in India.
9. Kheti Puraskar for popular science writing in Hindi.

According to the rules governing the

various awards, Judging Committees consisting of eminent scientists are constituted with the approval of President, ICAR/D.G., ICAR, as the case may be, for evaluating the nominations received for the various awards and for recommending to the Council the names of the recipients for each award. The recommendations of the Judging Committees are to be approved by the Director-General, ICAR/Governing Body/President, ICAR.

Development of Agriculture in Gujarat

7616. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programmes being implemented for development of agriculture in Gujarat, particularly in tribal areas ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance given to the State for the purpose in 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the progress achieved so far ; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose for the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The programmes being implemented for the development of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the State of Gujarat generally cover Agricultural Research and Education, Crop Production, Horticulture, Fertilisers and Manures, Plant Protection, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Extension, Soil and Water Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries, Forestry, etc. These programmes are being implemented in different areas of the State including tribal areas.

The important programmes being implemented in the tribal areas of the State are as follows :

- (i) Distribution of seeds and fertilisers at subsidised rates to tribal farmers.
- (ii) Supply of improved agricultural implements at subsidised rates.
- (iii) Supply of fruit grafts, plant seedlings, bullocks and bullock-carts at subsidised rates.
- (iv) Research on improvement in crop varieties grown and introduction of new profitable crops to tribal farmers through extension efforts.
- (v) Subsidies to tribal cultivators for construction of new wells and installation of pumpsets for minor irrigation.
- (vi) Soil and water conservation activities, especially contour bunding, terracing, nala plugging, afforestation, pasture development, etc.

(b) According to the current practice, Central Plan Assistance for the State Plans is given in the shape of block loans and block grants. It is not related to any scheme, project or sector. The amount of Central Plan Assistance released to the Government of Gujarat was Rs. 129.55 crores during 1982-83 and Rs. 144.98 crores during 1983-84.

In addition, the total Special Central assistance covering agricultural production, minor irrigation and soil conservation was Rs. 2.37 crores in 1982-83 and Rs. 2.21 crores in 1983-84.

The progress achieved so far in respect of production of important agricultural commodities in the State is reflected in the table below :

(Thousand tonnes/thousand bales)

Item	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 (Anticipated)
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1

2

3

4

5

Foodgrains

4475

5089

4359

5347*

1	2	3	4	5
Oilseeds	1862	2518	1785	2370*
Sugarcane (in terms of cane)	4435	5023	6695	5800*
Cotton (Thousand bales)	1714	2095	1548	1500*
Milk	2153	2239	2317	2442
Fish	236	240	213	275

*Figures for 1983-84 are mostly based on provisional advance estimates and are subject to revision on receipt of data based on crop cutting surveys.

(c) The Central Plan Assistance earmarked for 1984-85 is Rs. 153.98 crores. In addition, an amount of Rs. 3.77 crores has been earmarked as Special Central assistance covering agricultural production, minor irrigation and soil conservation for 1984-85.

Supply of Wheat to RFMs

7617. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat is being supplied to flour mills by Government at subsidised rate ;

(b) if so, at which rate and the quantity supplied to each flour mill ;

(c) the criteria adopted for allocation of wheat to roller flour mills ;

(d) whether it is a fact that many roller flour mills have been closed down due to non-availability of wheat or due to less supply of wheat ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ;

(f) whether it is also a fact that certain flour mills have requested Government to permit them to purchase wheat from open market as they are ready to surrender their

wheat quota and are also ready to supply the wheat products at the same rate fixed by Government ; and

(g) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) What effect from 15th April, 1983, the roller flour mills are being supplied wheat at a uniform rate of Rs. 208/- per quintal. Allotment of wheat for grinding by roller flour mills is being made by the Central Government to the States/Union Territories in lumpsum. It is for the States/Union Territories to allocate this wheat to individual roller flour mills within the State/Union Territory. A statement indicating the quantities of wheat allotted to various States/Union Territories during April, 1984 is attached.

(c) The allotment of wheat to the State Governments/Union Territories for grinding by roller flour mills is made keeping in view several factors such as availability of wheat in central stocks, the capacity of the mills, the demand of wheat products and other relevant considerations. Guidelines have been issued by the Central Government for

sub-allocating the quantities of wheat to individual roller flour mills by the States/Union Territories.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The request of the roller flour mills could not be acceded to because as per the present policy the roller flour mills are allotted wheat from the Government stocks and are not permitted to purchase wheat from the open market.

Statement

Allotment of wheat to State Governments/Union Territories etc. on account of roller flour mills during the month of April, 1984

(In Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Wheat allotment
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1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21,000

2.	Assam	9,500
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3.	Bihar	20,770
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4.	Gujarat	12,300
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5.	Haryana	9,300
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6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,250
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7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,620
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8.	Karnataka	24,500
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9.	Kerala	6,000
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10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,500
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11.	Maharashtra	39,800
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1	2	3
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12.	Meghalaya	700
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13.	Nagaland	2,000
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14.	Orissa	9,100
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15.	Punjab	18,000
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16.	Rajasthan	4,000
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17.	Sikkim	380
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18.	Tamil Nadu	38,000
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19.	Tripura	1,500
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20.	Uttar Pradesh	38,800
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21.	West Bengal	40,500
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22.	Chandigarh	1,500
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23.	Delhi	27,500
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24.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1,700
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25.	Pondicherry	400
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26.	Mizoram	450
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27.	MFIL	8,100
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		Total	3,54,170
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Forests to be Submerged in Narmada Valley Project

7618. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of forest areas to be submerged in the Narmada Valley Project ; facts in details with State-wise break up ;

(b) whether there is violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in such submerging and destroying the forest ; and

(c) if so, the facts in detail and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per preliminary estimates given by the Project authorities, forest areas likely to be submerged in different States are as follows :

Gujarat	4165.91 ha.
Maharashtra	6145.77 ha.
Madhya Pradesh	5345.63 ha.
Total	15657.31 ha.

(b) No violation under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is reported.

(c) Does not arise.

Programme Under NREP in Dhanbad and Giridih District of Bihar

7619. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the progress made under NREP in Dhanbad and Giridih districts of Bihar in the last two years with district-wise and year-wise break up giving the

amount spent, foodgrains distributed, permanent asset made and employment given in mandays ;

(b) target fixed for the same ;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the programme remained on paper as there is no monitoring agency ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). Under National Rural Employment Programme district-wise information is not maintained at the Central level. The progress made in the implementation of N.R.E.P. in the State of Bihar during the last two years is indicated in the statement enclosed. At the Central level the programme is constantly monitored through reports and returns received from the State Governments. Besides Senior Officers of the Ministry and Central Teams pay regular visits to the States to oversee the implementation of the programme at the field level. Deficiencies observed in the implementation of the programme are brought to the notice of the State Government for necessary remedial measures. At the State level, the State Level Coordination Committee regularly reviews the implementation of the programme. Senior State Officials also pay regular field visits. At the district level the DRDAs are responsible for planning, coordination and monitoring etc. of the programme.

Progress of the implementation of N.R.E.P. in Bihar during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84

I. Utilisation of Cash funds and foodgrains :

Year	Cash funds made available including carry over from previous years (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation of cash funds (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity of foodgrains made available including carry over from previous year (MTs.)	Quantity utilised (MTs.)
1982-83	7315.60	5137.65	86422	22564
1983-84	7111.67	2670.62 (upto Feb., 84)	48523	7339.60 (upto Feb., 84)

II. Mandays Generated :

Year	Mandays generated	(in lakhs mandays)
	Target	Achievement
1982-83	484.00	450.64
1983-84	405.46	223.74 (Upto Feb., 1984)

III. Assets created :

Items	Unit	1982-83	1983-84 (upto Dec., 83)
1. Area covered under afforestation/social forestry.	Hects.	6208	10649
2. Drinking water wells, community irrigation wells group housing/land development for SCs/STs.	(Nos.)	5276	1313
3. Tree planted	(Lakh Nos)	—	174.24
4. Village tanks constructed	(Nos.)	8077	8624
5. Area benefited through Minor irrigation works	(Hects.)	91520	4809
6. Area benefited through soil and water conservation and land reclamation	(Hects.)	40	11
7. Rural roads improved/constructed.	(Kms.)	4296	1119
8. School and Balwadi buildings Panchayat Ghars/Community centres, drinking water sources, for wild animals, cattle ponds, pinjrapoles, gaushalas, community poultry and Piggery houses, bathing and washing platforms etc.	(Nos.)	1051	817
9. Other works	(Nos.)	1347	328
10. Drinking water wells constructed	(Nos.)	—	278

Construction of Houses for EWS in West Bengal

7620. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for building houses for the economically weaker sections of society in West Bengal during the current plan period ;

(b) how far it has been achieved ; and

(c) the number of houses built so far in West Bengal for this section of the society and proposed to be constructed during 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The target fixed for building houses for Economically Weaker Sections during the current plan period, as reported by the State Government, is 588 units.

(b) and (c). As per the report received from the Govt. of West Bengal, 528 units have been completed and the remaining 60 units proposed to be constructed in 1984-85.

Construction of Welfare/Community Centre for Retired JCO's/NCO's Club in Defence Colony

7621. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a piece of land in Block 'A' Defence Colony, New Delhi, which was earmarked in 1948 as a site for the proposed JCO's Club for use by the Retired JCO's/NCO's is still lying unused ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of the land for the proposed JCO's Club has already been charged from the allottees at the time of calculating the cost of residential plots ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that there was a proposal to construct a building on the plot of land for use by the Retired JCO's residing in that Block, as a Welfare/community centre ; if so, the reasons for taking no action in this regard so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The layout plan of Defence Colony was approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on 8.7.1961. A plot of 2 acres was earmarked for JCO's Club in Block A of Defence Colony. However, Defence Colony Welfare Association constructed a Club Building to cater to the need of all residents of the Colony including the JCO's in Block-C, Defence Colony. Therefor, the site earmarked in Block-A was not used for this purpose.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Since, Defence Colony Welfare Association had already constructed a Club building to cater to the JCO's also the proposal for a separate Club meant exclusively for the JCO's was not apparently pursued by them with the Govt. after 1978. However, in January, 1984, Defence Colony Association, "A" Sector (Regd.) have revived their request which is being examined.

Funds Received by People's Action for Development (India) Society

7622. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some funds have been received by People's Action for Development (India) Society by way of donations from the International organisation during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the amount of donation and how much out of the said donations are lying in fixed deposits with reasons therefor ; and

(c) the projects that have been undertaken by the Society during the last three years ?

(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(b) and (c). The required information is given in Statements I and II.

Statement-I

*Foreign Donor Agency-wise quantum of donations received
during 1981, 1982 and 1983*

(In rupees)

Name of the foreign donor Agency	Amount of donation received	Amount kept in fixed deposits out of the donation received	Reasons for keeping the funds in fixed deposits
(i) 1981			
(1) Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	10,00,000.00		
(2) Freedom From Hunger Campaign, West Germany (FFHC, West Germany)	24,75,395.00	Nil	Does not arise
(3) Freedom From Hunger Campaign, United Kingdom (FFHC, U.K.)	3,26,240.00		
(4) Schemes for Adoption of Villages for Indian Residents Abroad (SAVIRA)	31,914.25		
Total	38,33,549.25		
(ii) 1982			
(1) Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	5,00,000.00		
(2) Food and Agricultural Organisation of United Nations Organisation (FAO of UNO)	1,91,685.00	Nil	Does not arise
Total	6,91,685.00		
(iii) 1983			
(1) DANIDA	98,82,440.00		
(2) SDC	5,35,000.00	Nil	Does not arise
(3) FFHC, West Germany	4,39,950.00		
(4) FFHC, U.K.	1,40,000.00		
Total	1,09,97,390.00		

Statement-II

Names of projects that have been undertaken by People's Action for Development (India) Society during 1981, 1982 and 1983

Sl. No.	Title of the Project and Name No. of implementing agency	Date of sanction	Amount sanctioned in Rs.	Name of Donor Agency
1	2	3	4	5
(i) 1981				
1.	Integrated Agricultural Development Project—implemented by Bherihari Area Small Farmers and Resourceless People's Association, Laxmipur, Distt. West Champaran, Bihar	12.2.1981	6,00,000	DANIDA Denmark
2.	Fisheries Development Project—implemented by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sultanpur, Distt. Sultanpur (U.P.)	9.3.1981	3,53,000	DANIDA Denmark
3.	Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Project Phase-II implemented by Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Uruli Kanchan, Poona, (Maharashtra)	16.3.1981	1,42,49,000 (Equipments + Cash)	DANIDA Denmark
(ii) 1982				
4.	Scientific Pests Management to increase the productivity of Mango—implemented by Cecidological Society of India, Allahabad, (U.P.)	9.2.1982	8,46,000	DANIDA Denmark
5.	Gram Seva Yojana —Earn and Learn Centre Monghyr—implemented by Shram Bharati, P.O. Khadigram Distt., Monghyr (Bihar)	19.3.1982	2,30,800	S.D.C. (Swiss Development Corporation)
6.	Minache Dairying Project—implemented by Decospin Charitable Trust, Ichalkaranji Distt., Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	3.4.1982	3,26,300	F.A.O. of United Nations

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Multipurpose Agricultural Dairy Farm—implemented by Kamala Nehru Smaraka Samoohya Vikasana Mahila Samajam, Paripally, Quilon (Kerala)	7.7.1982	1,81,785	Swiss Development Corporation (S.D.C.)
8.	Extension of Artificial Insemination facilities to Sunderbans farmers— implemented by R.K. Ashram, Nimpith 24, Parganas, (West Bengal)	11.10.1982	5,39,000	Swiss Development Corporation (SDC)
9.	Installation of a tubewell for drinking water at village Mahadeva Dubey Distt. Gorakhpur (U.P.) under scheme for adoption of village by Indian Resident abroad (SAVIRA)	21.10.1982	30,000	Shri Shamboo Nath Kapil-deo—Citizen of Trinidad and Tobago (West Indies)
10.	Lift Irrigation Scheme— Bhogawati to Ropadevi River—implemented by Shivaji Shikshan Sansthan, Gaodgaon Distt. Sholapur, (Maharashtra)	22.10.1982	5,42,000	DANIDA Denmark
(iii) 1983				
11.	Development of Backyard Poultry Project—implemented by the Thainad Cooperative Society Ltd., Puthenchenthae, Trivandrum (Kerala)	9.2.1983	1,77,000	DANIDA Denmark
12.	Integrated Development of Mandra village—implemented by Mandra Unnayam Samsad, P.O. Mandra, Distt. Hooghly (West Bengal)	18.1.1983	1,07,600	DANIDA Denmark
13.	Seva Bharati—People's Action for Development Project, Seva Bharati, Kapgari, Distt. Midnapore (West Bengal)	17.3.1983	7,14,456	DANIDA Denmark

ICAR's Cattle Breeding Project in Madhya Pradesh

7623. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR's cattle breeding project, Madhya Pradesh was started in 1970 ; if so, date of start, year-wise milk production cows in milk, cows dry, number of females from start upto 15 March, 1984, genetic group-wise ;

(b) whether DDG (AS) and DG, ICAR had visited it since 1979 and reported on unit's performance ; if so details of each visit reports submitted by them upto March 1984 ;

(c) amount ICAR released, year-wise, from start upto 1983-84 and year-wise receipts accrued and findings of review of its functioning by any committee and/or workshops vis-a-vis action ICAR has taken thereon till 1 April, 1984 ; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with functioning and performance of this unit ; if not, action proposed to be taken and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The unit started functioning from 1.12.1970. The year wise quantity of milk produced upto 31st March, 1983 is given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8183/84] The number of cows milk, cows dry and the total number of females on 31st March of each year since 1971 till 1983 and on 1.12.1983 are tabulated in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-8183/84]

(b) Senior Officers visit the agricultural universities from time to time and also utilise the time available to discuss about the functioning of the projects located at these universities. Deputy Director General (AS) also visited the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Jabalpur recently on 26th and 27th February, 1984 in connection with the Workshop on the All India

Coordinated Research Project on Poultry. The Assistant Director General (AP and B) also visited the unit from 19th to 21st March, 1984 and the position has been conveyed to the university authorities and Project Coordinator (AB) for further actions. Further action from the side of the Council will be taken after the comments are received.

(c) The information on the amount ICAR has released year-wise from the start upto 1983-84 and on the year-wise receipts which have accrued is given in Statement-III laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-8183/84]

The performance of the ICAR Cattle Project is regularly reviewed at the Workshops being held from time to time. It has been recently reviewed at the 6th Workshop held at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar from 28th to 30th August, 1983.

The performance of the project was reviewed by a Mid-Term Review Committee constituted by the Council for this purpose. This committee has suggested a number of measures for improvement of the working of the project in terms of staff, housing and fund for the unit.

(d) Yes, Sir. However, the ICAR has been taking measures from time to time to improve the functioning of the project further.

Deaths due to Septic Tank Gas in Capital

7624. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated 14 March, 1984 wherein it has been stated that three persons have been killed in Delhi due to Septic Tank Gas ;

(b) if so, the causes and details thereof ; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) It has been reported by DDA that on the night of 12.3.84 at about 9-00 P.M. three workers (2 male and 1 female) were assigned by the contractor to clean the septic tank in Block A, Jahangir Puri. One of the workers who was cleaning the septic tank by taking out sludge through a man-hole with the help of a bucket, was reported to have slipped into the manhole. He could not come out of the septic tank. Another person was then reported to have entered the septic tank to rescue him. He too did not come out. Therefore, the third worker, who had been called to the site by the lady worker, tried to take out the two persons, but to no avail. Thereafter, some more persons were reported to have entered the septic tank and ultimately succeeded in taking out the three trapped persons. All the affected persons were immediately rushed to Hindu Rao Hospital, with the help of local residents. The doctor on duty in Hindu Rao Hospital, pronounced the three persons as dead. The other three were admitted for treatment. The names of three casualties has been given as :

1. Shri Chumbadia
2. Shri Remnua
3. Shri Ramesh.

The survivors who were hospitalised for treatment has since been discharged from the hospital.

(c) The Lt.-Governor of Delhi sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5,000 to the next kin of each the three workers who died while cleaning the septic tank, on compassionate grounds.

कृषि के विकास के लिए हिमालयन अलपाइन इन्स्टीट्यूट की स्थापना

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमालयन क्षेत्र में कृषि तथा उससे संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के विकास की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में मुनस्यारी में उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पंतनगर के सहयोग से एक हिमालयन अलपाइन इन्स्टीट्यूट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित संस्थान का पूरा व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, पंतनगर के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले के मनस्यारी में हिमालय अलपाइन संस्थान स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद, गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय को एक क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना में, जिसकी सहायक के लिए 1-2 अनुसंधान उप-केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जाएगी, सहायता देने पर सहमत हो गया है, जो हिमालय क्षेत्र में आठ जिलों के लिए कार्य करेगा । मुख्य क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र को रानीचौरी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है तथा चमोली, उत्तरकाशी तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के एक उपयुक्त स्थान में इन उप केन्द्रों में से एक को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए विश्वविद्यालय पिथौरागढ़ जिले के मनस्यारी तहसील में करीब 100 एकड़ फार्म प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहा है ।

यह अनुसंधान उप-केन्द्र रानीचौरी के क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र के परीक्षण तथा प्रमाणीकरण केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करेगा । यह कृषि की महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान भी करेगा ।

विश्वविद्यालय से उप-केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध में एक

विस्तृत परियोजना प्रस्ताव आने की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में वनरोपण तथा भू-क्षरण नियन्त्रण योजनाएं

7626. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए मंजूर की गई विभिन्न वनरोपण तथा भू-क्षरण नियन्त्रण योजनाओं (विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रायोजित) के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकाना) : (क) विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए गत दो वर्षों के दौरान, "हिमालय क्षेत्र जल विभाजक" प्रबन्धक परियोजना, उत्तर प्रदेश" नामक एक परियोजना मंजूर की गयी थी। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में नयार और सरयू के दो जल विभाजक आते हैं।

(ख) इस परियोजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं।

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हिमालय क्षेत्र जल विभाजक प्रबन्ध परियोजना की प्रमुख विशेषताएं

इस परियोजना का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य वन संरक्षण की क्षीणता, अधिक चराई; घटिया भू-उपयोग तथा लापरवाही से सड़क निर्माण के द्वारा हिमालय क्षेत्र के चुनींदा क्षेत्रों की पारिस्थितिकी पद्धति में होने वाले और हास को कम करना है। इन सभी कारणों से इन क्षेत्रों में मृदा कटाव में वृद्धि हुई है। कार्यक्रम की विस्तृत विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) सरकारी तथा निजी स्वामित्व वाली,

दोनों प्रकार की भूमियों में इंधन, इमारती लकड़ी और चारा उत्पादन के लिए मिश्रित प्रजातीय बागानों की स्थापना।

- (2) वर्तमान सड़कों की सुरक्षा करने तथा कृषि योग्य भूमि का संरक्षण करने के लिए सीढ़ीदार खेत बनाने जैसे मृदा संरक्षण उपायों को शुरू करने के लिए मृदा संरक्षण और संरचनाओं का निर्माण।
- (3) पशुधन विकास तथा पशु आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम जिसके जरिए निकायें तथा अनुत्पादक पशुओं को उत्पादक भैसों के साथ 2-1 की दर से बदला जाता है। ताकि पशुओं की संख्या कम हो तथा उनकी उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो। इस प्रकार बदले गए पशु पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से गोसदनों को लाये जाते हैं।
- (4) कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं का सुधार।
- (5) उद्यान विकास।
- (6) छोटी जल वाटिकाओं के निर्माण तथा उन्हें पक्का बनाकर तालाबों का निर्माण करके सिंचाई विकास।
- (7) जल विकास से संबंधित अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण का विकास।

इस परियोजना के क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में नयार और सरयू जल विभाजक आते हैं तथा इसमें दीर्घ हिमालय नदी पद्धति (ऊपरी गंगा) के श्रवण क्षेत्र बनते हैं। कुल जल विभाजक क्षेत्र 312,000 हेक्टार है। सात वर्षों की अवधि में 66 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय में से विश्व बैंक की सहायता करीब 46 करोड़ रुपये होंगी।

करार पर 8 जून, 1983 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे। परियोजना लागू की जा रही है।

पनार नदी परियोजना

7627. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पनार नदी परियोजना पर अब तक कितना धन खर्च किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना पर काम आरम्भ करने के लिए अत्यधिक विलम्ब हो रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य में वांछित प्रगति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिधी) : (क) से (ग) माननीय सदस्य संभवतः गुजरात के पंचमहूल ज़िले में गानम सिंचाई परियोजना का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। यह स्कौम योजना आयोग ने 1971 में अनुमोदित कर दी थी। इस स्कौम में 49370 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र की वार्षिक सिंचाई करने तथा घरेलू और औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए बढ़ीदा को प्रतिदिन 100 मिलियन गैलन जल की आपूर्ति करने के लिए गानम नदी पर एक बांध तथा संचयन जलाग्य के निर्माण की व्यवस्था है। परियोजना के निर्माण-कार्य 1972 में आरम्भ किए गए थे। बांध 1977 में पूर्ण किया जा चुका है। नहर प्रणाली भी पूरी होने वाली है और परियोजना से पूरी सिंचाई क्षमता जून, 1984 तक सूजित कर लिए जाने की आशा है। परियोजना की अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत लगभग 45 करोड़ रुपए होगी। राज्य ने मार्च, 1984 तक 42.69 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए हैं और चालू वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए 1.92 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। परियोजना के 1984-85 के दौरान सभी तरह से पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

भू-क्षरण के कारण भू-तत्वों की हानि

7628. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भू-क्षरण के कारण प्रति वर्ष विभिन्न भू-सम्पत्तियों के बहु जाने से होने वाली हानि के

राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या हैं तथा भू-क्षरण को रोकने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में भू-क्षरण रोकने का कार्य कर रही एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में गत चार वर्षों के दौरान भू-क्षरण के कारण कितनी भूमि बहु गई; और

(घ) इन क्षेत्रों में व्यापक रूप से हो रहे भू-क्षरण को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्काना) : (क) प्रत्येक वर्ष मृदा के विभिन्न तत्वों में अपरदन के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली क्षति के राज्यवार आंकड़े दर्शाने के लिए कोई क्रमबद्ध सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। तथापि यह एक समग्र अनुमान है कि लगभग 1750 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र में मृदा अपरदन और भूमि निम्नीकरण होता है। 1982-83 तक 941 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 265 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र का विभिन्न मृदा और जल संरक्षण उपायों के साथ उपचार किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

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उत्तर प्रदेश में मृदा अपरदन पर नियंत्रण करने और अन्य मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वयित करने के लिए निम्न एजेंसियां हैं :—

1. कृषि विभाग

2. वानिकी विभाग

3. पर्वतीय विकास विभाग

भूमि और मृदा संसाधन के अधिकतम उपयोग से संबंधित एक ही कार्यक्षेत्र के विभागों की गतिविधियों का समन्वय करने के लिए मुख्य मंत्री की

अध्यक्षता में राज्य भूमि उपयोग बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय इलाकों में विशेष सर्वेक्षण न किए जाने के कारण मृदा अपरदन के परिणामस्वरूप बहने वाली मृदा की मात्रा का पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता। तथापि कृषि सांख्यिकी से पता चलता है कि 53.68 लाख हैक्टार कृष्य क्षेत्र सहित लगभग 97.64 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र बुरी तरह से निम्नीकृत हो चुका है जिसके लिए गहन मृदा और जल संरक्षण उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। पर्वतीय इलाकों सहित राज्य में मृदा अपरदन को नियंत्रित करने के प्रयास मुख्यतः राज्य क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से किए जा रहे हैं, जो निम्नलिखित हैं:—

- (1) पर्वतों में मृदा और जल संरक्षण
- (2) मैदानों में मृदा और जल संरक्षण
- (3) पठारी भूमि का संरक्षण और ऊबड़खाबड़ भूमि का स्थिरीकरण।
- (4) भूमि और अपरदित भूमि में मृदा का सुधार और गहन खेती।
- (5) आबंटितीयों की ऊसर भूमि का सुधार।
- (6) मृदा और भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण
- (7) मैदानों और पर्वतों दोनों में अनुसंधान, प्रदर्शन और परीक्षण

इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने चालू परती भूमि के अतिरिक्त परती भूमि के पुनरुद्धार का उत्पादकता वर्ष कार्यक्रम 1982-83 के दौरान क्रियान्वित किया है जिसे 1983-84 के दौरान भी चालू रखा गया है। इन दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्य ने आवश्यकतानुसार अपरदन नियंत्रण उपाय करने के साथ-साथ खेती, वनरोपण, बागान और चरागाह विकास के माध्यम से लगभग 0.70 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र उत्पादक प्रबन्ध पद्धतियों के अन्तर्गत लिया है। राज्य को निम्नलिखित

योजनाओं के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है:—

- (1) नदी धाटी परियोजनाओं अर्थात् रामगंगा के स्वरण क्षेत्रों में मृदा संरक्षण की केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना,
- (2) गंगा बेसिन की बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों के स्वरण क्षेत्रों, अर्थात् गोमती, सोन, उपरि यमुना और उपरी गंगा के स्वरण क्षेत्र में सकेकित जल स्वरण प्रबन्ध की केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना,
- (3) हिमालय क्षेत्र में मृदा, जल और वृक्ष संरक्षण की केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना,
- (4) जलाऊ लकड़ी के पौध को रोपण सहित सामाजिक वानिकी, इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश में विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं कार्यरत हैं:—
 - (1) विश्व बैंक सहायता प्राप्त हिमालय की जलस्वरण प्रबन्ध परियोजना, उत्तर प्रदेश;
 - (2) यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय सहायता प्राप्त दक्षिण भगीरथ में वनरोपण और मृदा संरक्षण परियोजना।

Ground Water Potential in North Eastern Region

7629. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have made any assessment of ground water potential in the North-Eastern region;
- (b) if so, details of the assessment; and
- (c) steps Government have taken to exploit the ground water reserves for irrigation purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The utilisable ground water resource for the States and Union Territories of North Eastern Region of the country is of the order of 1.86 million hectare metres per year. The present utilisation is 0.02 million hectare metres per year leaving a balance of 1.84 million hectare metres for further development. State-wise details are enclosed as Annexure-I.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board has so far drilled 202 boreholes of various types for exploration of ground water resources. In addition 48 production (deposit) wells have also been drilled.

On the advice of the Government of India, the Government of Assam started a crash programme of construction of 5,000 shallow tubewells in 1980. 7919 such tubewells had been constructed upto Feb. 1984. To handle this programme the Ministry of Irrigation assisted the Government of Assam in setting up a Minor Irrigation Corporation. This is the only Corporation in this country receiving bulk finance from institutional sources for implementing programme of construction of tube wells.

To help the States step up the programme of exploration, the Ministry of Irrigation is at present operating two centrally sponsored schemes. Under these schemes financial assistance is being provided to States/U.Ts for the strengthening of ground water organisations by purchase of equipment and for encouraging the use of alternative sources of energy such as solar pumps, Wind mills, and Pumps, and Sprinkler and drip irrigation systems. An amount of Rs. 7,443 lakhs was released as Central Share to the States of Assam and Tripura under these schemes during 1980-83.

Benefits to Workcharged Staff of C.P.W.D.

7630. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) total number of workcharged employees of the CPWD ;

(b) whether the workcharged employees of CPWD are getting all the benefits similar to regular employees ; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider to extend all facilities of the regular employees to the workcharged employees ?

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

(a) 20,442 (As on 31-12-1983).

(b) No.

(c) There is no such proposal.

नहरों से पानी का रिसना

7631. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या सिवार्ड मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के नी राज्यों में नहरों से पानी के रिसने के बारे में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के दौरान 7 लाख हैक्टेयर से भी अधिक भूमि पानी के रिसने के कारण जल निमग्न पाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में शेष राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों के बारे में पुष्टि की गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या पानी के रिसने से प्रभावित भूमि सम्बन्धी वास्तविक आंकड़े एकत्र करना आवश्यक है ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके बया कारण हैं ;

(घ) पानी के रिसने से प्रभावित राज्यों में सर्वेक्षण कब तक शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने पानी के रिसने से भूमि को बचाने के लिए तथा भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

सिचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिधा): (क) से (घ) 15 राज्यों में 41 सिचाई कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं से प्राप्त सूचना में बताया गया है कि गण्डक परियोजना कमान में 5.6 लाख हैक्टेयर में खरीफ में जल-निकाय समस्या सहित 7.43 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि जल जमाव से प्रभावित है। राज्यों में अन्य परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सूचना राज्यों द्वारा नहीं भेजी गई है। राज्य सरकारों को सिचाई कमानों में जल-जमाव वाले क्षेत्रों का मूल्यांकन करने तथा परियोजनावार आंकड़े समेकित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। जल-जमाव वाले क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाने की विशिष्ट अवधि बता पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ड) सिचाई परियोजनाओं की आयोजना तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं। रिसन के कुप्रभावों से भूमि की सुरक्षा के लिए राज्य सरकारों को समय-समय पर (1) अत्यधिक रिसन वाली पहुंचों में नहरों को पक्का करना; (2) अत्यधिक रिसन वाली पहुंचों में चुनिदा लाइनिंग सहित वर्तमान सिचाई प्रणालियों का आधुनिकीकरण; (3) भूजल तथा भूमिगत जल का संयुक्त उपयोग; (4) बारबंदी तथा क्रमवार जल सप्लाई प्रणाली आरम्भ करना; (5) सिचित क्षेत्र में जल-निकास की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करना जैसे उपचारात्मक उपाय बरतने की सलाह दी गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्र प्रायोजित कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अंशतः या पूर्णतः पक्की खेत-नालियों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में दुर्घट उत्पादन

7632. श्री राम साल राही: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 26 फरवरी, 1984 के "स्टेट्समैन" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वेत क्रांति (आपरेशन

फलड) एक और दो के अन्तर्गत दुर्घट उत्पादन में भारी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में प्रत्येक राज्य में श्वेत क्रांति (आपरेशन फलड) एक और दो के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है;

(ग) क्या देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में दुर्घट उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(घ) पिछले वर्ष और इस समय राज्य-वार कितना दुर्घट उत्पादन हुआ और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्खाना): (क) आपरेशन फलड 1 और 2 के अन्तर्गत दुर्घट उत्पादन के लिए कोई पृथक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश में दुर्घट के कुल उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) आपरेशन फलड-1, जो 31-3-81 को समाप्त हुई, के अन्तर्गत धनराशि का कुल आवंटन निम्न प्रकार थे:—

राज्य

आई० डी० सी०
द्वारा आवंटित

1

2

(करोड़ रुपए)

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	7.22
बिहार	3.85
गुजरात	25.32
हरियाणा	5.07
महाराष्ट्र	25.76

1

2

1

2

पंजाब	5.45
राजस्थान	4.97
तमिलनाडु	18.58
उत्तर प्रदेश	7.96
पश्चिम बंगाल	20.64

आपरेशन फलड-2 के अन्तर्गत भारतीय डेरी निगम द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1983 तक विभिन्न राज्यों को निर्मुक्त की गई कुल धनराशि नीचे दी गई है।

राज्य	आई० डी० सी०
	द्वारा निर्मुक्त

1 2

हिमाचल प्रदेश 8.67

कर्नाटक 308.00

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर 7.87

केरल 358.42

मध्य प्रदेश 797.74

महाराष्ट्र 1067.91

उडीसा 439.34

पांडिचेरी 25.24

पंजाब 1331.59

राजस्थान 175.79

सिक्किम 30.62

तमिलनाडु 876.74

त्रिपुरा 14.19

उत्तर प्रदेश 190.36

पश्चिम बंगाल 451.21

(लाख रुपए)	
अन्डमान और निकोबार	14.18
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1732.60
असम	124.12
बिहार	133.34
दिल्ली	478.60
गोवा	100.87
गुजरात	3096.34
हरियाणा	152.81

(ग) और (घ) वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के लिए दूष के राष्ट्रवार उत्पादन के बारे में आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के बीच राज्यवार
अनुमानित दुग्ध उत्पादन को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(000 मीटरी टन)

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	उत्पादन		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2350	2420	2500
2.	असम	501	522	543
3.	बिहार	1942	2035	2133
4.	गुजरात	2153	2239	2317
5.	हरियाणा	2107	2274	2300
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	315	339	358
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	250	260	270
8.	कर्नाटक	1154	1202	1350
9.	केरल	924	950	1010
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	2282	2390	2510
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1620	1772	1857
12.	मणिपुर	60	62	63
13.	मेघालय	56	58	60
14.	नागालैंड	3.30	3.45	4
15.	उड़ीसा	310	316	322

1

2

3

4

5

16.	पंजाब	3221	3494	3599
17.	राजस्थान	3250	3300	3400
18.	सिक्किम	17	18	19
19.	तमिलनाडु	1800	1840	1900
20.	त्रिपुरा	16.50	17.50	18.50
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5721	5953	6203
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1280	1782	2012
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	31	32	33
24.	दिल्ली	157	163	168
25.	मिजोरम	2.70	2.85	2.95

स्रोत : योजना आयोग के योजना विचार विमर्श पर आधारित है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में दूध का उत्पादन

दन कितना था और इस समय कितना है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

7633. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में आपरेशन फ्लड I और II के अन्तर्गत दूध का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आपरेशन फ्लड I और II के अन्तर्गत दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य में दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आपरेशन फ्लड I और II के शुरू किये जाने के समय दूध का राज्यवार उत्पा-

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) आपरेशन फ्लड-1 तथा 2 के तहत दुग्ध उत्पादन के लिए कोई पृथक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल मिलाकर दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ) आपरेशन फ्लड-I को लागू करते समय के राज्यवार दुग्ध उत्पादन के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के लिए दूध के उत्पादन के राज्यवार आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

1980-81, 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान राज्यवार
अनुमानित दूध उत्पादन प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

(मीटरी टन)

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2350	2420	2500
2.	असम	501	522	543
3.	बिहार	1942	2035	2133
4.	गुजरात	2153	2239	2317
5.	हरियाणा	2107	2274	2300
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	315	339	358
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	250	260	270
8.	कर्नाटक	1154	1202	1350
9.	केरल	924	950	1010
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	2282	2390	2510
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1620	1772	1857
12.	मणिपुर	60	62	63
13.	मेघालय	56	58	60
14.	नागालैंड	3.30	3.45	4
15.	उडीसा	310	316	322

1	2	3	4	5
16.	पंजाब	3221	3494	3599
17.	राजस्थान	3250	3300	3400
18.	सिविकम	17	18	19
19.	तमिलनाडु	1800	1840	1900
20.	त्रिपुरा	16.50	17.50	18.50
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5721	5953	6203
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1280	1782	2012
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	31	32	33
24.	दिल्ली	157	163	168
25.	मिजोरम	2.70	2.85	2.95

स्रोत - योजना आयोग के योजना सम्बन्धी विचार-विमर्श पर आधारित ।

Setting up of a Housing Bank to Finance Group Housing Societies

7634. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Cooperative Group Housing Federation has demanded a housing bank to raise share capital for disbursing loans to housing societies ;

(b) if so, whether at present 424 group housing societies which have been given land, require a loan assistance of Rs. 300 crores ;

(c) if so, whether nationalised banks and HUDCO have not been able to finance these societies ; and

(d) to what extent the loan will be provided to them, the names of these societies who are waiting for the loan and are suffering because of the delay in providing loans to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Registrar Cooperative Societies Delhi has reported that no formal request for registration of Cooperative Housing Bank for Delhi has been received by them.

(b) The members of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies allotted land will have to finance the construction of flats

from their own resources and by raising funds from other sources including loans from financial institutions. The Registrar Cooperative Societies has, therefore, reported that they have no information that the loan assistance of this magnitude would be required.

(c) No such report has been received.

(d) The loan assistance to Societies is being provided by Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies. They have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 17.47 crores and disbursed an amount of Rs. 11.45 crores to 24 such societies.

The Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. have issued letter of intent for grant of loan to the following two Societies :

1. East Delhi, Cooperative Group Housing Societies.
2. Swatantra Bharat Mills, Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

DCHFS is processing the loan applications of the following Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

1. Ajay Cooperative Group Housing Society.
2. Eminabad Cooperative Group Housing Society.
3. Joyti Bagh Cooperative Group Housing Society.
4. JMD Employers Cooperative Group Housing Society.
5. New Subhash Cooperative Group Housing Society.
6. Madhuban Cooperative Group Housing Society.

HUDCO provides loan assistance for Housing Schemes to the Registered Primary Housing Cooperative Societies directly as well as through apex Finance Housing Society if any in a State and Union Territory as per HUDCO's guidelines. The HUDCO

has sanctioned loan of Rs. 128.98 lakhs to two Cooperative Group Housing Societies. The applications of the following two societies are being processed by HUDCO.

1. Rangmahal Cooperative Group Housing Societies Limited.
2. Airmen and Sailor Cooperative Group Housing Society.

Setting up of Food Policy Research Institute

7635. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
 SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE :
 SHRIMATI JAYANTI
 PATNAIK :
 SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have mooted the idea of setting up a Food Policy Research Institute in the country to study the implications of various policy measures and to suggest improvements ;

(b) if so, by what time the final decision is likely to be taken ; and

(c) if not, the main reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per the allocation of business rules, 1973, a National Institute of Agricultural Economics Research has been proposed to be established by I.C.A.R. to deal, among other things, with food policy research also. This proposed Institute was earlier named as the Central Institute for Agricultural Marketing and Food Policy Research. This proposal was included in the Sixth Plan proposals of the I.C.A.R.

(b) A final decision will be taken as soon as possible.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

Piprasi-Pipraghat Bandh

7636. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Piprasi-Pipraghat Bandh breached last year in June/July between 8 to 11 kilometres, uprooted villages, crops, trees worth crores and damaged not only Madhubani Anchal of West Champaran District in Bihar but also parts of Deoria District in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to bridge the gap between the said breaches at Bharpatia so far ; and

(c) the results thereof in view of the ensuing monsoon season which the people apprehend may bring a greater disaster to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The High Level Committee on Gandak had recommended construction of about 5 km. retired embankment with anti-erosion works to close the breaches of 1983 in Piprasi-Pipraghat embankment in the reach between 8 Km. to 12 Km.

During a recent meeting of the High Level Committee, the representative of Bihar has indicated that the construction of retired embankment alongwith anti-erosion works in Thori gap is proposed to be completed before the floods of 1984.

Animals Slaughtered and Export of Beef

7637. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of bovina cattle viz. cows, bullocks and calves slaughtered in the registered and licensed slaughter houses and Abattoir in the country during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, Statewise ;

(b) what is the monitoring authority and the supervisory agency to check slaughter of young animals in the slaughter houses ;

(c) whether there is a ban on the export of beef from India, if so, from when ;

(d) the figures of export of beef during the last year before the ban in terms of tonnage and export earnings ;

(e) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the export of beef clandestinely under the heading "Buffalo-meat" to Saudi Arabia and other countries ; and

(f) what special steps have been planned by Government to save bovine cattle from slaughter and stop various inter-State malpractices like smuggling etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The State-wise number of bovine cattle slaughtered in the country during 1980, 1981, 1982 and upto October, 1983 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The State Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of the State concerned is the monitoring authority and supervisory agency to check slaughter of young animals in the slaughter houses.

(c) Yes, Sir. Export of beef from India has never been allowed.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. Some allegations were made and complaints received and found incorrect. The export of beef is banned.

(f) The State Animal Prevention Acts do not allow slaughter cattle fit for milch, draught and breeding purposes. The State Governments have also been advised to include specific provisions to prohibit the issue of permits for export of cows to States which have not yet enacted legislation restricting or banning cows slaughter. The proposals of State Governments for not permitting the movement of cattle for purpose of slaughter outside the respective states have also been supported.

Statement

Number of Cows and Bovine Cattle Slaughtered in the Country during 1980, 1981, 1982 and upto October, 1983

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1980				1981				1982				1983 (upto Oct.)				
		Cows		Bovine Cattle	Cows		Bovine Cattle	Cows		Bovine Cattle	Cows		Bovine Cattle	Cows		Bovine Cattle	(Excluding Cows)	
		(Excluding Cows)		(Excluding Cows)		(Excluding Cows)		(Excluding Cows)		(Excluding Cows)		(Excluding Cows)		(Excluding Cows)		(Excluding Cows)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	128000	—	137000	—	—	148000	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2.	Assam	N.A.	102027	N.A.	108240	N.A.	111487	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
3.	Bihar	—	27679	—	34681	—	—	36050	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
4.	Gujarat	—	78531	—	72382	—	—	62840	—	31264	31264	31264	31264	31264	31264	31264	31264	
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Karnataka	—	111740	—	137835	—	137835	—	121077	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68828	
9.	Kerala	40742	125402	34309	136260	35441	130278	130278	130278	130278	130278	130278	130278	130278	130278	130278	19570	

10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	47154	—	27637	—	49276	—	4336
11.	Maharashtra	—	547258	—	446986	—	480019	—	346189
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	No-organised slaughter house				
13.	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26000	91000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Nagaland	9568	11480	11725	14088	18689	21558	7009	1085
15.	Orissa	7502	21834	7909	23208	8655	25414	7918	23260
16.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	44338	—	43392	—	43583	—	24494
19.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	—	428328	—	424126	—	448046	Nil	N.A.
21.	West Bengal	N.A.	59022	N.A.	92321	N.A.	79240	N.A.	46235
22.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3198	36771	N.A.	N.A.	1419

Union Territories

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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4.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	12179	—	15517	—	10685	—	N.A.
6.	Lakshadweep	2021	572	1944	507	2589	578	1470	223
7.	Pondicherry	—	7946	—	8503	—	8921	—	4894
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3424	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Mizoram	—	7035	—	7690	—	N.A.	—	4867

Registration of DDA Flats on Ownership Basis

7638. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for allowing transfer and registration of flats on ownership basis in Delhi ;

(b) if not, the reasons of delay in arriving at the decision ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has started selling flats on perpetual lease hold basis under its Self Financing Scheme, Middle Income Group and Lower Income Group Schemes ;

(d) if so, what will be the mode of registration of such flats in the names of the allottees ;

(e) whether the same mode will also apply for transfer/registration of flats of private parties in Delhi ; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) In accordance with the present policy of the Government flats are allotted by DDA on lease hold basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Land under the flats allotted under various Housing Schemes is leased out on perpetual lease hold basis to the registered agency and its constituent members.

(d) Conveyance deed in respect of structure will be executed and registered in the name of allottee. The conveyance deed will be between the DDA and the Allottee.

(e) and (f). This will depend on the tenure status.

Ban on Setting up of Jhuggi/Jhoparis in Delhi

7639. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND

HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a ban has been imposed on the setting up of Jhuggi/Jhonparis on Government land in the Capital, if so, details of the order ;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite the ban jhuggi/jhonparis are still springing up at various places in the capital ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The setting up of jhuggis and jhonparis on Govt. land is not permissible.

(b) and (c). Some jhuggis and jhonparis have come up on public land. Instructions have been issued to prevent, check and remove encroachments on Govt. lands and public property. The DDA has also confirmed that encroachments are removed as they come to notice from time to time.

Programme for Planting 'Neem' Trees

7640. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any massive programme for planting 'neem' trees in the country ;

(b) if so, the target fixed for plantation throughout the country and amount allotted for this programme ;

(c) whether the target of neem seeds collection has been achieved ; and

(d) if so, the details of the utilisation of neem for pest control and fertiliser and other important requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Planting of 'Neem' trees is encouraged depending

upon the locality factors under various afforestation programmes.

(b) No targets are fixed specifically for planting of Neem trees.

(c) No target for neem seeds collection was fixed.

(d) Does not arise.

Minimising Foodgrains' Losses

7641. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of unscientific storage conditions, India's foodgrains losses are the maximum ;

(b) what is the percentage of losses ;

(c) the steps Government propose to adopt to minimise foodgrains losses ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Some losses to foodgrains have occurred in Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation on account of various factors during procurement, storage and transportation. The percentage of total losses to the total volume of operations (purchase and sale) during the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 in Food Corporation of India are as under :

1980-81	2.76%
1981-82	2.28%
1982-83	2.37%

(c) and (d). A number of preventive and curative measures are being taken to minimise the losses. They include, effective supervision at the loading and unloading points, insistence of weighment and coun-

ting of bags at the time of transportation and receipt, tightening up of security arrangements, quality control measures at all stages, augmenting scientific storage capacity, and reduction of storage in the open.

Export Farms in Corporate Sector

7642. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to establish 100 percent export farms in corporate sector ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) how it will affect the Land Ceiling Act ;

(c) whether Government would consider to give incentives to farmers for export items production instead of giving facilities to corporate sector ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Strike by Employees of F.C.I. in Sympathy with Dock Workers

7643. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss suffered by Food Corporation of India due to the strike organised by its employees in sympathy with the Dock workers ;

(b) whether F.C.I. employees strike has affected the public distribution system in the country ;

(c) if so, to what extent ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure better public distribution system after the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). No strike has been resorted to by the employees of the Food Corporation of India in sympathy with the dock workers. However, departmentalised labour working at godowns in port-cities of Bombay and Vizag have gone on strike w.e.f. 15-3-84 (midnight) alongwith other port and dock workers to press their demand for wage revision w.e.f. 1.1.84.

The public distribution system has been maintained and has not been allowed to suffer.

Demands of Farmers

7644. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of the Indian farmers have recently threatened Government that if their demands are not met, they will not send their products to the Mandis with effect from 15 April, 1984 ;

(b) if so, their demands ; and

(c) the action Government have taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). One of the Farmers' Organisations in the country namely, Shetkari Sanghatana, Pune, has in a letter to the Government, made the following demands :

(i) Immediate scrapping of the Agricultural Prices Commission and setting up of Agricultural Costs Commission which would calculate in a scientific manner comprehensive agricultural costs which should include wages at the rate of Rs. 20/- per day ; and

(ii) pending the formation of the new Agricultural Costs Commission, adjustment of all agricultural support and procurement prices to the movements of the cost of living index since 1980.

(c) The procedure already adopted for the fixation of procurement/minimum support prices of agricultural commodities is scientific and takes into account all the elements of the actual cost of production and changes in terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. There is, therefore, no need to replace the Agricultural Prices Commission with Agricultural Costs Commission or to adjust the support and procurement prices according to the changes in the cost of living index since 1980. Under the existing procedure Government has already increased the procurement and minimum support prices substantively in case of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton etc. over the last four years.

Plight of Roller Flour Mills

7645. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 17th March, 1984 alleging that due to unrealistic wheat release policy of Government, the roller flour mills of North Zone have been adversely affected due to high price ;

(b) whether this has resulted in reduced capacity utilisation of the mills and they are running with "Nil Profit" ; and

(c) what remedial measures are contemplated in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The news-item referred to reported a statement by North Zone Flour Millers' Chamber that roller flour mills of the zone had been adversely affected by the high price at which wheat was being issued to them. According to this statement the difference in the procurement price of wheat and the price of wheat in the open market had resulted in reduced capacity utilisation of the mills and nil profits.

Wheat is being released to roller flour mills through Food Corporation of India at a uniform price of Rs. 208/- per quintal,

which is less than the economic cost. The utilisation of wheat by the mills which depends upon several factors was over 90% of the allotment during 1983. The mills are required to supply wheat products at a fixed price provides them a reasonable milling margin over and above the issue price of wheat to them. As such, the question of their not making any profit on this account does not arise.

Chipko Movement to Save Forest Wealth of the Country

7646. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the 'Chipko' movement launched to save the forest wealth of our country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the forests are destroyed mercilessly at the rate of 32 hectares per minute ; and

(c) the steps if any, taken by Government to prevent this devastation of forest wealth ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to prevent devastation of forest wealth are given below :

(1) Enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(2) Elimination of the agency of contractors in the working of forests.

(3) Enactment of laws by the State Governments to prevent unauthorised selling of trees.

(4) Formulation of guidelines to manage forests on the principles of forest conservation.

(5) Taking up of intensive studies of the problems of grazing, encroachments and shifting cultivation with a view to

finding long term solutions.

(6) Creation of fuelwood reserves by taking up massive tree planting.

Sugar Industry Facing Problems due to Mounting Stocks

7647. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that sugar industry is facing various problems in regard to mounting stocks due to bumper production, resulting in financial crisis ;

(b) if so, steps taken there about and whether Government will seek more export quota from International Sugar Organisation ; and

(c) the details of the sugar production, domestic need and export of sugar in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) and (b). Due to bumper sugar production in 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons the stocks of sugar with the factories had increased to 46.05 lakh tonnes as on 1.10.1983. As a result of larger releases of sugar for internal consumption as well as exports, the stocks of sugar with the factories are gradually coming down and as on 31st March the total sugar stock with the factories in the current 1983-84 season was only 54.64 lakh tonnes as against 60.47 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date in 1982-83 season. Besides larger releases for internal consumption and exports, the other steps taken include liberalised bank credit facilities and maintenance of ten lakh tonnes of buffer stocks of sugar with the industry on which sugar factories are getting holding costs as also 100 per cent credit from the banks. India's existing export quota under the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 is about 6.5 lakh tonnes and efforts are being made to secure a higher export quota under the new International Sugar Agreement presently under negotiation.

(c) The sugar year is reckoned from

October to September. The latest figures of sugar production, internal consumption and exports of sugar in the current sugar year

1983-84, that is, during October, 1983 to March, 1984 are as under :

(Lakh tonnes)

Period	Sugar production	Internal consumption	Export Shipment
October, 1983 to March, 1984	51.03	37.08	5.58

The reliable estimates with regard to the above for the sugar year 1983-84 as a whole would be available by the close of the main season that is some time by the end of May, 1984.

Extension in Scope of Command Area Development Programme

7648. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to extend the scope of Command Area Development Programme to cover some more irrigation Projects ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government in this regard, project-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is only one proposal of the State Government of Haryana for extending the scope of the Command Area Development Programme to cover some more irrigation projects, which is pending for consideration of Government of India for want of certain clarifications from the State Government.

(b) The four projects are Western Yamuna Canal, Bhakra, Shivani Lift Irrigation and Loharu Lift Irrigation.

Implementation of Minikit Scheme

7649. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Minikit Schemes has been implemented ;

(b) the number of farmers who have been given the benefit of Minikit Scheme in those States since the inception of the Scheme ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Minikit Schemes have been implemented in all the States.

(b) and (c). Prior to Sixth Plan, minikit scheme were started mainly for pre-testing of pre-released varieties by way of research support, particularly in case of Food Crops. During the Sixth Plan, this programme has been re-oriented as a tool to popularise improved varieties. The progress of distribution since 1980-81 is given below :

Year	Minikit distributed (number in lakh)
1980-81	1.05
1981-82	6.12
1982-83	24.54
1983-84	49.20

Import of Rice from Thailand

7650. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to buy rice from Thailand ;
- (b) if so, the total tonnes of rice proposed to be purchased from Thailand ;
- (c) whether the Thailand rice will be delivered in 1984-85 ; and
- (d) the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Government has already contracted import of 3.70 lakh tonnes of rice from Thailand during 1983-84. As per contracted delivery schedule, a quantity of 0.75 lakh tonnes is to be delivered during 1984-85.

(d) The Government always keeps open its options to import rice, if and when considered necessary and feasible.

Role of F.P.O. Authorities

7651. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether all fruits and food processing units are covered under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act ;
- (b) the role of the Fruit Products Order, 1955 ;
- (c) the responsibility of FPO authorities after licensing a factory or testing samples ;
- (d) whether there have been any cases of complaints after FPO authorities have made inspection and what action has been taken against the erring F.P.O. officials ; and
- (e) the need to have two bodies supervising one industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) All fruit/food processing units are covered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. However, fruit and vegetable processing units covered under the Fruit Products Order, 1955 are not required to take a licence for manufacture etc. under that Act.

(b) The Fruit Products Order (FPO) requires the manufacturers of such products to take a licence under the Order and regulates the quality of the products produced and marketed by them.

(c) After a factory is licensed, the FPO authorities continue to be responsible for ensuring that it complies with the provisions of the Order. In respect of samples which after testing are found not to conform to the standards prescribed, they have to take such action as may be warranted under the order.

(d) There has been no such case in the recent past.

(e) The two authorities are supplementing each other's efforts in regulating the quality of the fruit products.

Crisis in Sugar Industry in Maharashtra

7652. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES, be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware that many sugar plants in the country and particularly in Maharashtra are in crisis due to complete breakdown of the plan for equitable supply of sugarcane to all units ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that sugar production is likely to decline during the current season ; and
- (d) if so, what steps are being taken to regulate the supply of sugarcane to these units so that sugar production may not suffer and also save the sugar industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Ensuring the supply of sugarcane to sugar mills is the concern of the State Governments.

No formal reports have been received by the Central Government about sugar mills in Maharashtra facing a crisis due to a breakdown in any plan for supply of sugarcane to sugar mills.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The expected drop in sugar production is not attributable to any in-equitable supply of cane to mills. The drop in production has been caused by a number of factors, the primary one being the varied change in agro-climatic conditions immediately preceding the beginning of the current Sugar Year.

दूध और दूधउत्पादों का उत्पादन

7653. श्री छोतू गाई गामित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय राज्य-वार कितनी मात्रा में दूध और दूध उत्पादों का उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) सरकार ने डेयरी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या दूध की डेरियां स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है;

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को कोई विशेष रियायतें दी जाती हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए राज्य-वार अनुमानित दुग्ध उत्पादन विवरण-1 में दिया गया है।

दुग्ध चूर्ण, शिशु दुग्ध आहार तथा माल्टेड दुग्ध

आहार का राज्यवार अनुमानित उत्पादन विवरण-2 में दिया गया है।

(ख) सरकार ने आपरेशन फ्लड कार्यक्रम, जिसमें सहकारी धारणाओं पर आधारित व्यवहार्य, आधुनिक तथा आत्मपोषी डेयरी उद्योग को स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है, के माध्यम से डेयरी विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।

(ग) आपरेशन फ्लड-2 के अन्तर्गत भारतीय डेयरी निगम द्वारा राज्य क्रियान्वयन एजेंसियों को 30 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 70 प्रतिशत कृष्ण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ) समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत पशुपालन तथा डेयरी योजनाओं के महित आय सूजन योजनाओं को शुरू करने के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। इस कार्यक्रम में भूमिदीन कृषि मजदूरों, सीमान्त किसानों, छोटे किसानों, ग्रामीण दस्तकारों, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उन सभी परिवारों जिनकी आय 350 रुपए से कम है, को शामिल करने का लक्ष्य है। इस संबंध में जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार राज सहायता और कृष्ण के रूप में 30 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दी जानी चाहिए।

विशेष पशुधन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के तहत 4 से 32 महीने के संकर प्रजनित औसरों को चारा प्रदान करने के लिए राजसहायता दी जाती है। छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को भी राजसहायता दी जाती है।

विवरण-1

वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए राज्यवार अनुमानित दुग्ध उत्पादन

राज्य	दूध उत्पादन (हजार मीटरी टन)
1	2

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश

2500

1

2

1

2

2. असम	543	13. मेघालय	60
3. बिहार	2133	14. नागालैंड	4
4. गुजरात	2317	15. उड़ीसा	322
5. हरियाणा	2300	16. पंजाब	3599
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	358	17. राजस्थान	3400
7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	270	18. तमिलनाडु	1900
8. कर्नाटक	1350	19. त्रिपुरा	18.5
9. केरल	1010	20. उत्तर प्रदेश	6203
10. मध्य प्रदेश	2510	21. पश्चिम बंगाल	2012
11. महाराष्ट्र	1857	22. सिक्किम	19
12. मणिपुर	63		

विवरण II

वर्ष 1983 के दौरान दुग्ध चूर्ण, शिशु दुग्ध आहार, माल्टेड
दुग्ध आहार का राज्यवार अनुमानित उत्पादन

मात्रा मीटरी टन में (अनंतिम)

राज्य का नाम	दुग्ध चूर्ण	शिशु दुग्ध आहार	माल्टेड दुग्ध आहार
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1

2

3

4

1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6410	2370	3990
2.	बिहार	18	—	—
3.	गुजरात	15930	28050	1150

1

2

3

4

4.	हरियाणा	1283	2423	—
5.	महाराष्ट्र	3750	—	5667
6.	राजस्थान	2108	648	—
7.	पंजाब	12918	9076	8028
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1591	3297	—
9.	तमिलनाडु	2220	—	1
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	491	—	—
11.	कर्नाटक	516	9	—

मकानों के निर्माण के लिए गुजरात को स्वीकृत धनराशि

राज्य में आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्ग के लिए आवास का सम्बन्ध है लक्ष्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

7654. श्री छोतू भाई गामित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान समाज के आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्गों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण के लिए गुजरात सरकार को कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई और इस संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मत्लिकार्जुन) : आवास राज्य का विषय होने के कारण सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों द्वारा स्वयं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल समेकित ऋण तथा समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में सहायता देती है। ये किसी भी योजना से संबद्ध नहीं होते हैं।

जहां तक गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात

1981-82

सुलभता से उपलब्ध नहीं है

1982-83

17,546 एकक

1983-84

15,000 एकक

Regularisation of Casual Labourers in
C.P.W.D.

7655. SHRI K.B.S. MANI :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in C.P.W.D., Delhi are automati-

cally made regular after working for certain number of days ;

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

(c) the number of casual labourers in C.P.W.D., Delhi who have been made regular during the last one year ;

(d) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 264.

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

(e) No. In C.P.W.D. Casual Labourers are appointed on regular posts which are required to be filled by Direct Recruitment, subject to availability of vacancies and fulfilment of requisite conditions by the workers.

Irrigation Potential in Saurashtra

7656. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

Statement

Details of ongoing and New Major/Medium Irrigation Schemes in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat

(Rs. Crores / Th.ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Est. Cost	Exp. upto March 1983	Utl. pot.	Pot. created upto June 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Ongoing Schemes					
A.	Major Schemes	Nil			Not available
B.	Medium Schemes				
1.	Sukhbhadar	13.97	7.03	6.86	—
2.	Machhundri	11.34	8.34	N.A.	—

(a) the percentage of irrigation achieved in Saurashtra region of Gujarat as against irrigation potential upto the end of 1983 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Saurashtra region of Gujarat is backward in regard to irrigation facilities ;

(c) if so, what are the details of the irrigation projects going on in this region ; and

(d) the details of the irrigation facilities likely to be provided in this region during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the achievement made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Irrigation plans of the States are discussed in the Planning Commission as a whole and not region-wise. As such separate information for a particular region of a State is not available.

During the planned development 40 major/medium schemes with a potential of about 1.46 lakh hectares have been completed in Saurashtra region. Further 48 medium and 2 modernisation schemes are under implementation during the Sixth Plan. Minor irrigation projects are sanctioned by the States and therefore the information in respect of minor irrigation projects in the region is not available at the Centre.

The details of the on-going and new medium schemes proposed by the Gujarat Government at the time of discussion for annual plan 1984-85 are given in the enclosed Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Uben		6.45	6.29	N.A.	Not available
4. Kalindri		1.81	1.81	1.25	—
5. Shingoda		3.00	2.89	3.73	—
6. Ambajal		0.99	0.97	1.52	—
7. Raval		3.53	3.30	N.A.	—
8. Amipur		3.70	1.87	6.76	—
9. Hiran(s)		5.54	5.04	N.A.	—
10. Kalubhar		11.30	7.48	3.93	—
11. Bagad		4.07	3.40	1.53	—
12. Rajwal(p)		4.32	3.12	3.28	—
13. Venu-II		13.69	7.48	5.29	—
14. Aji-II		8.19	5.09	2.39	—
15. Aji-III		22.84	10.28	6.84	—
16. Dhami-II		7.42	4.73	2.44	—
17. Phophal		3.57	3.56	4.06	—
18. Chhaparwadi		2.90	2.88	N.A.	—
19. Ghodadhari		2.60	1.99	N.A.	—
20. Und (Jivapur)		28.90	12.87	5.33	—
21. Sani		8.64	2.14	3.24	—

Modernisation of Schemes

22. Machhu-I	6.92	—	9.95 (Additional 2.61)
23. Shetrunji	14.40	—	35.00 (Additional 0.20)

1	2	3	4	5	6
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II. New Schemes

A. Major Schemes		Nil		Not available	Not available
B. Medium Schemes					
1. Raidy		3.17	1.03	—	—
2. Hamirpur		2.55	0.79	—	—
3. Kharo		3.51	3.38	—	—
4. Lakhanka		2.31	1.80	—	—
5. Keriyed		1.26	0.01	—	—
6. Dared (Melan)		5.43	0.01	—	—
7. Mithapur		8.18	0.01	—	—
8. Sonangmati		2.35	0.95	—	—
9. Rangmati		2.39	1.15	—	—
10. Dai (Minsar)		3.96	2.84	—	—
11. Und-II		7.48	0.01	—	—
12. Vardi		2.67	0.01	—	—
13. Vrajani		2.80	0.81	—	—
14. Ani		8.40	0.14	—	—
15. Ozat		4.52	0.01	—	—
16. Sangawadi		1.53	0.01	—	—
17. Ramnath		3.83	0.01	—	—
18. Ozat-II		15.92	0.01	—	—
19. Uben		9.06	0.01	—	—
20. Nyari-II		4.61	0.58	—	—
21. Karmal		3.15	2.37	—	—
22. Bangawadi		2.70	0.12	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Malgadh	0.78	0.46	—	—
24.	Ishwaria	1.14	0.71	—	—
25.	Aji-IV	6.47	0.01	—	—
26.	Machhu-III	3.80	0.01	—	—
27.	Machhu-II	20.44	2.54	—	—
Total		134.42	18.78	—	—

Maintenance of Asiad Flats

7657. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

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

(a) the expenditure incurred monthly in the maintenance of Asiad flats ; and

(b) the use of which these flats are put to at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Monthly average expenditure on maintenance and operation of various services including civil, Electrical and Horticulture Works of estates in Asian Games Villages Complex is Rs. 4 lakhs.

(b) The process of disposal of the flats to non-resident Indians, Public Sector Undertakings is in hand.

Promotion to Post of Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D.

7658. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING

be pleased to state :

(a) total number of posts of Assistant Engineers in CPWD filled up by Departmental Examination and by promotion in 1984, separately ;

(b) the number of Civil and Electrical Assistant Engineers working on ad-hoc basis in CPWD till 1977 and the last date of ad-hoc promotion of the senior-most Junior Engineer, separately ;

(c) latest recruitment rules for the post of Assistant Engineers in CPWD ;

(d) total number of vacancies of Assistant Engineers in CPWD as on 31 December, 1983 for civil and electrical, separately ;

(e) total vacancies of Assistant Engineers in CPWD in Civil and Electrical including new posts during 1984-85, in details ; and

(f) total number of Junior Engineers and Assistant Engineers in Civil and Electrical working in the Department as on 31 December, 1983 ?

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

(a)

	By Deptt.	By pro- Examina- tion	motion
Asstt. Eng. (Civil)	20	17	
Asstt. Eng. (Elect.)	Nil	Nil	

(b) The number of ad-hoc promotions made upto 5.2.1977 i.e., the date of amendment of Recruitment Rules, is given below :

(i) Asstt. Engineers (Civil)	319
(ii) Asstt. Engineers (Elect.)	136

The last date of ad-hoc promotion in the case of Junior Engineers (Civil) is 20.11.76 and that in the case of Junior Engineer (Elect.) is 1.2.1977.

(c) The Recruitment Rules for the post of Assistant Engineers (Civil and Electrical) published in the Gazette of India vide Ministry of W and H Notification No. SRO-1842 and 1844 dated 21st May, 1954, respectively and amended from time to time.

(d) Assistant Engineer (Civil)	28
Assistant Engineer (Elect.)	10
(e) Assistant Engineer (Civil)	
No. of retirement	17
No. of retirement in higher grades	43
Total :	60

Assistant Engineer (Elect.)

No. of retirements	3
No. of retirements in higher grades	—
Total :	3

There is a ban on the creation of new posts and therefore, the number of posts due to new creation cannot be anticipated.

(f) Junior Engineer (Civil)	3899
Junior Engineer (Elect.)	1603
Asstt. Engineer (Civil)	1193
Asstt. Engineer (Elect.)	398

Present Strength of Officers in C.P.W.D.

7659. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength (working and sanctioned, separately) of the officers in CPWD, viz., Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers, Civil and Electrical, separately ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to review the existing cadre structure of Class I, Class II, Class III Engineering Cadre ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the CPWD has approved the proposal of filling up the post of Assistant Engineer to Superintending Engineer by Executive Engineers and EE to CE by Superintending Engineers ; and

(d) if so, how the promotional stagnation of Junior Engineers for the post of Assistant Engineer is being controlled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) The present strength of the various grades is given below :—

	Sanctioned Strength	In position
1	2	3
Civil		
Chief Engineer (Level-I)	8	7
Chief Engineer (Level-II)	8	8

1

2

3

Superintending Engineer	66	63
Executive Engineers	356	323
Assistant Executive Engineer	123	67
Assistant Engineer	1164	1193
Junior Engineers	4185	3899
Electrical		
Chief Engineer (Level-I)	1	1
Chief Engineer (Level-II)	1	1
Superintending Engineer	18	18
Executive Engineer	98	98
Assistant Executive Engineer	32	22
Assistant Engineer	404	398
Junior Engineer	1625	1603

(b) The cadre review proposals in respect of Group 'A' services are under consideration of the Government. Since the matter is at consideration stage only, details cannot be indicated. The cadre review proposals of Group 'B' have not been formulated as yet.

As regards Group 'C' an Expert Committee set up by the Government in August 1982 had conducted a cadre review but its recommendations could not be processed in view of the setting up of Fourth Pay Commission.

(c) No.

(d) This will be taken care of in the cadre review of Group 'B' services. For the present, promotion of Junior Engineers to the post of Assistant Engineer is being regulated in accordance with the Recruitment Rules or the post of Assistant Engineers.

दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के ब्यय में वृद्धि

7660. श्री भीमसिंह :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना का ब्यय गत तीन वर्षों से लगातार बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है और इस वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस खर्च को कम करने के प्रयास किए गए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकाना) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों का व्यय निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	व्यय (गैर-योजना) (करोड़ रुपए)
1981-82	27.18
1982-83	34.28
1983-84	41.10 (अनन्तिम)

व्यय में वृद्धि होने के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित है :—

- (1) संसाधित दूध की मात्रा में वृद्धि।
- (2) कच्चे दूध के खरीद मूल्य में वृद्धि।
- (3) भारतीय डेयरी निगम द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा बटर आयल के खरीद मूल्यों में वृद्धि।
- (4) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा खपत किए गए डीजल, फारनेंस आयल, कोशले, टायर-ट्यूब तथा अन्य सामग्री के खरीद मूल्यों में वृद्धि।
- (5) वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि तथा समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत मंहार्डाई भत्ते तथा अन्तरिम राहत में वृद्धि।

(ग) और (घ) कुल व्यय का लगभग 80 प्रतिशत भाग कच्चे दूध, सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा बटर आयल की खरीद से संबंधित है। बटर आयल तथा सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण के मूल्य भारतीय डेयरी निगम द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। कच्चे दूध के मूल्य को प्रति वर्ष संशोधित किया जाता है ताकि राज्य डेयरी फैडरेशनों के माध्यम से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को अधिक दूध सप्लाई करने के लिए किसानों को कुछ अधिक पारिश्रमिक दिया जा सके। इसी

प्रकार वेतन एवं मजदूरी में वृद्धि करना भी अपरिहार्य है। तथापि, उपयोग क्षमता में सुधार करके तथा संभाल कार्य में होने वाली क्षतियों तथा बोतलों की टूट-फूट को नियन्त्रित करके प्रचालन खर्च में वृद्धि पर समुचित नियंत्रण रखना संभव हो गया है। 1983-84 के दौरान प्रचालन खर्च दूध के कुल उत्पादन लागत का लगभग 18 प्रतिशत है, जबकि 1981-82 के दौरान यह लगभग 20 प्रतिशत था।

हाऊर्सिंग सोसायटियों को भूमि के आबंटन

7661. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाऊर्सिंग सोसायटियां दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पंजीकृत हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्ष-वार कितनी सोसायटियां पंजीकृत की गईं;

(ग) इनमें से कितनी सोसायटियों को वर्ष-वार भूमि आबंटित कर दी गई है;

(घ) सोसायटियों को भूमि किन मानदण्डों के आधार पर आबंटित की गई है; और

(ङ) इन सोसायटियों द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को अग्रिम के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। जुलाई-अगस्त 1981 में भूमि के आबंटन के लिए पंजीकरण हेतु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सामूहिक ग्रुप आवास समितियों से आवेदन पत्र मांगे थे। 453 सामूहिक ग्रुप आवास समितियोंने भूमि के आबंटन के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को आवेदन किया था।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 424 सामूहिक ग्रुप आवास समितियों को भूमि आबंटित कर दी है। वर्षावार आबंटन नीचे दिए गए हैं:—

1982 262

1983 162

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उन सामूहिक ग्रुप आवास समितियों को भूमि आबंटित की है जिन्होंने भूमि की पूरी कीमत अदा कर दी है और जिन्हें पंजीयक सहकारी समिति, दिल्ली तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्धारित औपचारिकताओं को पूरा कर दिया है।

(ङ) इन समितियों ने भूमि की लागत के रूप में 47 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अग्रिम रूप में अदा की थी।

Irrigation Projects with Foreign Aid

7662. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projects in hand of his Ministry which are under foreign aid during the last five years giving year-wise break-up and amount involved ; .

(b) whether the above projects are in progress as per schedule and if not, reasons for the same ; and

(c) how many foreigners are working on these projects and amount of expenditure incurred by Government during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). During the last 5 years, 34 projects were finalised for foreign assistance. The details of these projects and amounts involved are given in the Statement attached. Of these, 2 projects were expected to be completed by March, 1983. Out of these, only one project namely UP Public Tubewell Phase I has been completed within the stipulated period. The UNDP Scheme relating to Flood Forecasting System in India has been delayed due to later decision to develop indigenously electronic equipment, which necessitated complete revision of the time table for the project, and delay in supply of electronic equipments for the scheme by Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd. The stipulated completion date of the remaining projects has not yet over.

(c) No foreigner is employed on the World Bank Project. However, UNDP experts and experts from World Bank visit the project for monitoring evaluation and to provide advisory services.

Ex-patriate specialists are working on some of the projects as Project Coordinators or Chief Technical Advisers. There are : A Project Coordinator on the USAID assisted Irrigation Technology and Management Projects for Maharashtra and M.P. Minor Irrigation Projects ; Similarly Ground Water studies in coastal Kerala Project assisted by SIDA, Flood Forecasting Unit System Engineering ; Projects of CWD are also employing one Expatriate Chief Project Coordinator each. The expenditure on the Consultants/Project Coordinators is being funded through USAID, UNDP assistance as the case may be.

Statement

List of Irrigation Project where Agreement for Foreign Assistance Signed during Last Five Years

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Lending Agency	Year of Agreement signed (Financial Year)	Projected date of completion <u>Original</u> <u>Revised</u>	Amount of Assistance (US Dollars) (Million)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Suvernarekha Irrigation (Bihar and Orissa) Project (Cr. 1289-IN)	IDA	1982-83	31.3.86	127.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Second Gujarat Irrigation Project (Cr. 1011-IN)	IDA	1980-81	30.4.85	175.00
3.	Haryana Irrigation-II Project (Cr. 1319-IN)	IDA	1982-83	31.3.87	150.00
4.	Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project (Cr. 1116-IN)	IDA	1980-81	31.3.85	54.00
5.	Kallada Irrigation and Tree crop Development Project				
	(a) Credit 1269-IN	IDA	1982-83	60.00	
	(b) Loan 2186	IBRD	1982-83	31.3.86	20.00
6.	Second Maharashtra Irrigation Project (Cr. 954-IN)	IDA	1980-81	31.12.84	210.00
7.	Maharashtra water Utilisation Project				
	(a) Credit 1383-IN	IDA	1983-84	32.00	
	(b) Loan 2301-IN	IBRD	1983-84	31.8.89	22.70
8.	MP Medium Irrigation Project (Cr. 1108-IN)	IDA	1980-81	31.3.86	140.00
9.	MP Major Irrigation Project (Cr. 1177-IN)	IDA	1981-82	30.6.86	220.00
10.	Chambal (MP) Irrigation Project (Cr. 1288-IN)	IDA	1982-83	30.6.86	31.00
11.	Mahanadi Barrage Project (Cr. 1078-IN)	IDA	1980-81	31.3.86	83.00
12.	Orissa Irrigation-II Project (Cr. 1397-IN)	IDA	1983-84	31.3.87	105.00
13.	Punjab Irrigation Project (Cr. 1397-IN)	IDA	1979-80	30.6.84	129.00
14.	UP Public Tubewells-I Project (Cr. 1004-IN)	IDA	1980-81	31.3.83	18.00
15.	Second UP Public Tubewells Project (Cr. 1332-IN)	IDA	1982-83	31.3.87	101.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Artificial Recharge studies	UNDP	1980-81	April '85	0.54
17.	Soil Dynamics Lab. CSMRS	UNDP	1982-83	May '86	1.09
18.	Research and Testing facilities in Rockfills, CSMRS	UNDP	1981-82	Sept. '85	1.28
19.	Hydraulic Structure Res. Centre	UNDP	1981-82	Dec. '84	4.17
20.	Research on behaviour of concrete under High Triaxial Streams, CSMRS	UNDP	1982-83	Aug. '86	1.37
21.	Research and Testing for Rock Mechanics, CSMRS	UNDP	1982-83	Sept. '87	1.82
22.	Institute of water studies Madras.	UNDP	1983-84	July '85	0.27
23.	Studies on the use of saline water in the Command Area of Irrigation Projects, Haryana.	UNDP	1982-83	May '84	0.88
24.	Drainage of Black Cotton Soil under Irrigation Agricultural in Maharashtra	UNDP	1983-84	Nov. '86	0.50
25.	Water and Power Information System	UNDP	1982-83	June '85	0.84
26.	Flood Forecasting System in India.	UNDP	1979-80	Sept. '82 Dec. '84	1.49
27.	Improvement of Irrigation through Canal lining and compaction of embankments	UNDP	1983-84	June '86	0.57
28.	Ground Water studies in coastal Kerala including Silent Valley area Kerala.	SIDA	1982-83	Nov. '87	Sweden Kr. 7 million
29.	Rajasthan Medium Irrigation Project	USAID	1980-81	30.6.85	36.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Irrigation Management and Training Project	USAID	1983-84	30.9 90	51.00
31.	Maharashtra Irrigation and Technology and Management Project	USAID	1982-83	31.3.87	47.00
32.	MP Irrigation Project	USAID	1983-84	30.9.89	46.00
33.	The preparation of Techno-economic feasibility study for and the setting up of an enterprise for the manfr. of pre-fabricated components for construction of canal linings in the Gujarat State.	USSR	1980-81	Report submitted in 1983	Financing under the Roubles 520 Million
34.	Application of directional blasting techniques in the construction of Dams (in Himachal Pradesh)	USSR	1980-81		

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य

7663. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य देश में इस प्रकार के कार्य करना है जो स्थाई स्वरूप के हैं ; ग्रामों के लिए लाभदायक हैं और स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों के रूप में हो सकते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने के बाद किन-किन राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक भूमि को सामाजिक वानिकी के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है और कितना क्षेत्र इसके अन्तर्गत लाया गया है ; सड़क के दोनों ओर पेड़ लगाए गए हैं ; फलदार वृक्ष लगाए गए हैं और कितने पेड़ लगाए गए हैं ; अनुसूचित जन-जाति समुदायों के लिए आवासीय मकान बनाए गए हैं, पीने के पानी के कुएं खोदे गए हैं और बाढ़

नियंत्रण के लिए लघु सिचाई योजनाएं पूरी की गई हैं ; और

(ग) क्षेत्रवार, राज्य-वार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार इस पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिथ) : (क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन करने के अलावा ग्रामीण आधारभूत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए टिकाऊ स्वरूप की सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का निर्माण करना भी है ।

(ख) 1980-81 से लेकर 1983-84 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्मित की गयी परिसम्पत्तियों से संबंधित राज्य-वार स्थिति विवरण-1 से 4 में दी गयी है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-8184/84]

(ग) सामाजिक वानिकी और केवल अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाले कार्यों को छोड़कर इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मद-वार व्यय की सूचना एकत्र नहीं की जा रही है। धर्ष 1980-81 से लेकर 1983-84 में सामाजिक वानिकी और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों को पूर्णतया लाभ पहुंचाने वाले कार्यों के अन्तर्गत हुआ व्यय विवरण-5 और 6 में दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए LT-8184/84] ।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों का नियमित किया जाना

7664. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह मन्त्रालय के कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग ने दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 1984 के कान्जा० सं० 49014(3)83-प्र० (सी०) द्वारा आदेश जारी किए हैं कि यदि कोई कर्मचारी 240 दिन की सेवा पूरी कर लेता है, तो वह नियमित किए जाने का हकदार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केंलो०नि०वि के पूछताछ कार्यालय में 1980 से काम कर रहे ऐसे कितने मिस्त्री, बढ़ी, पेंटर, और ब्रेलदार हैं जिन्होंने 240 दिन से अधिक की सेवा पूरी कर ली है किन्तु उन्हें नियमित नहीं किया गया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, नहीं। गृह मन्त्रालय के 5 जनवरी, 1984 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के अनुसार वह दैनिक मजदूरी वाला कर्मचारी जिसकी सेवावधि दो वर्षों (केवल 240 दिन ही नहीं) की हो गई हो, को नियमित नियुक्ति के लिए लिया सकता है।

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

Production of Cashew

7665. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the target set during 1983-84 for production of cashew ;
- (b) the names of the States where cashew plantation has been taken up in 1983-84 ;
- (c) the performance of each State in the production of cashew during 1983-84 ; and
- (d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No specific target for Cashew production was fixed for 1983-84.

(b) The cashew plantation programme was taken up in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Tripura and the Union Territory of Goa during 1983-84.

(c) and (d). No official estimates of area and production of cashew are released and hence the production of cashewnut for the year 1983-84 is not available. However, according to rough estimates production of cashewnut in 1981-82 was 1,95,760 tonnes.

Loss in Super Bazar of Delhi during 1982-83

7666. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) the total profit or loss of the Super Bazar of Delhi in 1982-83 ;
- (b) the total loss incurred from its inception ; and
- (c) the measures adopted so far to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) As per the provisional

Balance Sheet for the year 1982-83, Super Bazar earned a net profit of Rs. 34.50 lakhs.

(b) In the initial period of six years of operation from 1966-67 to 1971-72, Super Bazar had incurred a loss of Rs. 100.05 lakhs. Since 1972-73, it has been running on profit. The estimated cumulative loss as on 30.6.1983 is Rs. 17.29 lakhs.

(c) The management of the Super Bazar has taken several steps to improve its working. These include increase in sales turn-over, economy in overheads, better inventory management, Managing its business with its own resources etc.

Guidelines for Purchase of Commodities by Super Bazar

7667. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are guidelines for the purchase of commodities for sales through the Super Bazar outlets in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the broad features of the purchase policy or the guidelines ; and

(c) whether Super Bazars have virtually been turned into display counters of products of the big private firms and of the multinational companies in many areas, particularly in the area of soaps and tooth pastes ?

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

(b) All purchases, as far as possible are made direct from the manufacturers or their authorised stockists/distributors/agents on rates applicable at first point of distribution. Items like pulses, spices etc. are procured from the National Consumers Cooperative Federation subject to their availability and competitiveness of rates vis-a-vis the wholesale market. Similarly, fruits, vegetables and eggs are procured from NAFED. Textiles are procured directly from the mills, in most of the cases, through National Consumers Cooperative Federation. A

Purchase Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Vice-President of Super Bazar guides and oversees the work relating to purchases. The purchase policy of Super Bazar is reviewed by its Managing Committee from time to time.

(c) No, Sir.

Development of Inter-State River Valley Projects

7668. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken several measures for the development of inter-State river valley projects in the country during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the funds earmarked for this purpose in the above plan period ;

(c) the details of the amount spent on different Inter-State river valley projects ; and

(d) what are the developmental measures taken in the Inter-State river valley projects like Hirakud, Machhkund and Rengali in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). While recommending funds for irrigation plans of States, the Working Group of the Planning Commission recommends adequate outlays within the constraints of resources of the States. The details of outlays/progress during the VI Plan of Inter-State projects are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(d) Hirakud and Rengali are Multi-Purpose projects which provide irrigation benefits to the State of Orissa only. For the Hirakud project, the full potential of 251.15 thousand ha. is already under utilisation. On the Rengali project the anticipated expenditure upto March, 1984 is Rs. 2672.91 lakhs on the construction of dam and Rs. 3669.33 lakhs on irrigation project under irrigation sector. Machhkund is a hydro-electric project which has already been completed.

Statement

Statement showing progress of ongoing inter-state projects

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest estima- ted cost	VI Plan outlay	Likely expendi- ture by March, 1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Tungabhadra HLC St. II				
	Andhra Pradesh	71.30	18.57	47.00
	Karnataka	15.00	0.74	11.73
2. Bansagar				
	Bihar	27.87	16.50	19.68
	Madhya Pradesh	367.35	42.00	83.25
	Uttar Pradesh	65.00	21.00	20.50
3. Mahi Bajajsagar				
	Gujarat	45.35	35.63	38.61
	Rajasthan (Unit-I and II)	82.64	32.03	73.95
4. Beas Unit-I and Extension				
	Punjab	13.82	1.22	13.66
	Haryana	9.22	0.81	9.10
	Rajasthan	4.05	0.37	4.03
5. Beas Unit II and Extension				
	Punjab	62.08	6.58	58.61
	Haryana	41.38	4.40	39.23
	Rajasthan	145.84	15.45	136.80
6. New Okhla Barrage				
	Haryana	8.00	8.00	2.00
	Rajasthan	1.25	1.25	1.25
7. Rajghat				
	Madhya Pradesh	145.23	21.00	41.28
	Uttar Pradesh	115.00	60.00	51.06

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8. Urmil				
Madhya Pradesh	9.96	6.16	9.96	
Uttar Pradesh	10.00	6.97	6.58	
9. Gurgaon Canal				
Haryana	16.83	2.34	15.34	
Rajasthan	10.93	6.23	10.36	
10. Chambal				
Rajasthan	52.38	14.85	50.48	
Madhya Pradesh	86.64	11.10	86.07	
11. Gandak				
Bihar	427.61	185.00	373.00	
Uttar Pradesh	103.45	17.00	105.45	
12. New Tajwala Barrage				
Haryana	26.00	22.91	17.32	
Uttar Pradesh	15.00	Nil	0.10	
13. Tilla				
Maharashtra	85.02	3.44	4.61	
Goa		12.72	—	
14. Sardar Sarovar				
Gujarat	4357.00	300.00	267.16	
Madhya Pradesh		—	—	
Rajasthan		299.70	—	
15. Subarnarekha				
Bihar	665.20	55.00	88.16	
Orissa	391.41	Nil	13.59	
West Bengal	161.46	0.13	0.46	
16. Sutlej Yamuna Link				
Haryana	214.00	102.02	97.00	
Punjab		5.00	4.34	

Growth of Agriculture in Drought Prone Areas of Orissa

7669. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the specific steps taken in the drought prone areas in Orissa for the growth of agriculture in 1983-84 ;

(b) the amount earmarked in 1984-85 for the development of agriculture in those areas ;

(c) the various schemes proposed to be implemented for the development of agriculture in financial year 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme schemes of agriculture as detailed below were taken up in 1983-84 :

1. Soil Conservation
2. Pasture development
3. Soil survey
4. Soil and water management works
5. Crop Husbandry.

(b) to (d). The amount allocated under the DPAP in Orissa for 1984-85 is Rs. 585.00 lakhs to be shared equally between the Government of India and the State Government. Sector-wise allocation of funds and details of schemes will be available only after the State Government finalises the annual plan for the programme.

Implementation of Small Farmer Development Agency Scheme in Orissa

7670. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Small Farmers Development Agency Scheme has been implemented in

different districts in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the number of blocks in Orissa covered under S.F.D.A. Scheme so far during the Sixth Plan ;

(c) the number of beneficiaries covered under SFDA Scheme ; and

(d) the details of the developmental programmes taken up in those blocks ?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Small Farmers Development Agency Scheme (SFDA) was merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with effect from 2.10.1980 and the IRDP is under implementation in all the districts in Orissa.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Development of Agriculture in Orissa in Backward Areas

7671. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sought a report from the Government of Orissa regarding the details of the programmes being implemented for development of agriculture in Orissa, particularly in the areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society including backward classes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount of Central assistance given to that State for the purpose in 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the progress achieved so far ; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose for the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the current practice,

Central Plan Assistance for the State Plans is given in the shape of block loans and block grants. It is not related to any scheme, project or sector. The amount of Central Plan Assistance released to the Government of Orissa was Rs. 145.36 crores during 1982-83 and Rs. 162.72 crores during 1983-84.

(d) The amount of Central Plan Assistance earmarked for 1984-85 is Rs. 172.29 crores.

News-Item "Growing Unrest among Forest Service Officers"

7672. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in "The Hindustan Times" dated 17 March, 1984 under the caption 'Growing Unrest Among Forest Service Officers' ;

(b) if so, facts regarding stagnation in the service and the bleak chances of promotion as compared to the IAS ; and

(c) the likely date by which Government would initiate any action to remove the frustration among the service and make it attractive ?

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

(b) and (c). Officers of the All India Services are allocated to the States. Their promotions in the State Cadres depend on factors like total strength of cadre, availability of vacancies, etc. The officers of the Indian Forest Service have been representing for parity with the officers of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service in the matter of pay scales and other service conditions. This aspect is to be examined by the Fourth Central Pay Commission.

Restriction on Multi-Storeyed Buildings

7673. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has put some restrictions on construction of multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi ; if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether Government have advised the State Governments and Union Territories to put restrictions for such constructions ; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) For the construction of buildings in the Union Territory of Delhi the maximum heights prescribed are indicated below :

1. In case of residential (Group housing development) maximum height is 36.58 metres (120') in respect of Govt. point block buildings where overhead water tank is provided, otherwise maximum height is 24.4 metres (80').

2. For institutional buildings, the maximum height is restricted to 24.4 metres (80') when lift and other necessary service are provided and 13.72 metres (45') if such services are not adequately provided.

3. The Hotels, Boarding Houses, Guest Houses, Hostels, Lodging Houses and Motels (Building Standards) Regulations, 1977 specify the maximum height of the hotel buildings as 36.58 metres (120'), which can be relaxed by the DDA/Delhi Urban Art Commission subject to the clearance of the Civil Aviation Department.

4. In Metropolitan City Centre/district centres for commercial/office buildings, the height of the individual building is based on comprehensive scheme under which such building is proposed to be constructed.

(b) No. Urban Development is a State subject. Sanction of building plan is done by local bodies etc. in consonance with land use regulations, building by laws, master plan regulations and allied legal provisions.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to Change Law for Free Transfer of D.D.A. Flats

7674. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY;
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to bring some changes in law in terms of lease for free transfer of flats allotted to individuals by Delhi Development Authority and other Housing Boards ;

(b) the States and Union Territories which have changed the law for free transfer of flats constructed and distributed by Housing Boards ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). Housing is a State subject. State Governments/U.Ts. are free to implement various social housing schemes and work out their modalities in accordance with their needs and priorities. It is, therefore, for them to decide the mode of allotment of plots/flats. The question of abolition or modification of the lease hold system relating to residential leases in Delhi is being examined in all its aspects.

Assistance to Gujarat for Irrigation Projects

7675. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will

the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance asked for by Gujarat for major, medium and minor irrigation projects during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the amount actually allotted ;

(c) the details of work done during the said period ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the amount allotted was not sufficient to carry out the plan ; and

(e) if so, the provision made for the year 1984-85 and the details of irrigation scheme sent by Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are funded by the State Governments themselves within the framework of their overall development plans. The central assistance is given in the form of block-loans and block-grants and is not tied to any project or sector of development. During 1982-83 the Government of Gujarat had requested for an additional outlay in the form of special additional central assistance of Rs. 36.23 crores for irrigation schemes but no additional funds could be made available.

However, the following amounts were released as fifty percent matching assistance under the Centrally sponsored minor irrigation schemes to the Government of Gujarat :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Central assistance released during	
	1982-83	1983-84
Strengthening of surface water and ground water (Minor Irrigation) Organisation.	23.00	85.30
Encouraging irrigation through the use of sprinkler/drip system Solar pump, windmill, hydrams etc.	88.10*	*

*During 1982-83, 100% central assistance (including State share) has been released to the State of Gujarat. 50% central assistance given as an advance during 1982-83 was subject to adjustment during 1983-84.

The Central assistance during 1984-85 for the above schemes is yet to be finalised.

Test Tube Goat Kids Developed by I.V.R.I.

7676. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 14 March, 1984 that the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, a leading Institute in animal health sciences, has proved the efficacy of embryo-transplant technology in goats and has produced recently what can be called "test tube kids" in its laboratory for the first time in the world ; and

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

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

(b) It has been possible to fertilise female germ cell (ova) with male germ cell (sperm) of goat in culture media outside the body (*in vitro* fertilization). On transplantation of the embryos thus developed into the foster female goats "test tube kids" were born alive. Initially, the technique was standardised in rabbits. The study of the developmental characteristics of rabbit embryo helped in planning out similar studies in goats. The attempts to fertilize goat ova in rabbit reproductive tract became successful by 1982 and in the same year the work on *in vitro* fertilization of goat ova was taken up. Transplantation of twenty embryos at 2-to 4-cell stage developed in this manner when transplanted into foster mother goats resulted in the birth of 8 kids between 2nd and 28th May, 1983.

Utilization of Central Assistance for Drought Relief Programme

7677. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various State Governments have utilised the Central assistance including foodgrains allotted to them under the drought relief programme ;

(b) if so, the details regarding such States which have utilised or utilised for other purposes also ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure better utilisation of the Central assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the Central assistance sanctioned, amount released there against and utilisation of foodgrains against the allocations made under the Drought Relief Programme for the year 1983-84 is attached. The Ceiling of Central assistance is sanctioned under different sectoral heads. On the basis of sectorwise details of expenditure furnished by the State Government, the amount is adjusted against the approved ceilings. There is no information with Government of India about utilization of assistance purposes other than those mentioned in the sanction, from any State.

(c) A fortnightly return has been prescribed to keep an upto-date information about utilisation of Central assistance under different major heads. The utilisation of Central assistance is also looked into by the Special Inter-Ministerial Teams which are sent to the States to look into the utilisation of Central assistance.

Statement

Name of the State	Ceiling of assistance sanctioned and amount released by Central Government for drought relief during 1983-84.	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocations of foodgrains under drought relief programme and its utilisation 1983-84
		Ceiling of assistance sanctioned	Amount released	(in M.T.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	28.26	26.19	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
2. Bihar	8.98	@@	9230	1583
3. Gujarat	9.18	7.60*	Nil	Nil
4. Kerala	42.46	39.57\$	3500	Nil
5. Karnataka	14.00	10.79£	12000	Not reported
6. Madhya Pradesh	22.29	21.51	18200	183
7. Maharashtra	11.63	3.15**	Nil	Nil
8. Orissa	24.65	22.05	12285	Not reported
9. Punjab	@	4.00@	Nil	Nil
10. Rajasthan	39.85	30.79Q	22100	Not reported
11. Sikkim	0.13	—££	Nil	Nil
12. Tamil Nadu	59.15	54.38£	23000	21254
13. West Bengal	30.59	16.83	15000	Not reported
14. Uttar Pradesh	1.57	1.57	Nil	Nil

@@ Met out of the Margin Money.

* Recovered Rs. 7.60 crores from the State Govt's entitlement for assistance for State Plan Schemes for 1983-84 in view of excess releases made in 1982-83.

\$ Includes Rs. 1.22 crores which was released in 1982-83.

£ Includes Rs. 6.66 crores released in 1982-83 in advance, adjusted in 1983-84.

@ This relates to Cotton crops damaged by pests, Central Team yet to visit the State.

Q Includes amount of Rs. 11.00 crores released in 1982-83 in advance.

££ Ceiling were approved in the month of March '84. No expenditure Statement has been received from the State Government.

££ Includes an amount of Rs. 6.42 crores released in Advance in 1982-83, adjusted in 1983-84.

** Rs. 5 crores had been released on ad-hoc basis during 1983-84. However, on the basis of the expenditure reported by the State Govt., their entitlement works out to Rs. 3.15 crores. Hence, the balance of Rs. 1.85 crores has been recovered from the Central assistance for State Plan for 1983-84.

Conducting of Survey regarding Potential of Establishing Refining Units of Edible Oils

7678. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have conducted any survey regarding the potential of establishing refining units of edible oils in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government would like to direct its Oil Technologist to investigate the possibility thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to prepare a plan in this regard considering the economic feasibility of the project ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government is already encouraging oil refining units in rural areas. Such units have already been registered/licensed in the cooperative/State sector and also under the auspices of the National Dairy Development Board.

Survey of Flood Affected and Barren Lands

7679. SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made study regarding the total area of flood affected and barren lands in the country ;

(b) if so, the details (in hectares) ; and

(c) whether any scheme has been initiated by Government for the protection of crops grown on flood affected lands in Bihar during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Rashtriya Barh Ayog in its Report submitted in 1980 has assessed the total flood prone area to be of the order of 40 million ha. and protectable area as 32 million ha., the area under the barren and unculturable land is estimated at 21.50 million ha. in the country.

(c) A number of schemes taken up by the Bihar Government are in the various stages of formulation and execution for providing reasonable protection to the flood affected areas which include protection of agricultural lands. The State Government has intimated protection of about 1.05 lakh ha. from floods during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Schemes from Madhya Pradesh for Providing Drinking Water Facilities

7680. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many schemes were submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government for providing drinking water facilities in rural areas during 1983-84 ;

(b) the amount sanctioned for these schemes ;

(c) whether Central Government have provided separate norms for installation of hand pumps and construction of water supply schemes in villages ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) During 1983-84, the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh submitted schemes for 388 problem villages for technical approval under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 270.152 lakhs. Out of this, schemes for 105 problem villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 113.76 lakhs were given technical approval. During 1983-84, the State Government also submitted 1581

schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 1218.392 lakhs for technical approval under the new Central Incentive Scheme based on performance. Out of this, schemes for 1208 problem villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 788.371 lakhs were given technical approval. The remaining schemes could not be approved due to non-fulfilment of the prescribed criteria or defective formulation.

(b) During 1983-84, the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh was provided grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1244.20 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. An unspent balance of Rs. 35.39 lakhs out of the previous year's grant was also available to the State Govt. During 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 600 lakhs was also released to the State Government under the new Central sector Incentive scheme for rural water supply based on performance.

(c) The guidelines prescribed for technical approval to schemes submitted by the States/U.Ts. for providing drinking water supply in problem villages under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are given below :

(d) Spot sources i.e. tubewells with hand-pumps etc. may be provided at the rate of one for 250-300 persons to ensure availability of minimum drinking water supply throughout the year.

(ii) In the case of piped water supply system, the per capita norm is 40 litres per day and the supply should be only through public standposts. No house service connections are contemplated.

(iii) The schemes are to be designed for a population of 150% as per 1971 census of population or 130% of the population of the village at the time of preparation of the project.

Guidelines to States for Providing Drinking Water Facilities

7681. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have sent some guidelines to all States for providing drinking water facilities

in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government approved the projects of water supply schemes in densely populated areas ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Water supply is a State subject. Schemes for providing drinking water facilities in rural areas are formulated, implemented and monitored by the States themselves under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State sector. However, the Centre supplements the efforts of the States by providing grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for covering villages identified as problem villages. In order to ensure that maximum number of villages are covered, the Central Government issued guidelines in 1977-78 for granting technical approval to schemes for coverage of problem villages. The guidelines prescribe the following norms for approval to schemes for the above purpose :

(i) Spot sources i.e. tubewells with hand-pumps, etc. may be provided at the rate of one for 250-300 persons to ensure availability of minimum drinking water supply throughout the year.

(ii) In the case of piped water supply system, the per capita norm is 40 litres per day and the supply should be only through public standposts. No house service connections are contemplated.

(iii) The schemes are to be designed for a population of 150 per cent as per 1971 census of population or 130% of the population of the village at the time of preparation of the project.

(c) and (d). Under the new 20 Point Programme, the endeavour is to cover all villages identified as problem villages as on 1.4.1980 with at least one source of safe

drinking water by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 31.3.1985. Out of 2,30,784 villages identified as problem villages as on 1.4.1980, 1,31,964 villages were covered till December, 1983.

Expenditure out of Funds Generated from Gifted Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil

7682. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount Government have spent out of the funds generated from gifted Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil since 1980-81 to 1983-84 for milk plant erection and equipping vis-a-vis that for milk production enhancement ; and

(b) what corrective measures Government propose to take to ensure self-reliance and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation has spent an amount of about Rs. 9012.96 lakhs towards milk processing facilities and Milk Marketing Systems and an amount of about Rs. 3607.09 lakhs towards milk production enhancement and infrastructural support for disease control from 1980-81 to 1983-84 (upto January, 1984) for Operation Flood II Project.

(b) 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 146 gms. per person per day by 1984-85. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) had reported 201 gms. of milk per head per day as the average minimum nutritional requirement. The per capita availability of milk is related to the rate of growth of population. While milk production has increased significantly, there has also been sizeable increase in population. Efforts are being made to increase milk production to meet the requirements of the growing popu-

lation.

New Breeds of Cows Evolved by AICRP

7683. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR's All India Coordinated Research Project on cattle improvement has evolved through crossbreeding new breeds of dairy type in large number ; if so where, when and how many cows each and what productivity enhancement in the area came about ;

(b) whether most research stations of this project lack water supply and if so, the particulars of area of land and irrigation facilities available at each vis-a-vis that considered essential and corrective steps taken by each State centre ;

(c) whether total expenditure incurred by ICAR on this research project exceeds Rs. two crores but no breed has been evolved nor likely in Sixth Plan period also :

(d) the particulars of date of start of each centre and reasons for not taking action on accountability ; and

(e) whether Government propose to appoint a high power committee to probe and report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. No new breeds of Cattle of dairy type have been evolved through cross-breeding so far, under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle. However, a technology for evolving new breeds in terms of the effectiveness of the exotic breed in crosses, level of exotic inheritance and future breeding of crossbreds, has been developed.

(b) Among the research Centres of the Cattle project the...Lam Centre lacks water supply for irrigation purpose. The particulars of Area of Land and irrigation facilities are given below :

Centre	Area of land	Irrigation facilities
1. Lam	271 acres	marginal irrigation facilities for 70 acre.

To resolve the water problems of the Lam Centre, the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad is trying to get water from the Nagarjuna canal. The Andhra Pradesh Government has also accorded permission on a permanent basis to draw one cusec water from Vagu river by the lift irrigation system.

(c) The work of evolving new breeds of

cattle is in progress through cross-breeding. However, the technology for evolving new breeds in terms of the effectiveness of the exotic breed in crosses, level of exotic inheritance future breeding of crossbreds, has been developed.

(d) The dates of start of each unit are as follows :

S.No.	Name of the Centre	Date of start
1.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)	1.4.1968
2.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar (Haryana)	1.4.1968
3.	Harringhata Farm, Harringhata (West Bengal)	1.1.1973
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	1.12.1970
5.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Rahuri (M.S)	1.12.1970
6.	Andhra Pradesh Agri. University, Lam (AP)	1.12.1970

The Cattle Project has been assessed by a Mid-term Review Committee and the performance of the project has also been examined in the workshops held from time to time. Action on the recommendations made by the Mid-Term Review Committee and in the workshops has been initiated for implementation.

(e) In view of the replies furnished above, the question does not arise.

Reservation Percentage in Allotment of D.D.A. Flats vis-a-vis Commercial Units

7684. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in para 8 of New Housing Registration Scheme (1970) of DDA, 25 per cent houses/flats in Janata/Community Service Personnel, LIG/MIG was reserved for allotment to persons belonging to SC/ST ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 12½ per cent shops/commercial flats and plots are reserved for allotment to SC/ST ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). According to the present policy, there is a reservation of 12.8 per cent in the allotment of built-up shops/stalls and 25% in the allotment of flats and plots in favour of SC/STs. There is no reservation in favour of SC/ST in the commercial flats/plots.

Report of Committee Appointed to Look into the Demands of DDA Employees

7685. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R.M. Vats, Finance Secretary, Delhi Administration was constituted by the Chairman, DDA, to look into the demands of DDA employees and the said Committee had to submit its report by 30 November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report and if so, the decision taken on the demands of DDA employees ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The DDA have informed that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, DDA, with Shri R.M. Vats, Finance Secretary, Delhi Administration, and Shri K.D. Bali, Ex-Engineer Member, DDA, as its members, was constituted by the Chairman, DDA to look into certain demands of DDA employees.

(b) and (c). The report is likely to be submitted by the Committee very shortly.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित
फ्लैट और उनके आवंटन हेतु अपनाई
गई प्रक्रिया

7686. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राजधानी में कितने फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया तथा उनके आवंटन हेतु क्या प्रक्रिया अपनायी ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों ने इन फ्लैटों के आवंटन हेतु पंजीकरण कराया है और उनको फ्लैट कब तक आवंटित कर दिए जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि फ्लैटों के लिए आवे-

दकों की संख्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

हुड़को योजना के अन्तर्गत मकान बनाने के लिए राजस्थान में निर्धनों की सहायता

7687. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हुड़को योजना के अन्तर्गत पंचायत समिति क्षेत्रों में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए राजस्थान में निर्धन और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या हुड़को द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही 4 हजार रुपये की धन राशि पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का मकानों के निर्माण के लिये दी जा रही इस धनराशि को बढ़ाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) हुड़को ने राजस्थान के पंचायत समिति क्षेत्र में आधिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए 884.88 लाख रुपए मुहैया किए हैं ।

(ख) हुड़को द्वारा क्रृष्ण के रूप में प्रत्येक, मकान के लिए 3000 रु० की राशि दी जाती है जिसको राज्य सरकार पर्याप्त समझती है ।

(ग) फिलहाल केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

SC/ST Employees in the Ministry of Works and Housing

7688. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government servants (excluding SC/ST) and belonging to SC/ST in Grade 'A' to 'C' (category-wise) as on 1 January, 1982 in each department (Ministerial and non-Ministerial staff) separately ; and

(b) the total number of Government servants (excluding SC/ST) and belonging to SC/ST recruited and promoted (category-wise) as in (a) above from 1 January, 1982 to 31 December, 1982 and 1 January, 1983 to 31 December, 1983 ?

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

Government Servants in Grade 'A' to 'C' Posts

7689. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government servants (excluding SC/ST) and belonging to SC/ST in Grade 'A' to 'C' (post-wise) as on 1 January, 1982 in each department (Ministerial and non-Ministerial staff) both separately under his Ministry ; and

(b) the total number of Government servants (excluding SC/ST) and belonging to SC/ST recruited and promoted (post-wise) in above posts from 1 January, 1982 to 31 December, 1982 and 1 January, 1983 to 31 December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

U.S.A. Scientists Associated with Goat Research Scheme of ICAR

7690. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4707 on 26th March, 1984 regarding U.S.A. scientists associated with Goat Research Scheme of ICAR and state :

(a) whether ICAR sanctioned scheme on goat breeding research are financed out of PL-480 funds ; if so particulars of USA scientists who had referred/commented upon it before start or who certifies proper satisfactory functioning periodically and his exact role ; and

(b) the date of sanction, date of start, duration of sanction and the amount sanctioned along with objectives set vis-a-vis results achieved upto 1 April, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. ICAR has sanctioned a Goat Research Scheme entitled, "Studies on the combining ability of desirable characters of some important Goat breeds for milk and meat separately and in combination" with effect from July, 1974 to June, 1979 for a period of five years and another scheme entitled, "Studies on combining ability of desirable characters of three important Goat breeds for meat separately and in combination" with effect from 24.12.1980 for a period of five years. Dr. Clair, E. Terrill, Staff Scientist, production of Sheep and other Animals Federal Research National Programme-Staff, Beltsville, Maryland has been a co-operating Scientist of these two schemes for review of the same periodically and for preparation of final technical reports. The cooperating scientist was nominated by the USDA Research Office for technical assistance and exchange of research ideas as he is the specialist in the field. The purpose of this arrangement was to provide easy and rapid means of communication between the Principal Investigator and the USDA Research Office. However neither did the USA scientist show interest in goat research in India nor is he associated with the implementation of the project recommended by

the ICAR, but the cooperating scientist has assisted as a counter part and has evaluated the progress of goat breeding in India.

(b) The information with respect to the date of sanction, date of start, duration and amount sanctioned is given in attached statement.

The project had the objective of studying the performance in terms of production (meat and milk) in different breeds and

breed crosses. Under intensive management and stall feeding, Barbari appears to have performed the best, considering the overall performance involving milk and meat production, reproduction and feed conversion efficiency. This was followed by Beetal, Black Bengal and Jamunapari in descending order. On the basis of the preliminary observations and that too on the limited data available on the two breed crosses, it appears that Jamunapari x Black Bengal cross could be utilized for meat production and Beetal X Barbari cross for milk production.

Statement

*Details of two Schemes Goat Breeding Financed by US
Held Rupees Fund (PL-480)*

Name of the project	Date of sanction	Date of start	Duration of the scheme	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1. Scheme No. FG-In-510 (since terminated) "Studies on the combining ability of desirable characters of important goat breeds for meat and milk separately and in combination".	3.12.1973	1.7.1974	5 years	14,67,871
2. Replacement scheme, FG-In-583 entitled, "Studies on the combining ability of desirable characters of three important goat breeds for meat separately and in combination."	9.5.1975	24.12.1980	5 years	22,20,000

Proposal for Setting up National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources and Institute of Animal Genetics

7691. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4767 on 26 March, 1984 regarding proposal for setting up National Bureau of Animal Genetic resources and Institute of Animal Genetics and state :

(a) the objectives of National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources and Institute of Animal Genetics separately and proposed scientific manpower as stipulated by ICAR vis-a-vis year-wise amount sanctioned/ approved by Finance and when ;

(b) the present mandate of Southern Regional Station of National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and how those of above Institutes complement NDRI's mandate and criteria used to decide this site ;

(c) the particulars of Office-in-charge of each new Institute and composition of selection board ; and

(d) how Government monitor such new ICAR proposals to ensure relevance and priority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources will undertake systematic surveys, description and cataloguing of animal germ plasm resources and further recommend and take steps for the conservation of breeds/strains of different livestock species and poultry identified as threatened by extinction. The Bureau would be a centre for information regarding all animal genetic resources including the superior animals in the country.

The Institute of Animal Genetics will conduct fundamental and applied research in the methodology of identification, evaluation, documentation, conservation and utilisation of animal genetic resources. It will also conduct basic and applied research related to population genetics, molecular genetic and cytogenetic blood groups, biochemical polymorphism in relation to disease resistance, productivity, reproductivity, pedigree identification and phylo genetics of animal species. Some of the essential posts during the VI Plan have been cleared by the Ministry of Finance. The Budget Estimate for the Bureau/Institute for the year 1984-85 has been estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs.

(b) The Southern Station of the National Dairy Research Institute is engaged in Dairy Production and Technology relevant to the Southern Region and is imparting Indian Dairy Diploma training.

The National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources and the Institute of Animal Genetics were approved by the Planning Commission at a meeting of experts held under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. These are independent institutes and these are not to complement or supplement the activities of the Southern Regional Station of National Dairy Research Institute.

The consideration for selection of the site at Bangalore was the location of the Agricultural University, two stations of the Animal Science Research Institute viz. National Dairy Research Institute and Indian Veterinary Research Institute and the Indian Institute of Science. The State Government was approached to provide suitable land in Bangalore. Since the land could not be provided in Bangalore and the ICAR had a Southern Regional Station of National Dairy Research Institute it was decided to utilize part of the land available there with them.

(c) Dr. P.G. Nair, Head Southern Regional Station of National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore has been asked to look after the work of the Bureau additionally as Officer on Special Duty, since 5.11.1983. Therefore, there is no question of composition of a Selection Board. The regular selection of the Director is yet to be held.

(d) The proposals for the new Institutes are examined by the Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Implementation Committee of Department of Agricultural Research and Education after obtaining comments from the Planning Commission and other concerned ministries.

Promotion of Assistants to Section Officers' Grade in Government of India Offices

7692. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the position of promotion of direct recruit Assistants to the post of Section Officers in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs vis-a-vis other Ministries/Departments of Government of India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that direct recruit Assistants of 1964 examination batch have not so far been given regular promotion whereas in most of the Ministries/Departments the direct recruit assistants upto 1976 examination batch have been promoted to posts of Section Officer ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take for the amelioration of their lot ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
(a) and (b). Two direct recruit Assistants of 1964 Examination have been promoted as Section Officers on regular basis and one is officiating as Section Officer on *ad hoc* basis in the Department. The position regarding promotion of direct recruit Assistants in other Ministries/Departments is not known

as this Department do not participate in the Central Sectt Services Scheme.

(c) The Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules 1963 provide for cent percent promotion of Assistants to the grade of Section Officers, and as such the Assistants are promoted as and when vacancies arise. In addition, Assistants are also eligible for appointment as Research Assistants and Accountant.

Passing on of New Technologies to Farmers

7693. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether ICAR evolved any new technologies and processes and passed them on to the farmers in respect of the following :

(i) increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses ;

(ii) fighting the disease which destroyed coconut crops in Kerala ; and

(iii) increasing rubber production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (i) Yes, Sir. Research on oilseeds and pulses has been organised under the All India Coordinated Project for the Improvement of Oilseeds and the All India Coordinated Project for Pulse Improvement. There are a total of 8 annual oilseed crops and a total of 113 improved varieties which have been developed and released for cultivation. Corresponding production technologies to improve productivity have also been developed and passed on to the farmers for adoption.

In the case of pulses too, several improved varieties along with appropriate production technologies have been developed and released for adoption at State/Zonal/National level. Dry farming techniques to improve

the productivity of oilseeds and pulses have also been developed and recommended for adoption.

Plant protection schedules have been standardised to control the disease and pest problems and infuse stability in production.

(ii) With regard to coconut disease, certain measures have been developed to minimise the losses, such as :

Management of Coconut plantations through recycling of organic matter, mixed and inter-cropping ; application of fertilizers in a balanced manner ; replacement of West Coast tall Coconut variety with Dwarf x Tall hybrid which is fairly tolerant to Coconut root wilt disease, and eradication of affected palms. With the adoption of these measures, it has been found that there is an improvement in yield levels.

(iii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is not dealing with research on rubber and no action has therefore been taken from the side of the Council so far as this aspect is concerned.

Research in Improved Breeding for Goats and Sheep

7694. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the result of the research made by CSWRI, IVRI, NDRI and National Institute for Research on Goats and Sheep in improved breeding methods for goats and sheep and in increasing the yield of milk and meat from goats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute (CSWRI) has evolved an apparel wool strain 'Avivastra' from inter-breeding and selection of Rambouillet x Chokla, half bred base which is capable of producing about 2.5 kg. greasy fleece per annum having average fibre diameter of 25 micron and medullation of

about 4%. Further a superior carpet wool strain Avikalin has been evolved through interbreeding and selection of Rambouillet x Malpura half bred base which is capable of producing annual greasy fleece of 2.0 kg. with average fibre diameter of 25 micron and 21% medullation. Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Sheep Breeding, half breeds have been able to produce the targetted quantity of 2.5 kg. greasy fleece weight annually of 58-60s count. There is improvement to the extent of 18% in fibre fineness and 52% reduction in medullation. Half breeds are being interbred to stabilise exotic fine wool inheritance at 50%. Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Sheep Breeding for mutton half breeds arising out of exotic mutton rams with native ewes have achieved the targetted 30 kg. live weight at 6 months of age under intensive feeding. Half breeds are superior in feed lot gain and efficiency of feed conversion over the indigenous breeds and to a small extent in dressing percentage on live weight basis. For developing indigenous pelt sheep extremely coarse and hairy breeds viz. Malpura and Sonadi and medium quality wool breeds Marwari have been crossed with Karakul rams. Karakul half breeds show excellent promise for producing acceptable lamb pelts.

At Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute the Sirohi and Beetal x Sirohi crosses under intensive feeding have achieved the targetted 25 kg. body weight at six months. The crossbreds were marginally superior to the Sirohis.

At the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) work on improvement of Pashmina production in Chegu goats through selection is in progress and some encouraging results for Pashmina production at lower altitudes have been obtained.

At the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) the research on goats for milk production was conducted under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Goats. Cross breeding of Beetal with Sannen and Alpine has resulted in increase of milk production to the extent of 50%. For lactation yield upto 150 days, the Sannen x Beetal

cross was superior to Alpine cross. Half breeds produced the maximum and there was little gain from increasing exotic inheritance beyond 50% from one or more than one breed.

At the Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG) methods for early pregnancy diagnosis have been developed so that re-breeding of does can be done around the year to get a larger kid crop. These methods will also help in culling the does on the basis of reproductive rate, three months earlier than the kidding date.

Two selection experiments involving Jamnapari for improvement in milk yield and Barbari for improvement in meat/milk have been started at CIRG in 1982. Research on freezing of buck and ram semen is being conducted at CIRG in order to standardise the technique of freezing buck and ram semen.

Distribution of Mini-Kits of Oilseeds to Farmers

7695. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 30.35 lakhs of mini-kits of oilseeds and pulses were distributed free of cost to small farmers throughout the country during the year

1983-84 ;

(b) if so, how many mini-kits of oilseeds and pulses were distributed free of cost in Tamil Nadu during the said year, district-wise ; and

(c) the target for 1984-85 and the share of Tamil Nadu, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It has been reported by the State Governments that 25.23 lakh minikits of seeds and fertiliser for oilseeds and pulses have been distributed free of cost to the small and marginal farmers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production during 1983-84.

(b) In Tamil Nadu 81700 minikits of oilseeds and pulses have been distributed free of cost to the small and marginal farmers during 1983-84. District-wise distribution of minikits of oilseeds and pulses is indicated in Statement enclosed.

(c) The target for distribution of mini-kits of oilseeds and pulses in different States during 1984-85 is 20.07 lakhs. Of this 150800 minikits are proposed to be distributed in Tamil Nadu State. District-wise targets have not yet been fixed by the State Government.

Statement

District-wise distribution of minikits of oilseeds and pulses Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and Marginal farmers in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84 (upto 31.1.84)

(No. of Minikits)

District	Oilseeds	Pulses	Total
			1
1. Chingleput	1937	1800	3737
2. North Arcot	2650	2245	4895

1

2

3

4

3.	South Arcot	6642	4529	11171
4.	Thanjavur	5371	3172	8543
5.	Salem	6282	1815	8097
6.	Dharampuri	2503	800	3303
7.	Tiruchirapalli	6605	3237	9842
8.	Pudukottai	2144	650	2794
9.	Coimbatore	3269	1148	4417
10.	Periyar	2866	1105	3971
11.	Madurai	4991	1700	6691
12.	Ramanathapuram	5231	1925	7156
13.	Tirunelveli	4837	1681	6518
14.	Kanyakumari	93	472	565
Total :		55421	26279	81700

Transfer of Membership of Housing Societies in the Name of Relatives

(d) the details of other formalities in this regard ; if any ?

7696. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a member of Cooperative Land and Group Housing Society in Delhi can transfer his membership of his/her near relative ;

(b) if so, what is the procedure in this regard and the details of the relevant rules ;

(c) whether the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Parliament Street, New Delhi has the option to accept such transfers or he has to get clearance from DDA before affecting transfer ; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes. The procedure in this regard is laid down under Sections 25 and 26 of the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972 and the Rule 34 of the Delhi Co-operative Societies Rule, 1973. The relevant Sections/Rule have been reproduced in the statement laid on the Table of the House. - [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8185/64].

(c) Approval of transfer of membership under Sections 25 and 26 of Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972 and Rule 34

of Delhi Co-operative Societies Rule, 1973 is to be given by the Society and not by the Registrar Co-operative Societies.

(d) All the membership of Co-operative Housing Societies before allotment of plot or the flat has to be cleared by the Registrar Co-operative Societies according to the prescribed procedure including the transfer cases.

**नई दिल्ली में बल्ड बिलियर्ड चैम्पियनशिप
आयोजित करने के लिए सहायता**

7697. श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़ : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नई दिल्ली में 1985 में बल्ड बिलियर्ड चैम्पियनशिप आयोजित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री(श्री अशोक गहलोत) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत प्रणाली के अनुसार मंजूर की जाएगी, जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, विश्व प्रतियोगिता के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रतियोगिता से होने वाली आय तथा खर्च को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित करने की व्यवस्था है ।

Expenditure of ICAR Institutes and other Plan Projects

7698. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many ICAR Institutes and other plan projects had incurred actual expenditure upto 31 March, 1983 exceeding 60 percent of the corresponding Sixth Plan outlay approved for each and were anticipating to exceed their plan outlay by 31 March, 1985, if so, Institute-wise and other plan programme-wise approved Sixth Plan outlay, actual expenditure from 1 April, 1980 to 31 March, 1983, actual expenditure

in 1983-84 and that proposed for 1984-85 and total anticipated vis-a-vis percentage excess over approved outlay Plan-scheme-wise ;

(b) what are institute-wise, plan scheme-wise reasons for exceeding 60 per cent of outlay in 1980-83 and also for exceeding the approved Plan-outlay being proposed upto 31 March, 1985 and date when Plan-outlay was approved and sanction conveyed ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to probe into improper fund utilization by ICAR and if not the justification therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Out of about 150 plan schemes presently in operation (excluding foreign aided projects) 8 Institutes and 7 other plan schemes (total 15) exceeded 60% of their original approved Sixth Plan outlay by March, 1983 and are likely to exceed the total plan outlay on the basis of Revised Estimates 1983-84 and Budget Estimates 1984-85 by March 1985. A list of these schemes and the percentage of excess is appended at the enclosed statement (See Cols. 305—310).

(b) In the case of the Institutes the excess is primarily due to revision in the estimates of works and equipment due to cost escalation, while in the other plan schemes the excess has been mainly due to an increase in the recurring contingencies and pay and allowances of the staff. The date of issue of sanction in respect of each scheme is given in the attached statement (See Cols. 305—310).

(c) There is no case of improper fund utilisation by ICAR and therefore, the question of appointing a Parliamentary Committee does not arise.

**पटपड़गंज में ग्रूप हाउसिंग सोसायटियों को
आबंटित की गई भूमि**

7699. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या निम्नलिखित आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(इ) कितनी ग्रूप हाउसिंग सोसायटियों ने

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Date of sanction	Original approved plan out- lay 1980-85	Expendi- ture upto March 1983	%age Expen- diture upto March, 1983	Revised*	Budget Estimate 1983-84	Antici- pated utilization during Sixth Plan 1980-85	%age excess of 9 over 4	
L. Institutes										
1.	Central Tobacco Research Institute	18.6.82	199.00	164.51	82.67	44.26	60.00	268.77	35.00	
2.	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute	24.3.83	75.25	59.14	78.59	16.39	29.00	104.53	38.91	
3.	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research	14.4.82	110.65	83.98	76.35	24.75	38.00	146.73	32.61	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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4. Sugarcane Breeding Institute 7.4.82 125.00 91.69 73.35 34.10 50.00 175.79 40.63

5. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering 12.5.82 310.00 193.24 62.34 83.70 100.00 376.94 21.50

6. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning 27.8.82 250.00 176.64 70.65 54.00 100.00 330.64 32.26

7. Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute March 1983 271.49 187.19 68.95 50.00 90.00 327.19 20.50

8. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute 26.8.82 592.00 370.04 62.49 166.08 175.00 711.12 20.17

II. National Research Centre

Groundnut 30.4.82 96.17 62.30 64.78 19.20 22.00 103.50 7.62

III. All India Coordinated Research Project

1. Dryland Agriculture	25.10.82	403.35	272.30	67.51	70.00	115.00	457.30	13.57
2. Maize	3.3.82	167.87	121.42	72.33	25.00	30.00	176.42	5.09
3. Sorghum	13.5.82	120.00	77.59	64.66	25.00	25.00	127.59	6.32

4. Forage crops	25.582	65.00	42.57	65.49	15.00	15.00	72.57	11.65
5. Soil physical conditions	18.981	47.39	33.13	69.90	10.00	10.00	53.13	12.11
IV. Other Schemes								
Estt. and Development of Agril.	2.9.82	4900.00	3158.73	64.46	1050.00	950.00	5158.73	5.28
Universities								

* The expenditure figures are compiled on a monthly basis on receipt of monthly accounts from the various Institutes/Projects of the Council. It is, therefore, too early to furnish expenditure figures for 1983-84.

जुलाई, 1983 में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को भूमि के आबंटन हेतु आवेदन किया था और उनमें से कितनी सोसायटियों को भूमि आबंटित की गई है;

(ख) जिन सोसायटियों को पटपड़गंज क्षेत्र में भूमि आबंटित की गई है उनके नाम तथा पते कथा हैं;

(ग) उक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित सोसायटियों में से कितनी सोसायटी ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को अपने नक्शे दे दिए हैं;

(घ) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उनके नक्शों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो उनका सोसायटी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जुलाई-अगस्त 1981 में 453 सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समितियों ने भूमि के आबंटन के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को आवेदन दिया। इनमें से 424 सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समितियों को भूमि आबंटित कर दी गई है।

(ख) पटपड़गंज में भूमि आबंटित सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समितियों के ब्यौरे सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-8186/84]

(ग) ऐसी 18 सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समितियों ने विन्यास नक्शे अनुमोदन हेतु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को प्रस्तुत किए।

(घ) और (ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने प्रिन्स सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समिति तथा दिल्ली राहकारी ग्रुप आवास समिति के नक्शों को स्वीकृत कर दिया शेष समितियों के मामलों की दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले को आबंटित धनराशि

7700. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले के लिए कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है; और

(ख) उन भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सीतापुर जिले में रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय¹ में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र की सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता आबंटित की जाती है तथा राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र की सरकारों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे आबंटित की गई धनराशि में ही राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र में कियान्वित किए जाने हेतु विशिष्ट परियोजनाएं तैयार करें। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जिलों को निधियां आबंटित नहीं की जाती हैं। सीतापुर जिले में ग्रामीण सङ्कों तथा नई नालियों के निर्माण की एक परियोजना प्राप्त हुई थी। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने इस परियोजना को संशोधित करने की दृष्टि से इसे वापस ले लिया है। संशोधित परियोजना अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Amenities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees Welfare Association of F.C.I.

7701. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees Welfare Association of Food Corporation of India are being given all benefits like special leave, Travelling

Allowance and Dearness Allowance etc., which are given to the representative of other staff bodies ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees Welfare Association is not a Trade Union registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926. However, to identify their problems, Food Corporation of India Management has sometimes held informal meetings with their representatives at local levels. The question of allowing TA/DA or special leave does not, therefore, arise.

Achievements of Fishermen's Insurance Scheme

7702. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the achievements of the Fishermen's Insurance Scheme ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the efforts being made to cover fishermen in West Bengal, particularly in the Sunderbans area, under the Insurance Scheme during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Scheme of Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen became operational during 1983-84. This has been implemented by all the Coastal States and the Union Territory of Pondicherry except Tamil Nadu and Kerala where the scheme is being imple-

mented in the form of ex-gratia payment. During 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 18.55 lakhs has been released to all Coastal States and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. About 5 lakhs fishermen have so far been covered under the scheme.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.30 lakhs as Central subsidy was released to the Government of West Bengal during 1983-84. About 50,000 fishermen are reported to have been insured in West Bengal under the scheme which includes 1000 fishermen from the Sunderbans area.

Execution of Drinking Water Supply Schemes with Allocations from EEC

7703. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2447 on 12 March, 1984 regarding execution of drinking water supply schemes with allocations from EEC and state :

(a) the names of the drinking water supply schemes which are being executed with financial allocations from EEC in the districts of Bilaspur, Kangra, Hamirpur and Una, separately for each district ;

(b) the number of villages and population to be covered ; and

(c) the details thereof, separately for each scheme, district-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The information as made available by the State Government is given in the statement attached.

(c) These details will be available only with the State Government.

Statement

Names of water supply schemes, number of villages and population to be benefited under EEC assisted drinking water supply schemes in Una, Kangra, Bilaspur and Hamirpur districts of Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	No. of villages	Population
1.	2	3	4
District Una			
1.	WSS Chattarpur	1	621

1	2	3	4
2.	WSS Marwari Gunna	3	957
3.	WSS Akrot and adjoining villages	1	1000
4.	WSS Paontha, Kakra	12	1337
5.	WSS Marwa, Sidhian	1	782
6.	WSS Dundla G.P.	18	2285
7.	WSS Kadh and adjoining villages	2	733
8.	WSS Chamyani, Sihana etc.	5	1077
9.	WSS Lohara and adjoining villages	3	2883
10.	LWSS Kunehran	2	2200
11.	LWSS Samoor and adjoining villages	3	1549
12.	WSS Jawar Proh	2	2367
13.	LWSS Sidh-challet and adjoining villages	3	655
14.	WSS Abdora	2	2084
15.	WSS Sohari Takoli	4	2527
16.	WSS Ishpur, Pandog	2	4431
District Kangra			
1.	Preliminary estimate for providing WSS to Kotplari group of villages in tehsil Nurpur	2	638 souls 192 students
2.	Rough cost estimate for providing WSS for village Solig, Jurther, Kasba Jaloh in G.P. Aarbanoo	3	2549
3.	Improvement of WSS in Baijnath in teh. Palampur	3	1967 S 1196 St.
4.	Preliminary estimate for providing WSS to Asanpat group of villages in block Panchrukhi in teh. Palampur	5	758
5.	Pre. est. for WS to village Balla Kotla in Teh. Nurpur	2	524 S 65 St.

1	2	3	4
6.	WSS to village Bharahr in Deol Panchayat teh. Palampur	3	53
7.	WSS to group of villages Bari in G.P. Bir in Teh. Palampur	3	117
8.	WSS Charnot Chakol Behru Chhattar Ghar etc. in Teh. Palampur	4	840
9.	WSS Gandera in G.P. Sehar in teh. Nurpur	25	1859 S 564 St.
10.	WSS Selathor in G.P. Bir, Teh. Palampur	1	308
11.	WSS to group of villages Turbhu Dagor etc. in Teh. Palampur	14	1317
12.	WSS to Sagoor group of villages in teh. Palampur	18	2729
13.	R/C estimate for providing WSS Bara- Gopipur in Teh. Dehra	1	689
14.	P/E for providing WSS to village Lachhun, Band Purani Palam in teh. Palampur ext. of WSS Rakkar Majherana	5	1120
15.	WSS to village Gurial Dab Duk and Hornota etc. in Teh. Nurpur	13	2795
16.	R/C estimate for providing WSS Teep Thalaken in G.P. Surani in Teh. Dehra	7	1385
17.	R/C estimate for WSS to group of villages Samela Sakot in teh. Kangra	5	1417

District Bilaspur

1.	WSS Naswal Seya and Jandher etc.	5	1401
2.	WSS Dobhla	4	1443
3.	WSS Sandher	9	4085
4.	WSS Mohara	1	203
5.	(i) WSS Karloti (ii) WSS Sunbholi	10	2347
6.	WSS Trambri Khoh	8	604

1	2	3	4
7.	(i) WSS Jangal Sungal (ii) WSS Sirha (iii) WSS Sungal	4	1435
8.	WSS Kalsai	1	171
9.	WSS Sainaruan WSS Ghata Kalan	9	1736
10.	WSS Leongri	2	85
11.	(i) WSS Rori (ii) WSS Manjhut Pandoh (iii) WSS Dadoh	9	2160
12.	(i) WSS Suni Sudhar (ii) WSS Nackhar Matra Suni Sudhara Malaurn Pongwana	6	1115
13.	(i) WSS Noa (ii) Nyal Sarli (iii) WSS Ratt.	6	1001
14.	WSS Patta Plog Sanur	4	312
15.	WSS Upper Galasin Lower Galasin Paniyalaproh	4	768
16.	WSS Jharian Lakhnao Dharot	3	862
17.	WSS Katharan Chalawa Maorta. Goh	4	1822
18.	WSS Sasota Dhanola Dhani	3	441
19.	(i) WSS Kamlota, Batheu Norger (ii) WSS Suin Surhar (iii) WSS Dabar (iv) WSS Dawar (v) WSS Chalog	19	10953
20.	(i) WSS Dhatoh Dhawan Malob (ii) WSS Nehran Ustan (iii) WSS Bachirin and Morsingh (iv) WSS Upper and Lower Giana	20	5941

District Hamirpur

1.	LWSS Chowki	16	1360
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1	2	3	4
2.	LWSS to village Karot	10	1133
3.	LWSS Santana	5	1082
4.	WSS Nanal	6	716
5.	WSS Balta Khurd	12	1550
6.	LWSS Deshala	2	200
7.	LWSS Masyana	8	944
8.	LWSS Kaseree	7	1782
9.	LWSS Paniyali	14	3182
10.	WSS Chambon	25	6527
11.	WSS Jakhyal	22	4051
12.	WSS Lagmanwin	5	2305
13.	WSS Samtana Kalan	5	1982
14.	WSS Ukli-Main	15	2856
15.	WSS Nara	13	1753
16.	WSS Naunighee	58	4780

News Item Captioned "Ads-All that's said is not Meant"

7704. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item 'Ads-All that's said is not Meant' appeared in the Indian Express of 24 March, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the steps his Ministry propose to take to ensure that the advertisements are not alluring and they give full information about the quality and price of the product ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1983, under consideration in Parliament, inter alia seeks to include in the Principal Act specific provisions to curb certain unfair trade practices including false and misleading advertisements.

DDA's Specific Allotment of 4770 Flats Under New Pattern Scheme, 1979

7705. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to DDA's specific allotment of 4770 flats under New Pattern Housing Registration Scheme 1979 appearing in Indian Express dated March 30, 1984;

(b) if so, will a copy of the result of the draw held on 1-2-1983 be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether there are duplicate registration numbers allotted one for general category and other for reserved category and if so, reasons thereof;

(d) what do strokes "S", "G", "C" and "H" stand for which are indicated against registrants;

(e) amount to be deposited by registrants against whose name strokes "C" and "H" are written and monthly instalment of hire-purchase and how is it accepted and where; and

(f) rules for change of floor and location of flats allotted by DDA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The result of the draw held on 1.2.83 was published in all the leading News Papers on 16.2.1983.

(c) and (d). There are no duplicate Registration numbers. The registration numbers for General and Scheduled Castes/Tribes categories start with the same serial Nos., distinguished by addition of 'G' and 'S', 'G' standing for general category and 'S' for SC/ST category. The addition of 'C' stand for 'Cash Down' and 'H' for Hire Purchase.

(e) In case of flats on Cash Down basis an allottee is required to deposit the total cost of the flat etc. within 2 months from the date of issue of Demand-cum-Allotment letter. In case of flats allotted on Hire-Purchase, the premium of Land plus 20% of estimated cost of flat is recovered as initial deposit at the time of allotment and

balance amount is recovered in monthly instalments spread over a period of 7 years in case of MIG, 10 years in case of LIG and 15 years in case of Janta flats. The payment of cost of flat and monthly instalments is accepted in various authorised branches of State Bank of India and Central Bank of India.

(f) As per the policy, the flats constructed by DDA are allotted through draw of lots. However, in exceptional circumstances, persons are allowed change of localities and floors with the approval of the Vice Chairman/Chairman, DDA.

Implementation of IRDP

7706. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of blocks in each State taken under the Integrated Rural Development Programme of revised 20 Point Programme;

(b) the details regarding the various schemes launched in those blocks under the programme and the extent of progress made thereunder; and

(c) the number of blocks proposed to be taken under the programme in each State, specially in Gujarat during the remaining Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) All the blocks in all the States/UTs. are covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

(b) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme capital assistance is given to the target group below the poverty line for taking up any economically viable and bankable projects in primary, secondary or tertiary sector. A statement indicating the beneficiaries assisted under the scheme during 1980-84 till Feb., 1984 in various States/UTs is attached.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Statement

Beneficiaries covered under IRDP during the 6th Plan till February, 1984.

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (till Feb., 1984)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166483	238846	284783	191634
2.	Assam	20285	22171	39588	53714
3.	Bihar	252630	276169	362354	288038
4.	Gujarat	105477	116115	173790	135795
5.	Haryana	47548	79605	158678	81589
6.	Himachal Pradesh	48090	34877	45755	37307
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9357	27689	35435	34783
8.	Karnataka	63906	87460	178856	121025
9.	Kerala	80088	96832	127798	97431
10.	Madhya Pradesh	234000	231861	313870	235810
11.	Maharashtra	113409	139092	219690	178390
12.	Manipur	2768	3627	8358	5438
13.	Meghalaya	5267	6045	7457	689
14.	Nagaland	16721	12565	—	5561
15.	Orissa	100749	138367	252453	154497
16.	Punjab	63361	86867	98435	67932
17.	Rajasthan	82683	121576	183402	133033
18.	Sikkim	29	262	3158	1804
19.	Tamil Nadu	255323	358225	271563	200580
20.	Tripura	11006	10146	9122	6279

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	998986	540160	554980	461517
22.	West Bengal	37415	67378	95607	115670
23.	A and N Islands	—	—	73	257
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2736	5921	13685	8865
25.	Chandigarh	NA	—	405	512
26.	D and N Haveli	NA	—	249	415
27.	Delhi	2561	2040	5027	3194
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	5117	5259	6616	3703
29.	Lakshadweep	NA	—	312	301
30.	Mizoram	480	1712	1977	3516
31.	Pondicherry	272	2591	1971	1374
All India :		2726747	2713418	3455447	2630553

Taking over of Management of Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

7707. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the News-item appearing in the Financial Express dated 14th October, 1983 about taking over of Sugar Mills in U.P. and state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over Anand Nagar Sugar Mills, Khalilabad, Ganesh Sugar Mills, Basti of Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited in public interest ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Central Government has no pro-

posal to take over either of the sugar mills.

(b) Does not arise.

तिगड़ीपुर गांव में अनुसूचित जातियों को पंचायती भूमि का वितरण

7708. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांव तिगड़ीपुर अलीपुर ब्लाक दिल्ली में कुल कितनी पंचायती भूमि को 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति तथा भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में वितरित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) इसमें से भूमि के कितने क्षेत्रफल को खसरा संख्या (क्षेत्रफल सहित) वास्तव में वितरित किया गया, कितने व्यक्तियों को वितरित की गई

तथा उस भूमि का क्षेत्रफल (खसरा संख्या/क्षेत्रफल सहित) क्या है जिसे अभी वितरित किया जाना है तथा सुपात्र अध्यर्थियों की संख्या क्या है, जिन्हें अभी भूमि देनी है ;

(ग) क्या पांच संयुक्त परिवारों में से प्रत्येक को दो एकड़ भूमि दी गई है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उनसे किस अवधि तक फालतू भूमि को खाली करा लिया जाएगा ; और

(क) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के कब्जे में फालतू भूमि का क्षेत्रफल (खसरा संख्या/क्षेत्रफल सहित) क्या है तथा यह किन-किन तिथियों से उनके कब्जे में है तथा उनके मामले में भूमि को खाली कराने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (थी मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) अलीपुर ब्लाक के तिगड़ीपुर गांव में ग्राम सभा के पास निहित भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र 426 बीघा है ।

(ख) अगस्त, 1983 में 44 अनुसूचित जाति तथा भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को 156.6 बिस्वा का क्षेत्र वितरित किया गया है । खसरा नं० तथा क्षेत्र के ब्योरे सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । वेखिए संख्या LT—8187/84] है । शेष क्षेत्र सीमांकनाधीन है तथा आवेदन जांचाधीन है ।

(ग) संदर्भित क्षेत्र का आवंटन प्रधान ने सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के बिना कर दिया था जो जांचाधीन है । जांच पूर्ण होने के उपरान्त ही भूमि को खाली करने की कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

(घ) जांच पूर्ण होने के बाद ही ठीक स्थिति स्पष्ट होगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में डबलरोटी कारखाने की स्थापना

7709. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या खाद्य और

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के देवास-शाजापुर क्षेत्र में सरकार के माडर्न डबलरोटी के अपने कितने कारखाने हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र में डबलरोटी का एक नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (थी भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) इन्दौर में माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड—एक सरकारी कम्पनी का ब्रेड बनाने का एक यूनिट है ।

(ख) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई नया ब्रेड बनाने का यूनिट लगाने का फिलहाल, कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

12.00 hrs.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to assert about my privilege motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुगुणा जी, एक का जवाब तो आपको भिजवा दिया है और दूसरे का प्रति-उत्तर भेज रहे हैं ।

थी हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : जवाब पर भी प्रिव्लेज है । मिनिस्टर ने सरासर** बोला है । ओसवाल वूलन मिल्ज के नाम लाइसेंस है, ओसवाल वूलन मिल्स का एक डिपार्टमेंट बनाता है । इन्होंने जानबूझ कर फार-रीजन्ज-अदर-देन-स्टेट उसका लाइसेंस कन्टीन्यू किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले का जवाब भिजवाया है । आज दूसरा भाया है, इसका भी मैं निराकरण करूँगा । अगर तसल्ली नहीं होगी तो मैं अपना निर्णय दूँगा ।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : निराकरण के लिए कमरे में बैठेंगे तो बेकार है, यहाँ पर होने दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : First I have to satisfy myself.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : ता० 17 को मिनिस्टर बाहर चला जायगा और ता० 23 तक यहाँ नहीं रहेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई बात महीं हैं।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have to find out and then give my decision.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will you hear me?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, any time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : पंजाब में 47 रेलवे स्टेशन्ज चला दिए गए हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए कर दिया है। हम एक बजे मिल रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप रेल मन्त्री से बयान करवाइये और सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम एक बजे मिल रहे हैं, उसमें आप भी आ जाइये, तब सलाह कर लेंगे और जैसा आप कहेंगे वह करेंगे।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : To my adjournment motion tabled last week you said that you were collecting the information with regard to

the spoiling of India's image at Hanover.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no information so far.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Our High Commissioner there... (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Not allowed. I have not allowed you. He is not a Member of this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Swamy, do you want to say something?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I want to mention about Shri Lanka. I want the Government to make a statement on what firm and decisive action they propose to take on the Sri Lanka matter. It is getting worse, and now Mr. Karunanidhi has said that they would revive the secessionist demand.

MR. SPEAKER : You also come and we will talk about it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What to do about Ceylon and what to do in the House?

MR. SPEAKER : You come and we will discuss Sri Lanka as well as Punjab.

पंजाब सिचुएशन के साथ लंका पर भी बात कर लेंगे।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : What I am going to raise and show will get the unanimous support of the House. I have given a notice about American interference in Punjab affairs. The Assistant Secretary of State of the United States of America in a Committee Meeting of the House of Representatives has made a long report.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me get the facts.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : जो सही बात आ रही है उसको आने दो।

*Not recorded.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is a serious matter. We have already drawn attention to it. Based on the report, Mr. Suleri, Adviser to the Pakistani President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq has made a statement. In the meantime the Press' reports have come... Therefore now it is confirmed that foreign forces are interfering and it is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : We will get the facts. You also come at 1 o'clock and we will discuss.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठाया है। मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं। पहली बार तिवारी जी समझदारी की बात कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पहली बार नहीं कई दफा आ गया है। स्वामी जी भी पहली दफा कह रहे थे, आप भी पहली दफा कह रहे हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह सीरियस बात है, आपको इसके ऊपर बोलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या कहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले इसका निराकरण कर लें कि किस ढंग से इसको लेना है।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has raised a very serious problem concerning Sri Lanka...

MR. SPEAKER : I have just said that we will get together and discuss how to raise it.

DR. KULANDAIVELU : We have been discussing this issue for a long period.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do? Is there anything more than that?

Jayawardane has stated... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : When the time comes, we will allow you in full. So, do not worry.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में उद्योगों से उत्पादित वस्तुएं जैसे जाय, सीमेंट, लौहा और दूसरा जो भी सामान है, उन की कीमत एक बार बढ़ जाने के बाद कभी कम नहीं होती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मोशन दीजिए।

श्री राम लाल राही : लेकिन किसानों द्वारा जो पैदा हुई चीजें हैं, जब उनके घर से वे बिकने के लिए जाती हैं, तो बहुत सस्ती होती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकर करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। नाट एलाऊड।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not a single word will now go on record.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The situation is deteriorating not only in Punjab but in Manipur also

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing it.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I will not take more than a second. The point is we will discuss it I agree. We have been discussing it in the House as well as in your chamber. And the situation is everyday deteriorating in Manipur area.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want me to do?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I am making a suggestion. Therefore, whatever we get here when the secessionist activities take place, we never get the Prime Minister's intervention...

MR. SPEAKER : Last time, we had it.

So, I do not agree with you. Not allowed. He is going out of the way.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : मेरा काम-रोको प्रस्ताव है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाऊड़।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार में काला-बाजार हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इलाज करा रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस पर कालिंग एटेंशन एलाऊ कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8150/84]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works and Housing for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Works and Housing for 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8151/84]

Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Eighty-Eighth) Amendment Regulation, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Eighty-Eighth) Amendment Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 28/F.No. 5-2/77-EP in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1984, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8152/84]

Annual Administrative Report, Annual Accounts etc. of the Tea Board India, Calcutta for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board India, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board India, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tea Board India, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8153/84]

Statement explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report etc. of the Oil Palm India Limited for 1982-83 within the stipulated period

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Oil Palm India Limited for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8154/84]

Notifications under the Central Excise Rules, 1944; Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and U.P.S.C. for 1984-85; Annual Report of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay for year ended 31.12.83; Report of the C. and A.G. for 1982-83—Union Government (Civil) and Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for 1982-83

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) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

(i) G.S.R. 251 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 95/81-CE dated the 1st April, 1981 so as to extend the duration of the partial exemption from excise duty thereunder to Transformers of rating 150 KVA and above upto and including 30th June, 1984.

(ii) G.S.R. 252 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 96/81-CE dated the 1st April, 1981 so as to extend the duration of the partial exemption from excise duty thereunder to Electric Motors of 5 KW and above upto and including 30th June, 1984.

(iii) G.S.R. 269 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 184/81-CE dated the 5th November, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8155/84]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8156/84]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Parliament Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission, for 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8157/84]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8158/84]

(5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-83—Union Government (Civil), under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8159/84]

(6) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil), for the year 1982-83 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8160/84]

— — —
12.08 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

72nd Report and Minutes and 64th Action Taken Report

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee :

(i) Seventy-Second Report on the Department of Supply-Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and Minutes

of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Sixty-Fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-Fourth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production) Ordnance Factories.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported threat by the so called 'Kashmir Liberation Front, and other extremists to the life of Prime Minister and other VIPs

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported threat by the so-called 'Kashmir Liberation Front' and other extremists to the life of the Prime Minister and other VIPs and action taken by the Government to meet the situation."

12.10 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, Government are aware of the threat posed to the life of certain VIPs by extremist elements. The reported threat of the so-called Kashmir Liberation Front has also been noted. In the wake of these threats, security arrangements have been reviewed and appropriate action has been taken to strengthen existing security arrangements wherever required and provide security cover to certain public men such as Members of Parliament, leaders of political parties and religious organisations, Journalists etc. Diplomatic missions are also being provided security cover.

In the case of the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister, detailed instructions already exist for their protection. These are reviewed from time to time. The House will agree that it will not be in public interest to disclose details of the steps taken by Government.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत संगीन हालात आज हमारे देश के सामने हैं। इस बारे में हमको अपने देश के जो नेशनल प्रेस हैं, उसमें पढ़ने को मिल रहा है। जम्मू से शाया होने वाला काश्मीर टाइम्स, इंगलिश डेली के सात अप्रैल में यह कहा गया है कि काश्मीर लिबरेशन फंट की तरफ से एक धमकी वाला खत इस अखबार को मिला है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि मकबूल बट्ट ने दो कत्ल किए थे और उसके जुर्म में उसको फांसी पर चढ़ाया गया था। उसका बदला लेने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्री राजीव गांधी एम०पी० को एक्सीक्युशन करने के लिए काश्मीर लिबरेशन फंट की ओर से धमकी दी गई है। उस अखबार वाले को भी धमकी दी गई है कि अगर इस खत को पब्लिश नहीं किया तो उसको भी कासीक्वेसेज फेस करने पड़ेंगे। आगे यह भी कहा गया है कि आर०एच० म्हात्रे का रॉ वालों ने प्लान करके लंदन में मर्डर करवाया है ताकि मकबूल बट्ट को फांसी पर चढ़ाया जा सके। यह सब कुछ उस पेपर में छापा गया है। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला, जिन्होंने 1974 में अमान उल्लाह खां और काश्मीर लिबरेशन फंट के जो बाकी मेम्बर्स थे, तब शायद जम्मू काश्मीर प्लेटिसाइट फंट के नाम पर यह आरगेनाइजेशन था, मकबूल बट्ट के साथ जद्दो जहद चलाने के लिए, कसम उठाई थी, उनको भी धमकी में कहा गया है कि कासी-स्वेसेज फेस करने पड़ेंगे। कल के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में भी कुछ ऐसी खबर छपी है, जिसकी ओर हमारे आनरेबल मैम्बर्स ने तवज्जुह दी होगी। एक पाइंट मुझे खतरनाक लगता है, जो उन्होंने रिवील किया है। उसका जो कंप्लेन है :

Extremists fan out to other States

"हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के 15-4-84 के इश्यू का

उसमें से मैं कुछ सेन्टेन्सेज कोट करना चाहता हूं, आपकी इजाजत से :

"Intelligence reports show that the extremists are armed with Pakistani marked grenades, sterling SLGs supplied by the United States and the famous AK-7 supplied by the Soviet Union.

The most disturbing fact is the almost abundant supply of .38 calibre service revolvers and other automatic and semi-automatic weapons available only to serving personnel of the Indian armed forces.

While the United States supplied Sterling SMG is the most frequently used weapon for experimentation attempts, the Soviet and Chinese weapons are reported to be in abundant "ready stock".

Intelligence reports have also stated that the extremists have a safe passage "in and out" of the sacred Golden Temple through a labyrinth of tunnels which is continuously being expanded.

Along with defensive preparations to meet a possible attack on the Golden Temple, a large number of assailants, some of them reportedly belong to Pakistan's elite Special Services Group have been moved to safe shelters all over the country, mainly in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh and remote hill villages.

मैंने यह इसलिए पढ़ा कि जो यह स्पेशल सर्विस ग्रुप है, सरकार को मालूम होगा जिसको एस०एस० जी० के नाम से कहा जाता है, यह पाकिस्तान के कमान्डो पैरा ट्रूपर्स हैं जो गोरिला जंग और दूसरे मुल्क में फसाद और सबौटाज की स्पेशल ट्रैनिंग लिए हुए होते हैं। और इनके पास 3 बटालियनें हैं, यानी पाकिस्तान के पास। इसी कंटेक्स्ट में मैं हाउस की नोटिस में एक खास बात लाना चाहता हूं, और वह यह कि एस०एस०जी० ग्रुप का एक बटालियन हाल ही में शकरदो के इलाके

में डिप्लाय की गई है जो एक बहुत ही खतरनाक सूव है। और यह शक किया जाता है कि करदो और आजाद कश्मीर के इलाके से हमारी स्टेट में चोरी छिपे दाखिल हो रहे हैं, और वहां से होते हुए पंजाब में अकाली एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स के साथ उनका कान्टेक्ट होना बताते हैं। इनका मैन मक्सद देश में कम्युनल फसाद कराना, गड़बड़ी पैदा करना है। पंजाब के इस बक्त जो हालात हमारे सामने हैं, जैसे कल ही 37 रेलवे स्टेशन्स को आग लगा दी गई है और पेपर्स से पता लगता है इनका हाथ होने का प्रूफ होता है और यह जो एस०एस०जी० है मेरे ख्याल में डिफेंस पोइंट आफ व्यू से बहुत जबरदस्त खतरे का वायस है। इस पर गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इण्डिया को बहुत संजीदगी के साथ सोचना चाहिए कि क्या एक्शन लेना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो एस०एस०जी० है इनको रावलपिंडी के नजदीक ट्रैनिंग दी जाती है, जिसका मैंने पहले भी थोड़ा सा जिक्र किया था.....

जिसमें सिख एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स का होना भी बताते हैं, उसी ट्रैनिंग कैम्प में इनके साथ ट्रैनिंग दी जा रही है। जनरल नियाजी के डायरेक्ट सुपरविजन में जो कमांड-कोर्स हैं, पैरा ड्रापर्स हैं, हवाई जहाज से पैराशूट के जरिए लैंड करने की ओर तरह के बैपन इस्तेमाल करने की ट्रैनिंग दी जा रही है चाहे वह ऑटोमैटिक बैपन हों, या लेटेस्ट बैपन हों, एक्सप्लोसिव डिवाइस हों कि पुल को कैसे तबाह करना है, रेलवे ट्रैक को कैसे तबाह करना है, सब तरह की ट्रैनिंग दिए जाने की रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं। यह हमारे लिए बहुत ही जबरदस्त खतरे का वायस बन रही हैं। आज का हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स आपने देखा होगा, इसमें बाक्स न्यूज में दिया गया है :—

"Foreign Hit Squad

An international 'hit squad' was reportedly approached by Khalistan extremists offering a multi-million contract for 'elimination' of certain 'highly placed individuals'.

[Shri P. Namgyal]

The first inkling of 'shopping for terror' by the Khalistan protagonists has been there for some months.

The confirmation was, however, obtained when Indian counter-intelligence units checking out all possible security angles for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's initially scheduled four-nation tour stumbled on a 'stool pigeon' (The tour was cut down to two-nation visit ostensibly because of a crisis at home but was also prompted by a 'no go' security alert)."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have given sufficient background. Do not be immersed in that. Now put the question.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The report goes on :

"The persons included in the hit list of contracts which were reportedly negotiated with at least three different 'hit teams' were Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Congress-I general secretary Rajiv Gandhi, Opposition leaders Charan Singh and Atal Behari Vajpayee and two of the senior most intelligence officials in the country.

इस कांटेक्स्ट में मैं इस एवान के सामने कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक जबर्दस्त कांसीपिरेन्सी है और इसमें फारेन हैंड है। पंजाब का ट्रवल हो या जम्मू-काश्मीर में हो, खूससी हालत जम्मू-काश्मीर में धैर्य दर्तनिंग दे रहे हैं।

2, 3 दिन पहले की बात है,...

(व्यवधान)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Sir, I beg to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not interrupt; please sit down. This is not a general discussion. Do not record whatever he says.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot interrupt as you like. Please go through the rules book. Please do not record anything he says.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Minister to reply to him. Do not record whatever they say.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record whatever they say. It is for the Minister to reply to the Calling Attention. I am not allowing anybody else.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Sir, on a point of order...

श्री पी० नामग्याल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग खामारुदाह शोर कर रहे हैं। काश्मीर यूनिवर्सिटी में हाल ही में दो बम एक्सप्लोजन हुए थे।

(व्यवधान)

काश्मीर में पी०टी०आई० और यू०एन०आई० की जितनी भी एजेंसीज हैं, उनको भी धमकी दी गई है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order is involved.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Record only whatever Shri Namgyal says.

Mr. Namgyal, please put the questions and conclude.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Let me give the background first, only then I shall put questions. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record. I am not permitting anything. This is no discussion. This is calling attention going on. If anybody makes any derogatory statement or uses any unparliamentary word while participating in the discussion, the Chair will take care of it. But whatever he says, it is for the Government to reply. Let my hon. friends go through the rule book. They cannot interrupt and they cannot participate in this way.

If he is making any derogatory statement, the Chair will take care of it. Chair will not allow things like that.

(Interruptions)**

If any view expressed by any hon. Member is not palatable and any hon. Member adopts this sort of method to interrupt, the Chair will have to take a serious view of this.

(Interruptions)**

Please sit down. I am not allowing. Do not record anything. The Chair will take a serious view of this.

I am sorry you are stalling the proceedings. I will not allow it. I will allow anything but not stalling the proceedings. You must allow every Member to express his view. You may agree with him or not. This forum must allow him to express his own views. I must make it very clear.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : ये जो श्री ट्रिनिंग लैटर डिफरेंट एजेन्सीज और लोगों को लिखे जा रहे हैं, उन सब पर श्रीनगर, काश्मीर का पोस्टल मार्क लगा हुआ है। इससे पता चलता है कि ये सारे लैटर श्रीनगर से ओरिजिनेट होते हैं। मैं आपकी तवज्ज्ञुह दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो धमकियां भरे लैटर लिखे जा रहे हैं, उनका डायरेक्ट कनेक्शन, म्हात्रे के किलिंग, रावलपिंडी की आगेनाइजेशन और काश्मीर वैली के सिसेशनिस्ट ग्रुप के साथ है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You conclude now. You have already taken more

than twenty minutes.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Namgyal, do not address them. You address the Chair. Do not reply to them also.

(Interruptions)

You put your questions now.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : क्या सरकार को इस बात का इलम है कि एस०एस०जी०—स्पेशल सर्विस ग्रुप—का जम्मू-काश्मीर में इनफिल्ट्रेशन हो रहा है; अगर हाँ, तो उसको चैक करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं? पेपर्ज की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि गोल्डन टैम्पल के साथ उन का डायरेक्ट लिंक है। क्या सरकार के नोटिस में यह बात आई है? क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी इलम है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में, खासकर स्कार्ड रिजन में, एस०एस०जी० का एक बैटालियन पूब हुआ है; अगर है, तो जो एलिमेंट मुल्क डिस्टर्बेन्स पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या स्टेप उठा रही है?

जो सिसेशनिस्ट ग्रुप जम्मू-काश्मीर में मौजूद हैं, अगर पिछले रिकार्ड्ज से टेली किया जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि मौजूदा सरकार के साथ उनका लिंक है और वह उनको एनकरेज कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन ले रही है।

شروعی نامگیال (لداخ): ایادھیاں ہو سے بہت سیگن حالت آج ہمارے دشی کے سامنے ہیں۔ اس بارے میں ہم کو اپنے دشی کے جنپشنل پیس۔ ہے اس میں پڑھنے کو مل رہا ہے جوں سے شائع ہو نے والا تھی امدادگاری کی طرف کے سات پریل میں کہا گیا ہے کہ تھیر بیش زنٹ کی طرف سے ایک دھمکی والا خطا اس اخبار کو ملا۔ ہے ماس میں لکھا ہوا ہے کہ مقبول بٹ نے دو قتل کیے تھے اور اس کے جرم میں اس کو پھانسی پڑھا گیا تھا۔ اس کا بدلائیے کے لیے پھانسی نظری شریعتی اندر لا گزھی اور شری راجیو گاندھی (ام۔ پی۔ کو) ایک یوشن کرنے کے لیے کشیر بیش نزٹ لی اور سے دھمکی دی گئی ہے۔ اس اخبار والے کو بھی دھمکی دی گئی ہے لیکن اس خط کو پڑھنے ہیں کیا تو اس کو بھی کا نیکھنے دیس کرنے پڑیں گے تک

یہ بھی کہا گیا ہے کہ آر۔ ایچ۔ مہاترے کے کاراولوں نے پلان کر کے لندن میں مرڈ کر دایا ہے تاکہ مقبول بٹ کو پھانسی پر جو پھایا جائے۔ یہ سب کچھ اس پیپر میں چھاپا گیا ہے ساتھ ہی احفوں نے یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ ٹانکر فاروق عبد اللہ جھوٹوں نے ۱۹۸۷ء میں امام اللہ خاں اور کشیر بیرش فڑٹ کے جو باقی ممبرس قلعہ نب شامک جوں کشیر پلے بساٹ فڑٹ کے نام پر یہ آر۔ گناہنیز بیشن ہفا مقبول بٹ کے ساتھ جدوجہد پر چلنے کیلئے قسم اٹھائی ہے۔ ان کو بھی رہنمکی میں کہا گیا ہے کہ کانسیکو نیز میں کر نے پڑیں گے کل کے ہندوستان ٹامس میں بھی کچھ ایسی ری خبر چھیں ہیں جس کی اور ہمارے آئندہ میں ممبرس نے توجہ دی ہوگی ایک پوائنٹ مجھے خطرناک لگتا ہے جو احفوں نے رویل کیا ہے اس کا جو کیپشن ہے

Extremists fan out to other States
» ہندوستان ٹامس کے ۱۹۸۷۔ ۷۔ ۱۵ کے ایشو کا اس میں

Sentences

میں کچھ کوٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ کی اجازت سے :

"Intelligence reports show that the extremists are armed with Pakistani marked grenades, Sterling SLGs supplied by the United States and the famous AK-7 supplied by the Soviet Union.

The most disturbing fact is the almost abundant supply of .38 calibre service revolvers and other automatic and semi-automatic weapons available only to serving personnel of the Indian armed forces.

While the United States supplied Sterling SMG is the most frequently used weapon for experimentation attempts, the Soviet and Chinese weapons are reported to be in abundant "ready stock".

Intelligence reports have also stated that the extremists have a safe passage "in and out" of the sacred Golden Temple through a labyrinth of tunnels which is continuously being expanded.

Along with defensive preparations to meet a possible attack on the Golden Temple, a large number of assailants, some of them reportedly belong to Pakistan's elite Special

Services Group have been moved to safe shelters all over the country, mainly in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh and remote hill villages."

ہاس لیے پڑھا کر جو یہ اسپیشل سروس گروپ ہے سرکار کو معلوم ہو گا جس کو ایس۔ ایس۔ جی۔ کے نام سے کہا جاتا ہے یہ پاکستان کے کانڈو بیڑا ٹروپر سس ہیں جو گوریلا جنگ اور دوسرے ملک میں فساد اور سوچاچ کی اسپیشل ٹریننگ لیے ہوئے ہوتے ہیں۔ اور ان کے پاس ۳۰ ٹالین ہیں یعنی پاکستان کے پاس میں ہائس کی نوٹس میں ایک خاص بات لانا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ کہ ایس۔ ایس۔ جی۔ گرڈپ کا ایک ٹالین حال ہی میں شکر دو کے علاقے میں ڈپلائے کی گئی ہے جو ایک بہت ہی خطرناک ہو دیے اور یہ شک لیا جاتا ہے کہ کریڈ اور آناد کشیر کے علاقے سے ہماری اسٹیٹ میں چوری چھپے داخل ہو رہے ہیں اور وہاں سے ہوتے ہوئے پنجاب میں اکال ایکٹری میٹس کے ساتھ ان کا لائنکٹ ہونا باتاتے ہیں۔ ان کا میں مقصد دیش میں کیونکی فساد کرنا گزی ٹری ڈیک پیدا کرنا ہے۔ پنجاب کے اس وقت جو حالات ہمارے سامنے ہیں جیسے کل ہی ۳۰ ریلوے اسٹیشن کو آگ لگا دی گئی ہے اور سیرس سے پتا لگتا ہے ان کا ہاتھ ہونے کا پردہ ہوتا ہے۔ اور یہ جو ایس۔ ایس۔ جی۔ ہے ان کو راول پنڈی کے نزدیک ٹریننگ دی جاتی ہے جس کا میں نے پہلے بھی مخوڑا اس اندر کیا تھا جس میں سکھ ایکٹری میٹس کا ہونا بھی بتاتے ہیں اسی ٹریننگ کیپ میں ان کے ساتھ ٹریننگ دی جاتی ہے۔ جزا نیازی کے ڈائریکٹ سورپریز میں جو گماںڈ کو رس ہیں پریا ڈر اپرس ہیں ہوائی جہاز سے پیروٹ کے زریعہ لینڈ کرنے کی اور ہر طرح کے وپن استعمال ہونے کی ٹریننگ دی جاتی ہے چاہے وہ آٹو میک دینپ بھی یا لیٹیٹ دینپ ہوں۔ ایکسپو زیو ڈیو اس ہوں کہ پل کو کیسے تباہ کرنا ہے ریلوے ٹریک کو کیسے تباہ کرنا ہے سب طرح کی ٹریننگ دیے جانے کی روڑی میں آرہی ہیں۔ یہ ہمارے لیے بہت ہی زبردست خطرے کا باعث بن رہی ہیں۔ آج کا ہندوستان ٹامس آپ نے دیکھا ہو گا۔ اس میں اس نیز میں دیا گیا ہے :-

"Foreign Hit Squad

An international 'hit squad' was reportedly approached by Khalistan extremists offering a multi-million contract for 'elimination' of certain 'highly placed individuals'.

The first inkling of 'shopping for terror' by the Khalistan protagonists has been there for some months.

The confirmation was, however, obtained when Indian counter-intelligence units checking out all possible security angles for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's initially scheduled four-nation tour stumbled on a 'stool pigeon' (The tour was cut down to two-nation visit ostensibly because of a crisis at home but was also prompted by a 'no go' security alert)."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have given sufficient background. Do not be immersed in that. Now put the question.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The report goes on :

"The persons included in the hit list of contracts which were reportedly negotiated with at least three different 'hit teams' were Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Congress-I General Secretary Rajiv Gandhi, Opposition leaders Charan Singh and Atal Behari Vajpayee and two of the senior most intelligence officials in the country."

اس کا نیکیست میں میں اس ایوان کے سامنے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ایک زبردست کائنیں رہیں ہے اور اس میں فارین ہنڈے ہے۔ پنجاب کا طبلہ ہو یا جوں کشیر میں ہو خصوصی مالک جوں کشیر میں تقریباً دے رہے ہیں دو تین دن پہلے کی بات ہے.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Sir, I beg to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not interrupt; please sit down. This is not a

general discussion. Do not record whatever he says.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot interrupt as you like. Please go through the rules book. Please do not record anything he says.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Minister to reply to him. Do not record whatever they say.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record whatever they say. It is for the Minister to reply to the Calling Attention. I am not allowing anybody else.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Sir, on a point of order...

شروع کر رہے ہیں۔ کشیر یونیورسٹی میں حال ہی میں دو م ایکسپریس
جستے۔

(Interruptions)

شروع کیا : کشیر میں پی۔ ٹی۔ آئی۔ اور یہ ایں آئی۔ کی جتنی بھی ایجنسیز ہیں۔ ان کو بھی دھمکی دی گئی ہے۔

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order is involved.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Record only whatever Shri Namgyal says. Mr. Namgyal, please put the questions and conclude.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Let me give the background first, only then I shall put questions.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record. I am not permitting anything. This is no discussion. This is calling attention going on. If anybody makes any derogatory statement or uses any unparliamentary word while participating in the discussion, the Chair will take care of it. But whatever he says, it is for the Government to reply. Let my hon. friends go through the rule book. They cannot interrupt and they cannot participate in this way.

If he is making any derogatory statement, the Chair will take care of it. Chair will not allow things like that.

(Interruptions)**

If any view expressed by any hon. Member is not palatable and any hon. Member adopts this sort of method to interrupt, the Chair will have to take a serious view of this.

(Interruptions)**

Please sit down. I am not allowing. Do not record anything. The Chair will take a serious view of this.

I am sorry you are stalling the proceedings. I will not allow it. I will allow anything but not stalling the proceedings. You must allow every Member to express his view. You may agree with him or not. This forum must allow him to express his own views. I must make it very clear.

شی ۱۱۔ نام گیال : یہ جو افغانستان کی قریبی اخیزیز اور بیرونیوں کو سلسلہ جاری ہے ہیں ان سب پر شری نگر کشمیر کا پوشش سارک لگا ہوا ہے۔ اس سے پتہ پلتا ہے کہ یہ سارے پری شری نگر سے اور بھینٹ ہوتے ہیں۔ میں آپ کو توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں لیکن کہ یہ جو دھمکیاں اس بھرپور لکھنے جاری ہے ہیں ان کا شری نگر بکھٹ کریاں مہاتر سے کے لئے راول پنڈی کی آنکھیں رین اور لکھنے و ملی کے سیاستیں گردی پر کے ساتھ ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You conclude now. You have already taken more than twenty minutes.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Namgyal, do not address them. You address the Chair. Do not reply to them also.

(Interruptions)

You put your questions now.

شی ۱۱۔ نام گیال : کیا سرکار کو اس بات کا علم ہے کہ ایس۔ ایس۔ جی اسپیشل اسرویس گروپ کا جتوں کشیر میں انقلابیں ہو رہے ہیں اگر یہ تو اس کو چیک کرنے کے لیے سرکار نے یہ تدبیح اپنائی۔ یہی سبب سے سرکار کے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ گود لین ٹیپل کے ساتھ ان کا ایک ٹریکٹ لٹک ہے۔ کیا سرکار کی ٹریکٹ میں یہ بات آئی ہے۔ کیا سرکار کو اس بات کا بھی علم ہے کہ جتوں کشیر میں خاص کہ سرکار ٹریکٹ میں ایس۔ ایس۔ جی کا ایک ٹریکٹ ڈھونے سے اگر ہے تو جو ایمینٹ ملک میں مسروپ بیس پری کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ان کو روشنی کے لیے سرکار کیا اسٹیپ انھماری ہے۔

جوسٹیس نیشنل گردپ جتوں کشیر میں موجود ہیں اگر سچھے را رکھ سے ملی کیا جائے تو پتہ چلے گا کہ موجودہ سرکار کے ساتھ ان کا لٹک ہے اور وہ ان کی انتخاب کر رہی ہے۔ میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار ان کے خلاف کیا لٹکنے لے رہی ہے

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, this is a fact that one organisation named J. and K. National Liberation Front had written to Mr. Ved Bhasin that this news should be published within two days that 'J. and K. NLF hereby pledges and vows to avenge the death of Sheikh Maqbool Butt, who was killed by anti-Kashmiri power-hungry politicians in Tihar jail. We have decided to kill the Prime Minister of India and her son as a mark of respect to our great leader. Kashmir will not be the grave of these two persons, but we shall take revenge outside Kashmir and in any part of the world. The people of the world, especially of India, are still unaware of the fact that Mr. Mahtre's murder was planned by the Prime Minister of India in consultation with RAW.'

As far as Mr. Mahtre's killing is concerned, the allegation that this was planned by the Prime Minister in consultation with RAW is absolutely false.

With regard to the news of SSG battalion crossing the Kashmir frontier, we have reports from the Kashmir Government that the borders are being sealed by the Army and the BSF and there is no infiltration from that side to this side. Further, if there is any, we shall take care of that.

As far as the security of VIPs and other M.Ps. is concerned, we have taken ample precautions which are being reviewed from time to time. .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Satish Agarwal.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record that also. Mr. Namgyal, please sit down.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. Why do you make noise ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Satish Agarwal, you may start.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the threat by the extremists, whether by the so-called Kashmir Liberation Front or by the Dashmesh Regiment or by any other extremist organisation in the north-eastern region, is a serious threat to the unity and integrity of this country. I have not come across a situation like the one which is obtaining as on date during the last 37 years when the threat to our unity and security within the country is so much threatened by the extremist elements all throughout the country.

Sir, it is a sad commentary that despite the powers being taken by the Government now and then with regard to the tightening of the National Security Act, and I and my Party not objecting to those powers, we find that the extremists of Punjab are spreading

their activities not only within Punjab, but in a very well organised manner they are extending and spreading their activities to the national capital, that is, Delhi, they have robbed three banks in Rajasthan, they have robbed two banks in U.P. today and I apprehend, Sir, with all my passion for a sense of patriotism, something much more than this if the Government is not able to apprehend all these culprits and have a command over the whole situation.

I am not on a very limited point also. The statement of the hon. Minister which has been read out here in this House refers to the threats by the extremists as well as by the Kashmir Liberation Front. Now, the situation has become so serious that not only every common citizen living in Punjab or living elsewhere in the country is feeling apprehensive of these threats now and then, but our grown-up children in our families have become so apprehensive and so dreadful about the whole situation that even when Members or persons coming from our constituencies visit our houses in our absence, they say, 'We will not open the gates and doors' because they have seen the episode of Mr. Tiwary in Chandigarh recently, unless they know the man personally. That is the position. Now, on account of this sort of a panic which has been created in the whole country nobody knows who will reach home safe after attending the Parliament or after attending the office. And so far as this situation is concerned, the whole House has supported the Government in taking a firm action against the extremists.

There is no divided opinion so far as this House is concerned. There is absolutely no division on this point. The House has demanded time and again and impressed upon the Government that you take whatever action you like and think in the fitness of things to deal with the situation but for God's sake protect the life and property of the innocent people in this country. The most unfortunate aspect is that the extremists are carrying on their activities in a very well planned way. 37 railway stations had been burnt up at a particular point of time. The *modus-operandi* is the same. Time

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is the same. The whole incident is practically the same. Now, this sort of thing is going on. I am surprised at what our intelligence agencies are doing ? Does the Government not have the intelligence network ? RAW is there. IB is there. Other special security intelligence agencies have also been created. What are they all doing about all these things ? This is no solution of the problem that if a question has been raised in the House that Chaudhury Charan Singhji's life is under danger or Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji's life is under danger, you put half a dozen people at their residences. This is not the solution of the problem. After all, at how many places, is the Government going to provide security to Members of Parliament and to VIPs ? What happened to Harbans Lal Khanna in Amritsar ? The security guard was provided there. The extremists came. They snatched the sten gun from the security guard and from the same sten gun, killed Mr. Khanna, our BJP ex-MLA. So, what is the use of having security guards like that ? At how many points are you going to post the security guards ? After all, there are more than 800 Members of Parliament and at least 50 to 100 Members of Parliament are very actively participating in the debates on Punjab. Whosoever speaks against Mr. Bhindranwale will be put on the hit list. Our hon. Speaker said that he is in the hit list. You are not in the hit list. Sir but the Speaker is in the hit list. You are fortunate enough because you come from Tamil Nadu and you don't poke your nose so far as the Punjab affairs are concerned. You are concerned much more with the Tamilians issue. Now, what about others ? The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Charan Singh's name is there. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's name is there. And then, the Prime Minister's name is there. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's name is there. Madan Lal Khurana's name is there. Kedar Nath Sahani's name is there. Vijay Kumar Malhotra's name is there. Those people organise some sort of protest and come to the rescue of the Government to say, here we are to strengthen your hands ; you take your firm action against the extremists, we are with you. And if they protest in a peaceful manner, in a non-violent manner and organise some *bandhs* and some protests

against these extremist activities urging upon the Government to take firm action, I don't think, they are committing any crime. Now, in this whole House, for 45 minutes, Prof. Ranga remembers, the whole House, all sections of the House were with the Government demanding a firm action. Now, what more does the Government want from us ? After all, the action has to be taken by the Government.

Now, in today's newspaper, the Prime Minister has said, she does not bother about the threat to her life. She is very bold that way. And she says, she has been receiving such threats right from her childhood. Now, about our ruling Party Member of Parliament, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I read one news in the newspaper yesterday. His programmes up to 30th of April have been cancelled. Now, of course, all possible arrangements should be made for taking all preventive measures for the security of the Prime Minister. Howsoever differences one may have with the Party, the Prime Minister is the Prime Minister. She is the Leader of the House. Then, of course, that is the right step. Now, sir, this particular news-item has appeared in the newspapers that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's programmes upto 30th of April have been cancelled. He has been advised to remain in the house. But for how long will he remain in the house ? After all, elections are due. And all Members of Parliament have to go to their constituencies. Now, Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi, senior veteran leader of the country is very upright in his approach to this problem. Now, you are going to post security guards to him ; then, Prof. Ranga ; then myself ; then Dr. Karan Singh ; then Shri Yashwantrao Chavan. This is no solution of the problem. For how many of them will you provide guards ? If there is some disease in the blood itself, then putting some ointment here and there will not solve the problem. And that is why I am on a broader point. This issue has arisen. Now, with regard to the extremist activities, I was still more surprised to see this. You must have read, those people came, killed somebody and walked away. This was a report in the newspapers—extremists killing people and then walking away like in a morning walk. What does the police do ? What does the BSF do ? What does the CRPF do ? But

I am told that the Home Minister has issued instructions that the BSF and the CRPF will act only under the instructions of the local S.P. or the Dy. S.P. That is why they do not act or react. They are silent spectators in Punjab and elsewhere because the local police, the D.C. and the S.P. have to give instructions. I am sorry to say that the Punjab Police has failed to discharge their duty. They have lost the confidence of the people. This is the greatest problem. How to solve it ? It is for you to solve it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Vajpayee does not want CRPF.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I cannot comment on all aspects of the matter because these issues are very delicate. I do not want to go more deep into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, we are going to have a discussion on this.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is not necessary that I participate in that debate. Different types of people participate in different debates. Everybody has got his own point of view.

The local police in Punjab have lost the confidence of the people. You on your part withdraw the CRPF. The moment Mr. Longowal demanded the withdrawal of CRPF, you withdrew it. The moment they say, you amend Article 25, you say, it is all right. If they want a separate personal law, you say, all right. The moment they demand for the withdrawal of CRPF, you say, all right. It is no firm handling of the whole situation. This is a very serious problem that has arisen in this country.

I am one of those who will agree that the security environment along the borders is tense but within the country it is more dangerous. I am not worried about the security environment being tense outside the Indian boundaries. We can face any threat from outside, whether it is from Pakistan or any other quarter. But unless the country is strong, unless we are united, unless there is some law and order in the country, unless there is peace in the country and every citizen has faith in the integrity of the

country and the authority of the Government that, look here, here is the Government which can deal firmly with the extremists, the country will not stand united to face outside aggression. We can face any threat from outside. No Seventh Fleet can deter us from our action ; Pakistan cannot deter us from our action ; nobody for that matter can deter us from our action. We can take any action to face outside aggression.

So far as this particular thing is concerned, the situation that has been created by the so called "Kashmir Liberation Front", particularly after the execution of Mr. Maqbool Butt in Tihar Jail, I would like to know what the Government has done about it. The execution of Mr. Maqbool Butt had some sort of a reaction. I do not want to go into the history of it. May I know from the hon. Minister why Mr. Maqbool Butt was not executed 6 or 7 years back when a final decision was given by the court of the land for his hanging ? Why was his mercy petition to the President kept pending for 6 or 7 years ? Why did the execution not take place 6 or 7 years back ? Is there any procedure within the Government that mercy petitions are kept pending for 6 or 7 years ? Why was this matter kept hanging fire for so long ? Why was he not executed immediately thereafter ? Has the Government devised or amended or modified the rules in this behalf that the mercy petition to the President against death sentence will be disposed of latest within one year ?

Has the Government identified extremist organisations within the country, whether it is Punjab or Jammu and Kashmir or North-Eastern region ? We have read in the newspapers today also that some extremist activities are going on in the North-Eastern region also. May I know whether the Government has identified extremist organisations within the country and whether the Government is collecting up-to-date information with regard to their activities ? How many extremists belonging to different organisations, whether it is the so-called "Kashmir Liberation Front" or whether it is Dashmesh Regiment in Punjab or whether it is any other organisation in the North Eastern region, the Government have been able to apprehend or arrest or prosecute

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during the last 2 years ? How many of them you have put under NSA ? How many of them have been convicted by the courts ? Can you cite even 5 examples throughout the length and breadth of the country where any extremists have been arrested by you, have been prosecuted by you and have been convicted by you, despite the fact that hundreds of innocent men, women and children have been killed by these extremists during the last 2-1/2 years ?

Does the Government of India intend to avail of the services of some expert international organisations in the field collecting intelligence or detection like the Scotland Yard ? Are you going to avail of the services of such expert organisations in the field of collecting intelligence or detection or the like matters ?

In this particular matter, is the Government going to enlighten the people of this country as well as the Members of Parliament by publishing a white paper for the information of all concerned in this country that "Look here, these are the extremists organisations, these are the people heading these organisations, these are the organisations which have been banned for their anti-national activities and these are the people involved in this, this is the *modus operandi*, so many people have been killed by them." ? So, in order to enlighten the people of this country, in order to take the people into confidence, in order to warn the people about the preventive measures they should take in case such extremists spread their activities throughout the length and breadth of the country as they have done by looting two or three banks in Rajasthan, two banks today in Uttar Pradesh and many more in Delhi and elsewhere in the country, what action is the Government going to take ? I apprehend and I wish to argue that the extremists are going to spread and they are fanning out in the neighbouring States, particularly in the neighbouring States they are going to create problems ; and Pakistan is very much in that whole show. Pakistan wants to take revenge on this country for 1971 affair and so, this is but natural that

they are doing all these activities. Lastly, I wish to draw the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs "You please make an enquiry from your end." What happened in Jamnagar, in the air force area ? 12 people were killed by accident and civilian vehicles were burnt in that air force area. That is a prohibited area. You please make an enquiry as to how the civilian vehicles and civilians had entry into that prohibited area, where the accident took place whereby 12 people were killed. I have got a letter from the Advocate of Jamnagar with regard to this. If you like these contents which contain much more valuable information with regard to this as to how Gujarat also is being made a rockbed of spying activities, for these smuggling activities and how Pakistani spies in the garb of smuggling are finding a place and protection in various strategic points in Gujarat also, you can have it.

Looking to the situation, we have got Punjab on this side, Western side.

Coming to Rajasthan, you go to Gangargar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer, right up to that area where we are extending the Rajasthan canal. And as for Rajasthan canal also, I am told, I do not have any time to dwell upon that particular matter, many people who have migrated to Pakistan, are coming back to settle down along the Rajasthan canal border depriving the local population of the fruits of development of Rajasthan canal. They are coming in many more numbers. You have a record from Rajasthan Government as to how many Pakistanis have come over to this area, crossed over to this day and settled in Rajasthan canal area so as to have the advantage of irrigation facilities in this area.

Again Gujarat activities are very troublesome and very worrisome for all people.

In view of these things, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify all these points with regard to these issues that I have raised and also Shri Hashim Quereshi who is the leader of Kashmir Liberation Front. Their headquarters are in Birmingham. What about their intelligence ? He was not getting any intelligence.

I do not believe Prime Minister getting involved in the killing of her own diplomat, Mahtre. Nobody would do that. It is some bastard's mind. Noboby is going to do all that. But, anyway that happened there.

This particular Shri Hashim Quereshi who is known as JKLF leader was in London and he was in the BSF previously. Then he went to occupied Kashmir. He was involved in an incident of hijacking of a plane from Srinagar to Lahore. He was convicted by Pakistan court. He was in jail for seven years. How did he come back ? And all sorts of activities he did. How did he go to Occupied Kashmir and came back to India ? He was initially in BSF which belongs to us. Such persons if they are in BSF go to Occupied Kashmir, and you utilise their services some way or the other, naturally, if such people who have got a price in one or the other, they are purchasable by the other party also. Be cautious about these things also. The situation is very explosive, and I demand from the Government a complete White Paper for the enlightenment of this House as well as the country regarding the extremist activities in this country, the action taken by the Government, arrests made, prosecutions launched and convictions obtained in this country. I do not want you to disclose the details of security arrangements that you have mentioned in your statement ; I do not demand disclosure of all those details, what particular type of security arrangements you have made for the Prime Minister or Mr. Rajiv Gandhi or for other Members of Parliament or for other leaders. But this is a very explosive situation and you should take some firm action to deal with the extremists. Unfortunately this Government has utterly failed there and that is why the members of the Opposition have demanded resignation of the Goverment. I am not joining issue on that right now, but I request the hon. Home Minister to enlighten the House on the points that I have raised.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as Shri Maqbool Butt is concerned, his mercy petition was finally rejected on 6th February, 1984. The delay in rejecting the mercy petition was due to the fact that the Supreme Court had given a general stay of

executions in the country between May 1979 and May 1980 and again between November 1981 and February 1982. The Supreme Court had also specifically stayed the execution of Shri Butt in April 1983, which was vacated in August, 1983. She rejection of the mercy petition had nothing to do with the killing of the Indian diplomat, Shri R.K. Mahtre.

As far as the arrest of extremists is concerned, from 7.10.1983 to 29.3.1984, 101 extremist persons have been arrested and about 130 AISSF activists have been arrested. The cases are under examination and they will be challanned in the court as soon as the investigations are over. With regard to the other incidents which the hon. Member has mentioned, Jamnagar and others, we would certainly make enquiries. I would request the hon. Member to pass on to me the letter which he has got . . .

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Surely.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I would certainly make all the enquiries.

With regard to Hashim Qureshi, I would like to say that this particular organization JKLF has their office in Birmingham, U.K., and their branch in Pakistan and in Pak-occupied Kashmir.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He has not said anything about bringing out a White Paper with regard to the extremist activities throughout the country, the names of the organizations and their heads, their Presidents. The country should know which are those organizations. Sometimes we read about Deshmesh Regiment, sometimes we read about Kashmir Liberation Front, sometimes we read about some organization in the north-eastern region. Government should come out with the information that these are the extremist organizations.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I have already given to the House a list of all the extremist organizations, whether in the north-east or Punjab or Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says that he has already given to the House.

Mr. Zainul Basher.

श्री जैनुल बक्शर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य से यह जाहिर होता है कि दिल्ली में जो महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति हैं, प्रधानमंत्री जी से लेकर संसद सदस्यों तक और दूसरे राजनीतिक दलों के नेतागण, सबके उग्रवादियों की हिट लिस्ट में होने की सम्भावना है और यह स्वाभाविक भी है कि उग्रवादी गतिविधियां चाहे वे पंजाब में हों, चाहे काश्मीर में हो और चाहे नार्थ-इस्टर्न स्टेट में हों उन सब का निशाना राजधानी में रहने वाले महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों पर होता है। यह दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में भी होता रहा है और हमारे देश में भी ऐसा हो रहा है और यह बात देखने को मिल रही है।

किसी भी उग्रवादी गतिविधियों का खास मक्कसद पूरे देश में आतंक या पैनिक पैदा करना होता है। इसको पैदा करके वे शान्ति-व्यवस्था के लिए खतरा पैदा कर देते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति उनके लिए अनुकूल होती है। यह उग्रवादी गतिविधियां काफी दिनों से चल रही हैं। नार्थ-इस्टर्न स्टेट में और पंजाब में तो पिछले एक साल से बहुत ही अधिक हो गई हैं। काश्मीर में भी कभी-कभी इन गतिविधियों की सूचना मिलती रहती है। लेकिन, एक बात की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली पुलिस ने दिल्ली को बहुत हद तक इन गतिविधियों के निशाने से बचाए रखा है। इस मामले में दिल्ली पुलिस की तारीफ की जानी चाहिए। हम यह देखते हैं कि क्या हो गया? लेकिन यह नहीं देखते कि क्या हो सकता था और वह नहीं हुआ? दिल्ली, हर उग्रवादियों का निशाना रहा है। उन की हमेशा यही कोशिश रही है कि दिल्ली में आतंक मचाएं और महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों की हत्या करें, बैंकों को लूटें या किसी प्रकार से यहां की शान्ति-व्यवस्था को खतरा पहुंचाए। उसको रोकने में दिल्ली पुलिस की भूमिका बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रही है। श्री मनचन्दा की हत्या को छोड़कर दिल्ली में ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई जिससे दिल्ली पुलिस की शिकायत कर सके। वास्तविकता यह है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने उग्रवादी गतिविधियों को रोकने में बहुत ही कमाल किया है, जिसके लिए उनकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिए। इसके विपरीत

पंजाब पुलिस की जितनी शिकायत की जाए, वह कम है। आज सबसे अधिक उग्रवादी पंजाब से दिल्ली और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में पहुंच रहे हैं। इस बात की आशंका से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि पंजाब की देखा-देखी काश्मीर में भी उग्रवादी सक्रिय हुए हैं। यह भी हो सकता है कि पंजाब और काश्मीर के उग्रवादी तत्वों की सांठ-गांठ हो। लेकिन पंजाब की पुलिस उग्रवादियों को रोकने में पूरी तरह से असफल रही है। अगर पंजाब की पुलिस उग्रवादियों को रोकने में कामयाब होती है तो दिल्ली या दूसरे प्रदेशों में उनके फैलने की सम्भावना कम हो सकती है। पंजाब की पुलिस से वहां के उग्रवादी नहीं बल्कि वहां के शांति-प्रिय नागरिक ढर रहे हैं। मुझे यह समाचार पढ़कर बहुत ही दुख हुआ कि अमृतसर से सी०आर०पी०एफ० हटा ली गई। आज वह एक ऐसी फोर्स है जिस पर कमजोर लोगों को काफी भरोसा है। इसको हटाने से अमृतसर में बेचैनी की लहर फैल गयी है और पंजाब पुलिस पर से पंजाब के शान्ति-प्रिय नागरिक, चाहे वह हिन्दू या सिख हों, सभी का विश्वास उठ गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब पुलिस को दिल्ली की पुलिस से नसीहत लेनी चाहिए। पंजाब पुलिस में व्यापक रूप से परिवर्तन करना चाहिए तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस या बी०एस०एफ० को अधिक जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जानी चाहिए। क्योंकि आज पंजाब में केन्द्रीय शासन है। आज पंजाब की पुलिस में जो कुछ अच्छे लोग हैं, हमें उनकी तारीफ करनी चाहिए क्योंकि आज हमें यह शिकायत आम सुनने को मिलती है कि पंजाब पुलिस की उग्रवादियों के साथ सांठ-गांठ हैं और उग्रवादी वहां सरे-आम घूमते रहते हैं।

दूसरी बात, जिसके बारे में मैं इस सदन में बार-बार कहता रहा हूँ, वह यह है कि आप देश के किसी भी भाग में जाकर उग्रवादियों को पकड़ सकते हैं, चाहे बंगाल हो, चाहे काश्मीर हो या देश का कोई भी दूसरा हिस्सा हो। लेकिन उग्रवादियों ने पंजाब में कुछ स्थान सुरक्षित कर लिए हैं जहां वे खुले-आम रहते हैं, अपनी साजिशें करते हैं, घड़यन्त्र करते हैं, योजनाएं बनाते हैं और ढंके की चोट पर सबकी जानकारी में रहते हैं, लेकिन

हमारी पुलिस वहां नहीं जा सकती और उनको पकड़ नहीं सकती। मैं समझता हूं कि दुनिया का यह भी एक आश्चर्य है। क्योंकि दुनिया में कोई दूसरा हिस्सा ऐसा नहीं आपको देखने को मिलेगा जहां किसी को पकड़ने के लिए पुलिस न जा सकती हो। लेकिन हमारा स्वर्ण मन्दिर और कुछ गुरुद्वारों में पुलिस ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ने नहीं जा सकती। वहां पर सीधे पुलिस हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती। जब हमारी पुलिस वहां नहीं जा सकती, तो आप कैसे उग्रवादियों को पकड़ेंगे। उग्रवादियों का स्रोत गोल्डन टैम्पल है, जहां उनकी साजिशें होती हैं, वहीं पर उनके नेता बैठे होते हैं, वहीं उन की सारी योजनाएं बनती हैं और वहीं पर प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर किसी भी आदमी को मारे जाने के षड्यन्त्र रचे जाते हैं। लेकिन आपकी पुलिस वहां नहीं जा सकती। कैसे हमारे गृह मंत्री जी उठकर कह देंगे कि सिद्धान्तः तो हम राजी हैं लेकिन कुछ लोगों की भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए, हम वहां नहीं जाएंगे। यदि आप नहीं जाएंगे तो उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियां रुक नहीं सकेंगी। यह आसाम नहीं है या नौर्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट नहीं है, जहां आप किसी भी गिरजाघर में, किसी भी मन्दिर में या किसी मस्जिद में जाकर, या किसी दूसरी जगह जा कर एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स को पकड़ सकते हैं। यह पंजाब है और पंजाब का स्वर्ण मन्दिर है। जब तक आप वहां नहीं जाएंगे, आप उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों को नहीं रोक सकते और ये गतिविधियां तब तक लगातार बढ़ती रहेंगी। यदि ये गतिविधियां ऐसे ही बढ़ती रहीं, देश में आतंक ऐसे ही फैलता रहा तो उसका परिणाम बहुत गम्भीर होगा। हमें तो इस देश के लोगों के सब की तारीफ करनी चाहिए, उनकी बदाश्त की तारीफ करनी चाहिए कि इन उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों का असर देश के किसी दूसरे भाग में नहीं फैलने पाया है, कहीं भी उत्तेजना नहीं फैली है। लेकिन आप उसकी कब तक रोक सकते हैं। आज तो पंजाब में रेलवे स्टेशन ही जले हैं, कल को यदि पंजाब में आवादियां जला दी जाएं तो क्या उसका असर देश के किसी दूसरे हिस्से में नहीं पड़ेगा? तब क्या पूरे देश में आग की लहर नहीं दोड़ पड़ेगी? जंगल में

जिस तरीके से आग फैलती है, क्या उसी तरह की आग सारे देश में नहीं फैल जाएगी और सारे देश को अपनी चपेट में नहीं ले लेगी। उस समय आप क्या करेंगे। इसलिए, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि गृह मंत्री जी या सरकार को तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। कार्यवाही करने में एक मिनट की देरी भी इस देश के लोगों के लिए खतरनाक साबित हो सकती है। इसलिए उनको अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं गृह मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूं कि जैसा अभी हमारे नामग्याल जी ने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की किसी खबर का उल्लेख किया और बताया कि उग्रवादियों ने किसी इण्टरनेशनल हिट स्क्वैड से संबंध कायम किए हैं और करोड़ों रुपए उनको मिले हैं और उसमें प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर दूसरे कई महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों की हत्या करने का षड्यन्त्र बनाया गया है, क्या इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना गृह मंत्री जी को पहुंची है। क्योंकि यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है और इस प्रकार की वारदात दुनिया भर में होती रहती हैं। इस दुनिया में बहुत से इण्टरनेशनल हिट स्क्वायड की तरह के माफिया गैंग्स हैं, जिन का काम ही यही है कि राजनीतिक नेताओं से या किसी भी व्यक्ति से पैसा लेकर मार दिया जाए। उनके बड़े आततायी तरीके हैं और वे बड़े आततायी तरीके से अपना काम करते हैं। यह हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है और इस तरफ गृह मंत्री जी को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं ज्ञानना चाहूंगा कि क्या गृह मंत्री जी को इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना, सभाचार पत्रों के अलावा उनके किसी स्रोत से पहुंची है या नहीं। यदि पहुंची है तो इस मामले में वे क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

आज के समाचार पत्र में भी निकला है कि एक सी०आई०ए० के भूतपूर्व निदेशक ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है कि देश के जो बोर्डर स्टेट्स हैं पंजाब, असम, गुजरात, राजस्थान या नौर्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स में दंगा फैलाने वाली कार्यवाहियों को सी०आई०ए० ग्रोट्साहन दे रहा है और देश के जो

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

भीतरी भाग हैं जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश वहां मिशनरीज के जरिये कुछ आतंकवादी कार्यवाहियां शुरू किये जाने की योजना बना रहा है। यह रहस्योदयाटन उन्होंने एक किताब में किया है बहुत ही सत्सनीखेज तरीके से। तो कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सरकार को इस तरह की गतिविधियों का पता ही न हो? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गृह मंत्री जी को सी०आई०ए० की ऐसी गतिविधियों का पता है कि नहीं? और उससे निपटने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही आप कर रहे हैं?

पाकिस्तान की तरफ एक इशारा किया गया है एक बात समझना गलती होगी, पाकिस्तान 1971 की हार को अभी भूला नहीं है और स्थिति बिल्कुल वैसी ही सामने आ रही है जैसी तब पैदा हो गई थी। पाकिस्तान इस स्थिति का फायदा उठा सकता है, और पंजाब पाकिस्तान की सरहद पर है, उनकी सभ्यता, भाषा, शब्दों, खाने-पीने का तरीका मिलता जुलता है। पंजाब पहले एक ही था, वहां से ट्रैन्ड लोगों का इनफिल्ट्रेशन हो सकता है, किसी भी तरीके से। ठीक है बौर्डर सील कर दिये गये हैं काश्मीर से लेकर गुजरात तक। लेकिन फिर भी कहीं न कहीं लूपहोल्स रह जाते हैं और वहां से ऐसे लोग आते हैं। तो मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि क्या कोई पाकिस्तानी हाथ होने का भी उनको पता चला है? क्योंकि पाकिस्तान के प्रेस तो आजकल पंजाब की खबरों से भरे पड़े हैं। वह उग्रवादियों की तारीफ में लेख लिख रहे हैं और एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो रहा है। और पाकिस्तान इस मौके का फायदा उठाना चाहता है। और जैसे-जैसे जियाउलहक की गद्दी डोल रही है वैसे-वैसे पंजाब के मामले पर हवा दी जा रही है। उनके राजनीतिक मन्सूबे हैं नजदीक के और दूर के भी। तो गृह मंत्री जी को इस बारे में चौकन्ना रहना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभारी हूं।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहां तक अंग्रेजी

समाचार-पत्र में जो खबर निकली है उसका आर०ए०डब्लू द्वारा वैरीफिकेशन किया जा रहा है और उसकी सच्चाई का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि सी०आर०पी०एफ० को अमृतसर से हटा दिया गया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। उसका गोल्डन टैम्पिल के इलाके में कुछ रीशफलिंग किया गया है और बी०एस०एफ० को आगे को पंक्ति में किया गया है। सी०आर०पी०एफ० और बी०एस०एफ० की और बटालियनें पंजाब में भेजी गई हैं, और आतंकवादियों तथा उग्रवादियों का पीछा हर जगह तेजी से किया जा रहा है।

यह बात सही है कि फिलहाल सरकार का गोल्डन टैम्पिल में जाने का किसी प्रकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है, हालांकि हमको इस बात के लिए उकसाया जा रहा है। लेकिन उनकी भावनाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए वहां पुलिस भेजना हम मुनासिब नहीं समझते हैं। इसके अलावा और जो कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए वह कर रहे हैं। पंजाब पुलिस में कुछ डिमारेलाइजेशन जरूर है। उसको ठीक करने के लिए कुछ बदली भी की जा रही है, पुलिस की नई भर्ती भी की जा रही है। और इसके साथ ही साथ पंजाब पुलिस के आफिसर्स के तबादले भी किए गए हैं, बाहर से भी कुछ आफिसर्स और आदमी पंजाब पुलिस के साथ भेजे गये हैं।

(Interruptions)

13.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to take up construction of at least one hydel project in Ladakh in the Central sector

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : The Government of India has sanctioned and taken up two giant Hydel Projects i.e. Salal and Dool Hasti in the Central sector, in the State of J and K. However, no such project has so far been taken up in the Central

Sector in the most backward area of the country, that is, Ladakh.

Great potentials exist for construction of big Hydel Projects both in Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh which in the event of execution will be useful not only to the residents of Leh and Kargil districts but also to the entire state including the Armed Forces stationed in the area.

Two such projects, that is, Parkachik Hydel Project in Kargil and Damkhar Hydel Project in Leh are already in the detailed investigation stages.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take up for construction at least one Hydel Project either the Parkachik-Suru Hydel Project of Kargil or Damkhar Hydel Project of Leh in the Central Sector enabling the people living in the cold and desert area of Ladakh to have modern amenities.

(ii) Scarcity of drinking water in Ghazi-pur district of Uttar Pradesh

श्री जैनुल बज़ार(गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में पेय जल का गंभीर संकट पैदा हो गया है। गाजीपुर और मुहम्मदाबाद तहसीलों में तो स्थित भयावह हो गई है। पीने के पानी के लिए लोगों को मीलों चक्कर लगाना पड़ता है, फिर भी पानी मुश्किल से मिलता है। अधिकतर अभावग्रस्त गांव में पेय जल की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि ये गांव सन् 1972 की अभावग्रस्त सूची में शामिल नहीं थे। वास्तविकता

यह है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से ये गांव पेय जल से संकट-ग्रस्त हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम ऐसे गांवों में पेय जल व्यवस्था करने में अपने को असमर्थ बताता है, क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देशन के अनुसार केवल उन्हीं गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था की जाती है जो 1972 की अभावग्रस्त सूची में शामिल हैं।

जहां पेय-जल योजनाएं हैं भी, वहां भी बिजली न मिलने के कारण पेय जल उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। जहां पेय-जल हेतु बड़े हैंड-पम्प लगाए गए हैं, वहां गांव की पूरी आबादी की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है। अक्सर कई गांव ऐसे हैं जो कई भागों में दूर-दूर आबाद हैं, उनमें केवल एक भाग में हैंड-पाइप लगा दिया गया है, बहुत से हैंड-पाइप भी पानी देने में असमर्थ हो रहे हैं।

अभी मैं गाजीपुर से लौटा हूं। पेय जल के लिए वहां त्राहि-त्राहि मच्ची हुई है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि शीघ्रातिशोघ्र गाजीपुर के अभाव ग्रस्त गांवों में पेय जल की योजना लागू की जाए। जो योजना लागू है, उनमें जैनरेटरों की व्यवस्था की जाए। गाजीपुर में पेय जल की व्यवस्था हैंड पाइपों से उपयोगी नहीं होगी, वहां तत्काल नल-कूपों की योजनाएं चालू की जाएं।

(iii) Scarcity of Vanaspati in the country

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 मार्च, 1984 से अप्रैल, 1984 की एक महीने की अवधि के दौरान वनस्पति के मूल्यों में लगातार वृद्धि हुई, जो इस प्रकार है:—

15 मार्च, 1984

प्रति-टिन 16½ किलोग्राम

रु० 238—250

15 अप्रैल, 1984

प्रति-टिन 16½ किलोग्राम

रु० 255—260

सरकार द्वारा वनस्पति उद्योग को उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए 12,000 रुपए प्रति-टिन की व्यापारिक कीमत पर आयातित तेलों की 20 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त मात्रा दिए जाने की व्यवस्था के बावजूद यह वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा महसूस

किया जा रहा है कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास जैसे शहरों में कृत्रिम अभाव दिखाकर वनस्पति की कीमतें बहुत अधिक वसूल की जा रही हैं।

दूसरी ओर वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के एक दावे के

[श्री ममीराम बागड़ी]

अनुसार इस समय वनस्पति तेलों के दाम गिरने चाहिए, क्योंकि आयातित तेलों को भी बाजार में सप्लाई कर दिया गया है। इसके बावजूद भी दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

हिसाब लगाया जाए, तो 12.36 रुपए प्रति किलो के हिसाब से 16½ किलो वनस्पति की दर 203 रुपए होनी चाहिए, जबकि सरकार ने इससे कहीं अधिक कीमत प्रति-किंवटल तय की है। एक किलो का भाव 12.36 रुपए इस तरह निकलता है : 55 प्रतिशत आयातित वनस्पति तेल जोड़ने के बाद एक किलो की कीमत 9.71 रुपए होती है और उत्पादन-कर सहित कुल उत्पादन-व्यय आता है 2.65 रुपए प्रति किलो।

पिछले दिनों त्योहारों का मौसम लगभग एक मास आगे बढ़ जाने के कारण वनस्पति की मांग में कुछ कमी आई थी। अतः वनस्पति मिल-मालिकों द्वारा इसके उत्पादन में लगभग 4,000 टन प्रति मास की कटौती कर दी गई थी। ऐसा कहा जा रहा है कि यदि वनस्पति मिलों द्वारा उत्पादन में कटौती न की जाती, तो न केवल यह इस समय लोगों को निर्धारित दर से कम पर उपलब्ध होता, बल्कि आने वाले दिनों में भी इसकी कमी न रहती। कुछ मिलों का बंद हो जाना भी इस अभाव का कारण है।

सरकार को वनस्पति के इस कृत्रिम अभाव की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिससे गरीबों और आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्गों को कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े।

(iv) Need to declare Pathanamthitta district of Kerala as industrially backward district to enable its rapid industrialisation

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : The Pathanamthitta district of Kerala is an industrially backward district. This district has the highest percentage of literacy in Kerala and is one of the districts which produce the maximum quantity of cash crops like rubber, cardamom etc. Thus,

this district contributes enormously to the foreign exchange earnings of the Government. Besides, a very large number of people from this district are working in gulf countries whose remittances run into hundreds of crores of rupees.

However, this district has no industry worth the name. The problem of unemployment among the educated people is very acute here. The Government of Kerala is presently formulating some schemes for setting up industries with the help of non-resident Indians working in the gulf countries. But the Centre's aid and assistance is very much required in this respect. If this district is declared an industrially backward district, the pace of industrialisation can be accelerated.

Therefore, I would request the Government to declare Pathanamthitta as an industrially backward district and provide all facilities for the rapid industrialisation of this district.

(v) Harassment to public caused by Scooter and taxi drivers

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली के टैक्सी चालकों एवं स्कूटर चालकों द्वारा मनमानी के फलस्वरूप यात्रियों की असुविधा की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ।

दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है लेकिन राजधानी में यात्री जितने परेशान हो रहे हैं उतने शायद ही कहीं दूसरों जगह होते हों। दिल्ली में टैक्सी एवं स्कूटर पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। यात्री से मनमाना पैसा वसूल किया जाता है। एक तो अधिकांश टैक्सी एवं स्कूटर का मीटर खराब है, दूसरे आधे से अधिक टैक्सियों की स्थिति खराब है।

नयी दिल्ली एवं दिल्ली जंक्शन से उतरने वाले यात्रियों को कितनी परेशानी होती है, उसका अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। सभी टैक्सी एवं स्कूटर सिर्फ होटल जाना चाहते हैं जहां पहले से ही उनकी सांठ-गांठ रहती है। उसके अलावा दूसरी जगह जाते ही नहीं हैं। यदि जाते हैं तो

मनमाना पैसा मांगते हैं। मनमाना पैसा नहीं देने पर यात्रियों से जगड़ा करते हैं। ट्रैफिक पुलिस के आदमी असहाय होकर देखते रहते हैं। इस तरह की वारदातें संस्तंशदस्यों के साथ भी होती रहती हैं। बहुत सारे टैक्सी स्टैंड में गाड़ियां खड़ी रहती हैं लेकिन वे जाने से साफ इन्कार कर देते हैं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार लिखित एवं टेलीफोन द्वारा यातायात एस० पी० तथा अन्य अधिकारियों को शिकायत की लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। यात्रियों को दिखाने के लिए भले ही शिकायत-पत्र दे दिया जाता है लेकिन उसपर कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। नजदीक से नजदीक जगह पर भी अनजान यात्रियों को चक्कर लगाकर पहुंचाया जाता है और अधिक पैसे वसूले जाते हैं।

अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार सभी टैक्सी एवं स्कूटर के मीटर की जांच कराए। जिन गाड़ियों की कन्डीशन खराब है उनका लाइसेंस खत्म करे। मीटर के पुराने अंकित रेट को संशोधित करे जिससे जितना मीटर उठे उतना ही पैसा लिया जाए। यातायात पुलिस को चुस्त-दुरुस्त किया जाए जिससे यात्रियों को अनावश्यक परेशानी से बचाया जा सके।

(vi) Irregularities in recruitment in Dena Bank of Calcutta region

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): The Calcutta region of Dena Bank, a nationalised bank is not following any acknowledged policy of recruitment in respect of subordinate staff. There is no regular system of recruitment of subordinate staff in the above bank. The management began notification of vacancies only after the judgement of the Industrial Tribunal dated 2.4.1976. Subsequently, the management started engaging persons on daily wage basis. The head office of Dena Bank clearly instructed, through its letter dated 18.5.1979, that the entire recruitment of subordinate staff be made only through Employment Exchanges. Even after this clear instruction from head office, the Calcutta region of Dena Bank continued to recruit subordinate staff on daily wage basis only. The head office issued a further

circular on 6.1.1982 which contained the directives and instructions of the Central Government in this regard.

But except for recruitment in two branches of Dena Bank at Krishnanagar and Berhampore, West Bengal, the Calcutta region continues to disregard the directives and instructions of Central Government for recruitment of subordinate staff through employment exchanges only.

I urge upon the Central Government to ensure that recruitment of subordinate staff is done according to the set rules.

(vii) Need to exempt small huller rice mills of Kerala from the Central Government's order for modernisation of all rice mills in the country

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat)*: I want to draw the attention of the Government to a problem being faced by the small huller rice mill owners in Kerala.

There are about 13,500 small huller rice mills in Kerala. These mills hull paddy for a charge, and that is the only source of livelihood of the operators of these mills. The average quantity of paddy hulled in these mills is not more than 250 Kg., and the daily income is not more than Rs. 25/-.

The Central Government's order about modernization of all rice mills in the country has dealt a stunning blow to these small mills. Firstly, modernization requires a large amount of capital, which cannot be mobilized by the small operators. Even the spare parts of the mills are so costly that it is often beyond the capacity of these millers to buy them. Secondly, no special advantage will be obtained by modernizing these small mills. Unlike in other States, the consumers in Kerala use boiled rice. Hulling of boiled rice does not result in any wastage. One important consideration which weighed with the Government while directing modernization, was the tremendous wastage of rice which occurs in the process of hulling. This problem does not exist in Kerala.

*Original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

Therefore, the Government should sympathetically consider the problems of these small millers. Insistence on modernisation will put them out of employment and push them towards a condition of starvation which should be avoided. In this circumstance, the small mills should be completely exempted from modernisation. Besides, new mills should be sanctioned in any particular area only when the existing mills cannot cope with the demand. Similarly action should be taken against all those mills which are operated illegally in the country.

I request the Government to consider these points sympathetically.

(viii) Need to provide more funds for irrigation facilities in Sitapur and Hardoi districts of U.P.

श्री राम लाल राही (सीतापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद सीतापुर हरदोई के उन अनेक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जहां कि मिट्टी तो उपजाऊ है, पर सिचाई साधनों के अभाव के कारण किसान अपने खेतों में अपने परिवार को जिलाने भर के लिए भी अनाज पैदा नहीं कर पाता। परिणामस्वरूप अल्प जोतकार, गरीबी, बेकारी और भुखमरी का शिकार बना रहता है। आज के युग में उत्तम खाद, उत्तम बीज आदि सब में कृषि उपज बढ़ाने के लिए पानी की सर्वोत्तम आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश में सिचाई के लिए नहरें तो बनीं पर दुर्भाग्य से नहरों का भरपूर पानी अभी सिचाई के लिए पूरी तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पा रहा है। कहीं-कहीं जल रसाव के कारण हजारों हैकटेर भूमि बर्बाद कर चुका है।

प्रसन्नता है उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्राप्त सहायता को सिचाई साधनों को बढ़ाने और जुटाने में व्यय कर रही है। राजकीय नलकूप लगाने पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है। परन्तु उ० प्र० के जनपद हरदोई और सीतापुर यहां राजकीय नलकूपों के लगाने की चप्पे-चप्पे भूमि पर आवश्यकता है। सरकार इन जनपदों को

अधिक धन आबंटित करने में कोताही कर रही है। सीतापुर में तो विश्व बैंक द्वारा गत कर्ष में ही मात्र 25 लक्षपूर्णों के लिए सहायता दी गई। हरदोई जनपद यहां के बेनीगंज क्षेत्र में विश्व बैंक के माध्यम से कम से कम सौ लक्षपूर लगाए जाने की आवश्यकता थी। मुझे पता चला है कि विश्व बैंक की योजना इस जनपद से समाप्त कर दी गई है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि जनपद सीतापुर के लिए केन्द्र सरकार विशेष रूप से कम से कम एक हजार लक्षपूर लगाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को धन उपलब्ध कराये तथा हरदोई जनपद बेनीगंज क्षेत्र के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा लक्षपूर बनाए जाने के लिए अधिक से अधिक धन आबंटित कराये।

13.27 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1984-85—CONTD.**

Ministry of Commerce—Contd.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce. Time left is still 2 hours and 40 minutes. Shri Rajda is going to speak and the hon. Minister will reply to the debate at 4 P.M. We will complete discussion on this Ministry today.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Ministry of Commerce occupies a pivotal position in monitoring economic affairs of our country. Out of three economic Ministries—Finance, Industry and Commerce—Commerce is the kingpin and occupies a central place in the economic affairs of our country. It can generate production; it can generate wealth, and it can also generate and participate in the distribution of wealth in this country. From that view point, it can create a miracle if there is a political will with the Hon. Minister and his establishment; it can create a miracle in completely overhauling the economic picture of our country.

In the last meeting itself, I had told our

very popular Commerce Minister that he is presiding over the vast empire.

This Commerce Ministry is such a vast empire that their hands are spread everywhere and in every nook and corner of the country and they are concerned with so many things. The Commerce Ministry is concerned with so many things and they are monitoring the external trade, they are holding the key to all economic movement, and the export import policy. Recently the policy was announced ritually by our Minister.

Then, all the giant public sector undertakings like the STC, MMTC, NTC etc., they are manufacturing and marketing textiles, jute goods, handicrafts, and other commodities, etc. Now, this shows that this empire is a very vast empire. The only question and the multi-million Dollar question would be how the management of this empire is being conducted and how things are monitored. With the best of musical instruments, if one discordant note is struck, then the music will be spoiled. With the best of intentions of our Ministers, if there is some lacuna in the machinery, if there is no proper implementation of our policy this empire will not be improved. It would only work to the detriment to our country's economy. I am going to argue today about this ; what is happening in this Ministry.

I am now raising a point, with some anguish. I have been taking keen interest in the working of this Ministry, I have written several letters to our hon. Minister point out certain specific cases where some malpractices have been resorted to and are still being resorted to. For the first time, I have to allege, or make a complaint though a very mild one at that, against our Minister who happens to be a very amiable gentleman. But I am mentioning this because no reply has been received to any of the letters written by me. I have given all the figures, or statistics, at my command, I collected information, I worked hard, I am mentioning with anguish about this. If there is corruption in the working of the Secretariat it must be rooted out lock, stock and barrel. But unfortunately the Minister did not take pains to send a reply to any of my letters. This is why, with anguish, I am raising this

point here.

Now coming to the working of this Ministry, I have gone through the report carefully. I have read the report of the Ministry of Commerce. According to me it makes a very disappointing reading. It may be that with a very optimistic note the Ministry has reported to this Parliament that every department is improving, that they have turned the corner and production is increasing everywhere, the our exports have increased and so many things which appear superficially very good. But if we go deep into the matter, the proof of the pudding would be in eating. What are our public sector undertakings doing, and how are they functioning ? And on that will depend the success or failure of the working of this Ministry. Lot of things are exported and those exports yield lot of revenue to our economy which is expected to reach commanding heights now. We have expected the public sector undertakings to work and if any public sector undertaking does not work then the entire wrath of the masses will come on this Ministry and that will only give rise to the reactionary forces in the country to disrupt the economy. I would like to caution the Minister that the proof of the pudding lies in eating and the working of these public sector undertakings should be improved. If they are not working efficiently, then, as I said, the reactionary forces will take over.

We have taken a pledge that we shall remove poverty.

If we want to remove poverty, the basic thing is whether the conditions of the lowest of the low have been ameliorated by our policy. My test of success or failure of the working of the Handicraft Board would be whether the condition of our artisans who are working down below has improved. We have invested Rs. 42,000 crores in the public sector undertakings in this country and no economy can bear the burden of loss every year, one after the other. Colossal loss is being occurred day in and day out every year. And this story is being repeated. Of course, our hon. Minister, after he has taken over the reins, has tried his level best to improve the situation. I have nothing against him. But in spite of that, if basi-

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cally revolutionary overhauling is not done with a political will, then I have got my own doubt and the Ministry will not be making any headway. I will give an example of MMTC. About this Corporation I have given specific instances where stinking corruption is going on, where in spite of all our avowed objectives of exporting and boosting our export trade, the working of the MMTC officials is such that they are creating stumbling block and it is they who are not allowing you to reach the targets which are fixed for the export of iron ore, manganese-ore, etc. How is it happening? In my letters I have made these charges. I do not know whether those charges have been investigated. And if they have been investigated, I demand, once again, a CBI inquiry into all these things. I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility. Some of the officers have been indulging in the malpractice of under-invoicing and over-invoicing. They sell the iron ore of a very high quality and the price that we are getting is of a very low quality. This is how it is quoted. All these specific examples I have given. If the hon. Minister *de novo* would apply his mind, I am again prepared to furnish all the facts about the malpractice that is going on in the MMTC. Same is the position in NTC and the Handicrafts Board. Our Public Undertakings Committee has made certain suggestions and I would draw the attention of the Minister to those suggestions. We have given monopolistic power to the MMTC to export and to canalise iron-ore, manganese ore, etc. Here is the recommendation contained in the 82nd Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. They said :

"It is high time now to consider whether only to allow exclusively MMTC to monitor this export and import of iron-ore, etc. and the Government must think *de novo* over it."

In the reply the Government says that it is under their consideration. So far it has not been done. Because it has not done it, so many things have happened. I would pose a question about which I also wrote to the hon. Minister. It is startling and every-

body would be surprised to know that corruption at the hands of corrupt officials is going on to a great extent. Unless it is stopped, the entire working of the MMTC would never be successful. You will be startled and surprised to know that several Chairmen of MMTC and STC have left this country after their term is over. I gave their names to the Minister. After 1975-76 the Chairman of the MMTC went to Canada and he has settled in Canada.

There is another Chairman of MMTC. He has gone to London and has settled there. In 1983 again the Chairman of MMTC went to London and has stayed over there. Latest, the STC Chairman has also gone to London. This is a thing worth probing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is his native place in London ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : That is what I am asking. In that case they could not have been Chairmen over here. They are hundred per cent Indians and were Chairmen of our public sector undertakings. And this is what is coming out. If these are facts, they are very startling facts. I do not know anyone of them. I have animus against none. I am very proud that we have got some Finance Officers with us in all our departments.

MR. SPEAKER : If you had known some of them, you would not have mentioned their names.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Naturally, Sir. I would never. But I have not mentioned any name so far. I have got those names over here but as you know I always maintain high standards in my life so I speak with dignity. I have got the names and if the hon. Minister wants, I will furnish the names of all the Chairmen who have left. But when one Chairman, in 1983, was running away from India and he had plans to settle in London and went there with all his paraphernalia, with his family members, etc. at that time I wrote to the Minister. I approached him personally and told him to kindly stop him so that the enquiry against him could be taken up. But unfortunately it was not done and the gentleman is now sitting in London. I do not know

why. The probe should be on the lines as to how these people are maintaining themselves and their families with those luxurious lives in London ? Unless they have resorted to some malpractices, some corrupt practices during their regime when they were the Chairmen, they cannot afford to go there with their families and to stay over there. This is just as a way of passing remarks that I have stated but this shows in brief that there is much to be desired as far as the working of the MMTC is concerned. I have got several examples which I can cite where this under-invoicing and all these things have been resorted to. I had even taken one party to MMTC. That party is in this business for the last twenty years. That party has been after the MMTC officials telling them that they have brought the contract which is at a higher price and they have been requesting them to be allowed to export. The contract is for exporting commodities to the extent of about 30,000 tonnes and our exports would be boosted up. But in spite of that, the officials are not paying any heed to it. May I ask, why ? What crime has that party committed ? Why is any party singled out ? Why no private party is allowed even to service his contract with MMTC ? It is because of those officials who want complete monopoly because they are playing these tricks of under-invoicing and over-invoicing. That is why they do not want anybody who has got complete knowledge as to how to monitor these contracts, how to bring best terms, best offers from the foreign buyers. Such people have scuttled our export drive and that is working to the detriment of our export drive as far as manganese ore and iron ore are concerned. With these few points I would request the hon. Minister to apply his mind and to see that if such malpractices are true, if they are being resorted to, he must address himself most ruthlessly towards these and must remove them completely.

There are many things to be desired about the working of our various Commodity Boards. I am not going into each one of them but several recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee are very much clear about it. One such recommendation says :

"The Committee notices with concern that India's share in the total volume of the world's iron ore export trade remained stationary at about six per cent since 1967. They feel that efforts required to achieve results on a long-term basis have been lacking."

Their language is very mild. They say that our efforts are lacking but perhaps they are not aware of the malpractices and corruption that is going on in MMTC. Having said that, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the working of our Handicrafts Board. In this Board also the same difficulty is there. The recommendation of the Committee at serial No. 23, paragraph 6.12 says :

"More than Rs. 11 lakhs were embezzled by an officer by resorting to fraudulent acts and forgery. The case remained unnoticed for several years....

....and was detected by us by chance. This causes a serious reflection on the supervisory staff. It is also indicative of the lacuna in the system followed in the CCIC. The Committee would like that suitable remedial steps to be taken to avoid recurrence of such cases in future. The Committee would also like to be informed of the outcome of the cases now pending in the court of this occasion."

This is just a sample survey of all this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he could site any undertakings which are under his Ministry which are without corruption. It may be any commodity Board, it may be any public sector undertaking, or it may be any organisation on the tax side, but everywhere stinking corruption is going on on a very large scale. If you are occupying a very key position in the economic scheme of things of our country and if there is a leakage to this extent, what will be the aggregate of corruption in all these undertakings under the Commerce Ministry ? I think, Sir, we shall be able to run our Five-Year Plans if this corruption is stopped. But, Sir, we are

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not doing it. It is not an exaggeration—the hon. Minister may or may not agree. He may like to defend his Ministry and he would like to draw a very rosy picture. But with due respect to him, I differ with him and I would say that as far as our monitoring the affairs of our country is concerned, in the Commerce Ministry there is much to be desired. Many things are rotten in the Kingdom of Denmark, and it is high time that he rises to the occasion. In Sanskrit there is one proverb :

“अपि पश्यस्य वक्तुणि मित्रे अलम् क्रोधेत्”

‘If our friend gives some home truths which are true, but which are not palatable to us, then we should not be angry with that friend.’

I would like to request and beseech the Minister that because I have launched a campaign against the working of some of the officials, I do not know any of the officials, I have not seen their faces, I do not know their names, but when people come to us as representatives of the people and they give certain facts and after verification we are convinced that there is substance in those allegations, then if we raise our voice, then it is the duty of the Minister to see that they are all investigated thoroughly and to come to just conclusions and make necessary changes. Unfortunately, that is not being done. I do not know whether the Minister is being pressurised by very influential people. My impression is that he is not open to such undue pressures from any quarters and he started his career as a very clean person and I have already showered encomiums on him in the past, and I still say and I hope that his conscience is very clear. If that is so, what prevents him from taking action against those anti-social elements who are creating obstacles in our way ? Why should he not improve the system and completely overhaul the working of the machinery of the departments under his Ministry ? If that is done, there would be a change for the better as far as our economy is concerned.

Sir, you have rung the bell. In fact, I

wanted to speak something on the export-import policy and I wanted to offer some of my remarks on some of the policies that have been announced recently. But since the time at my disposal is very short I would merely say, in brief, that we require complete overhauling of our policy and our working. Mere ritualistic announcement of the import policy for each fiscal year does not mean any radical departure. I understand that the Commerce Minister is left with only marginal manoeuvrability because of near stagnation in our exports and huge trade gap.

Though we have turned the corner a little, we should not feel elated because we have reduced the gap. The adverse balance of trade is there. We shall have to put in great effort to see that we turn the corner as far as that is concerned.

Having said this, the new policy is working under many constraints. This has been mentioned in the Economic Survey. I would not go into it.

Unless all the departments under the Ministry of Commerce, all the public sector undertakings, Commodity Boards, etc., are streamlined, and unless Vigilance Committees, not your Department Vigilance Committees, but the Vigilance Committees of the people who know things, they are appointed and within a time bound programme of three months, six months working of the Ministry, every Department, they give you a report, the road will not be very clear for you to find out what changes are necessary in those Departments and how efficiency should be brought in and introduced in the working of the Ministry of Commerce.

13.51 hrs.

(SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)

The structural constraints and infrastructural bottlenecks shall have to be removed. With a given political will we shall be able to do all these things.

I do not like to take much of your time. I would like to once again request and beseech the hon. Minister to take

prompt action. I have given some of the facts which are specific. I am prepared to give documents as I have been doing in the past. Thank you, I have done.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : I am not going to take much of your time. I am not well also. But I have to point out some of the discrimination against the Kerala State. Kerala State is giving maximum foreign exchange.

We are selling our fish products--cashew nuts, tea. We are exporting cardamom. We are getting much of the foreign exchange for our country. Unfortunately, that money is being utilised to import rubber, coconut, nut mug, cloves and all our agricultural products. This is actually affecting our economy.

We are always considered as third class citizens. Bombay, Delhi, U.P. are considered to be Class I citizens. Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are considered second class. Assam and Kerala are considered to be third class.

What is the necessity of importing nutmeg and cloves ? These are luxury items. Let these be consumed by the Arabian, barons and the American people. There is no necessity of importing these products and wasting our foreign exchange.

This year the rubber crop is more. Actually we get rain in January, February and March. Crop is more.

Our manufacturers, unfortunately, are trying to import more rubber. Import duty has been reduced. So, the poor farmers of Kerala are suffering. 90% of the holdings of rubber land is less than five acres. All the farmers are marginal farmers. Please see how do they struggle ?

Recently the labour charges in the rubber estates has been increased by the Kerala Government. We have to pay minimum wages, bonus etc. In Kerala State the labour is well organised. But the farmers are un-organised. Government of India has to protect the interest of the poor farmers of Kerala.

This year the crop of cardamom has suffered because of the long drought. Prices in the last season have gone up. Unfortunately, the crop is less. There is no necessity to import cardamom also. Anyway, the Government has to protect the interest of the poor cardamom planters of Kerala.

I once again request you to restrict the import of rubber, increase the import duty on rubber and save the poor rubber farmers.

It is because the spraying subsidy has already been stopped. Formerly, for spraying of insecticides on the rubber trees, since during monsoon the disease occurs and fell the leaves of the rubber trees, subsidy has been given. So we are spraying the insecticides with copper sulphate and lime.

Unfortunately, last year, the spraying subsidy has not only been reduced but completely stopped. I would request the hon. Minister to re-start the spraying subsidy scheme to the poor farmers. 90% of the rubber cultivators are marginal farmers. So, I would request once again, to start this spraying subsidy scheme and increase the import duty so that we can get a fair price.

I would also request the hon. Minister to stop the import of nutmeg and cloves and to help the poor cultivators of Kerala.

श्रीमती विद्या चन्नुपति (विजयवाडा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं। मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश से विजयवाडा कांस्टीटुएन्सी से आई हूं और कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं।

लास्ट ईवर हमारे संत्री महोदय ने हमारे प्रदेश के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था की थी, उसके लिए भी मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं; लेकिन इस साल आज तक भी हमारी हालत ऐसी है कि सैंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट तो हमारी स्टेट को पैसा देने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट पैसा लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

[श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति]

हमारा टुबैको ग्रोअर्स का एरिया है। हमारे किसान टोबैको ग्रो तो कर लेते हैं, लेकिन जब उसके खरीदने का समय आ जाता है तो उन्हें गवर्नर्मेंट के ऊपर डिपैड करना पड़ता है। यह हमारे लिए प्रादूलम बन गई है। रीसेंटली आपने पढ़ा होगा कि सैट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट हमारे आन्ध्रप्रदेश को 10 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन हमारी आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार किसानों की बात तो करती है, लेकिन उनके काम करने के लिए आगे नहीं आती है, वह किसान को मदद देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह 10 करोड़ की राशि लेकर किसान से टुबैको खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। टुबैंको के एक्सपोर्ट की कुछ व्यवस्था नहीं है इसलिए हमारे देश की कंपनियों द्वारा ही उसकी खरीद होती है। इसके लिए क्यों ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, यह मालूम नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगी कि वह आन्ध्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखें कि वह 10 करोड़ रुपये सैटर से लेकर किसानों को मदद क्यों नहीं देना चाहते हैं?

एग्जैम्पल के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब नैचुरल क्लैमिटीज होती हैं, फलडज आते हैं तो करोड़ों रुपये सैटर से वह ले लेती है, लेकिन इस काम के लिए वह तैयार नहीं है।

सैट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से और अपने मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट टुबैको ग्रोअर्स के लिए हमेशा ऐसे ही रही है। आपको मालूम होगा कि विदेशों से एक डैलीगेशन आया था, उन्होंने कहा कि सैट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट कुछ मदद करे तो हम खरीदने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन जब सैट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट ने पैसा दिया, तब भी वह खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी। अगर हम लोग चीफ मिनिस्टर को खत लिखेंगे, तो उसका जवाब नहीं आएगा। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से हमारा निवेदन है कि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर को खत लिखें कि हम पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप क्यों नहीं खरीदते हैं, अगर आपके पास गोडाउन नहीं हैं, तो प्राईवेट गोडाउन ले लें,

बीड़ी सिग्रेट के मैनुफैक्चर्ज को वह टोबैको बेचा जा सकता है।

हाई ग्रेड टोबैको तो एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, लेकिन लो ग्रेड टोबैको के लिए प्राइस फिक्सेशन नहीं है। किसानों को उसे प्राईवेट लोगों को बहुत कम दाम पर बेचना पड़ता है। इसलिए उसका प्राइस फिक्सेशन करना चाहिए।

कहा जाता है कि एग्रीकल्चर कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। मैं समझती हूँ कि टी, कॉफी, टोबैको, कॉटन, मिर्च वगैरह कैश क्राप्स के कलटीवेशन को इंडस्ट्री का दर्जा देना चाहिए। जब कोई इंडस्ट्री सिक्ह होती है, तो उसका पैसा माफ कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन जब नैचुरल क्लैमिटी की वजह से किसान की क्राप का नुकसान होता है या कोई और समस्या सामने आती है, तो उसका पैसा माफ नहीं किया जाता और उसे इन्डस्ट्री की तरह सुविधाएं नहीं दी जातीं।

नैक्स्ट मन्थ टोबैको की क्राप आ रही है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट उसको खरीदने के लिए आगे नहीं आती, तो सैट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट को आगे बढ़कर एस० टी०सी० के जरिये, या कोई स्पेशल आर्गेनाइजेशन बनाकर उसके जरिये टोबैको खरीदना चाहिए और किसानों की मदद करनी चाहिए।

जिस तरह छोटे-छोटे किसानों की मदद करने के लिए टी बोर्ड और कॉफी बोर्ड बनाए गए हैं, उसी तरह टोबैको बोर्ड भी बनाया जाना चाहिए। प्राइस फिक्सेशन करने से पहले ही लो ग्रेड टोबैको के ग्रोअर्ज को मदद मिल सकेगी। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, एग्रीकल्चर को भी इन्डस्ट्री की तरह ट्रीट करना चाहिए। कॉमर्स और इन्डस्ट्री में बहुत नजदीक का रिश्ता है।

मैं आपसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेरे इलाके में टोबैको ग्रोअर्स हैं और दूसरे इलाकों में भी हैं, उनकी आज जो हालत है वह बड़ी शोचनीय है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट टोबैको खरीदने के लिए आगे नहीं आती है तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए क्योंकि सेन्ट्रल

गवर्नमेंट तो सारे देश के लिए है। मेरी समझ में तो कुछ नहीं आता है कि मैं किसानों से क्या कहूँ और कैसे उनकी मदद करूँ। मैं तो उनकी तरफ से इस सदन में भेजी गई हूँ। मैं तो आपसे यही प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि उनकी टोबैको की खरीद जरूर होनी चाहिए चाहे वह कोई भी एजेंसी खरीदे। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट आगे नहीं आ रही है तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ही आगे आकर उन किसानों की मदद करनी चाहिए। किस तरह से उन किसानों की मदद हो सकती है यह तो मंत्रीजी ही ज्यादा अच्छा जानते होंगे। चाहे आप यहां से कोई स्पेशल टीम भेजिए, चाहे एस०टी०सी० से कहिए, चाहे टोबैको बोर्ड से कहिए लेकिन किसी न किसी तरह से उन किसानों की मदद होनी ही चाहिए। आपने पिछले समय में भी उनकी मदद की है जिसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ लेकिन इस बार भी टोबैको ग्रोअर्स की मदद जरूर होनी चाहिए। आप चाहे कोई भी रास्ता निकालिए लेकिन उनकी मदद जरूर कीजिए। हमें यह तो मालूम हो गया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसके लिए आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी वयोंकि वह बातें तो करती है लेकिन काम नहीं करती है। आज किसान बहुत अधिक परेशान हैं। मैं उन किसानों की तरफ से ही यहां पर आपसे निवेदन कर रही हूँ कि कोई-न-कोई रास्ता निकाले कर आप उनकी टोबैको की खरीद करें ताकि उनकी कुछ मदद हो सके।

आपने जो मुझे समय दोलने के लिए दिया उस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1984-85.

The Ministry of Commerce has a vital role to play in the economic growth of the country. I am happy that the import-export policy of 1984-85, recently announced by our hon. Commerce Minister, has been acclaimed by FICCI, Indian Chamber of

Commerce, Assocham and other representative organisations of trade and industry in the country. They have welcomed the extension of validity period of import licence from 12 months to 18 months. The inclusion of 162 items in the Open General Licence group has been universally welcomed. Though they have not welcomed the exclusion of 53 items from the OGL, I would like to commend it in the interest of eliminating unwanted imports. I also welcome the canalisation of the import of iron and steel through the State Trading Corporation. During the period April-September, 1983 the value of the import of iron and steel was of the order of Rs. 417 crores. Recently our Minister of Steel has stated that he would like to ban the import of iron and steel. This assumes serious significance in the environment of steep decline in the export of engineering goods.

The members of the Engineering Export Promotion Council are touring all around the world at the cost of public money just for the promotion of export of engineering goods. But the export of engineering goods has not picked up; in fact there is decline in their exports. So it is good that the import of iron and steel has been canalised.

When the Government proclaims from the house-tops that the exports have gone up, I am at a dismay to find that in real terms the exports have not gone up at all. According to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce, the exports in 1982-83 had gone up by 13.1%. The factual position is different from this assertion. On account of inadequate refining capacity in our country, we have exported the crude oil from Bombay High directly. If you reduce the value of the crude oil export, then the increase in export just comes to 2.6%. Even this increase of 2.6% in our exports is due to the implementation of cash compensatory scheme. I have seen in the newspapers that many malpractices have crept in this cash compensatory scheme. I have to say that if you want to lay the foundation-stone of our exports on the quicksand of cash compensatory scheme, then we will be sinking ourselves in the mire. We have necessarily to improve the quality of our goods which

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alone will generate demand for our goods in international markets. The Export Promotion Councils have not served the purpose for which they were constituted. I suggest that they should be wound up soon. There is no meaning in multiplying such institutions.

Our traditional export item of tea has gone down. The principal reason is the fall in the standard of tea. The tea-estate owners are just depending upon the age-old tea plants. They are not taking any interest in the re-plantation scheme, as that will delay their profit-earning time. The tea-estate owners of South India are no exception to this. The Tea Board has not been functioning fruitfully in this matter of replantation. I demand that more funds should be allocated for re-plantation of tea plants. The tea-estate owners should be compelled to take to replantation processes forthwith. Otherwise in course of time none will touch the Indian tea with a pair of tongs. We have any number of commodity boards like Cardamom Board, Coffee Board, Tobacco Board, Silk Board etc. which are meant for looking into the needs of these export commodities. But they have all failed miserably in this respect. Their lethargic functioning is best illustrated by the fall in the export of tea, coffee, cardamom, tobacco etc. The Government is maintaining another white elephant of Trade Development Authority. We have the Trade Fair Authority. We have our Trade Counsellors in our Embassies abroad. Yet, the exports have not shown any significant increase. We have the Foreign Trade Institute also. Unfortunately the exports have not kept pace with the growth of such institutional arrangements. Even after 36 years of Independence, our country's share in world trade is just below 2%. The share of a small country like Japan is above 20% of the world trade. It is time for the Government to pay attention to the causes of such an insignificant share for India in world trade. The Government should also formulate a plan for improving our exports.

I would give the illustration of Japan and Taiwan which are tiny nations as compared to India. There are more than 3000 mechanised fishing trawlers in Japan and about

3500 mechanised fishing trawlers in Taiwan. Their export of marine wealth is many times more than that of India which has the longest coast-line. We have just about 100 mechanised fishing trawlers. You can imagine the reason why we have not been able to exploit all the marine wealth available in our 200 kilometre economic zone. I would like to recall that the former Janata Government had banned the development of small fishing harbours in the country. In our coastline we have the delicacies which are cherished in the Continent and in Americas. Yet our export of marine wealth is negligible. In my constituency there are many small fishing harbours like Parangipettai which are being neglected. From Madras to Kanyakumari there are any number of such fishing harbours which are in primitive stages. If they are developed fast, we will be able to increase the export of marine wealth. For example, Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Chinnamuttom etc. require immediate attention in the interest of our fish export. The Minister of Commerce should use his good offices in lifting the ban on the development of small fishing harbours and also in the acquisition of more mechanised fishing trawlers. It is very necessary for him to take personal interest in these matters, so that the great potential available in fish export is adequately exploited. Many experts have pointed out that we will be able to improve our fish export to the value of Rs. 500 crores. I would say that our fish export would go to Rs. 1000 crores if we develop the small fishing harbours and increase the number of mechanised fishing trawlers. I hope that the hon. Minister of Commerce pays attention to this immediately.

Sir, I suggest that the State Trading Corporation should be exclusively earmarked for exports. A similar organisation should be set up for looking after the imports. Our import components are getting complicated day by day. Hence there should be a separate organisation for this purpose.

I may be permitted to point out here that the actual users' licences connected with our exports are being misused blatantly. Indiscriminate imports are being resorted to under the AU Licences. Many times the AU Licences are sold for a substantial

margin. The AU licences fall into the hands of unscrupulous export houses. I don't think there is need for crutches like cash compensatory scheme, AU licences etc for augmenting our exports. It is enough if the cash compensatory scheme is implemented effectively. I demand that the system of AU licences should be done with immediately, in order to ensure that unnecessary imports are reduced.

I would now come to the export of handloom goods from our country. The Handloom Export Promotion Council has not risen to the occasion. In Tamil Nadu there is glut in the handloom cloth. The value of stagnating handloom cloth is, estimated to be of the value of several hundreds of crores of rupees. The DMK Government under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Kalaigar Karunanidhi gave all the necessary impetus for the growth of handloom industry in Tamil Nadu since it ensured extensive employment opportunities in semi-urban and rural areas. But today the handloom weavers are facing extinction because of the accumulated stocks of handloom cloth. I demand that the hon. Minister should bestow his personal attention in this matter and come to the rescue of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu.

Here I have to refer to the role of National Textile Corporation in the growth of textile industry in our country. Many sick textile mills have been made to work profitably by the NTC. Recently last year 13 mills in Bombay were taken over by the Government and entrusted to the care of NTC. I have no hesitation in saying that the chaotic conditions in textile industry do demand the nationalisation of whole textile industry immediately. But this laudable objective may not be possible of achievement within a short period. This necessitates that NTC should be given a dynamic role to play not only in the interest of common people of our country but also in the survival of textile industry as a whole. All the textile mills run by NTC in southern States are working profitably. But the NTC Mills in the North are showing recurring losses. There are many reasons for this. According to me, one of the primary reasons is that the Government have ordered the production of standard

cloth only by NTC mills. Previously the private textile mills were compelled to produce some quantity of standard cloth. That was stopped by the Government. Probably the Government wanted to keep the textile mill owners happy. All the fine cloth with the potential to yield maximum profits are produced by the private textile mills. But the standard cloth where there is no margin is being produced by the NTC Mills. It is not that NTC mills alone are to serve the social objective of providing standard cloth to the common people. The private mills owe something to the nation. Hence I demand that they should also be ordered to produce some quantity of standard cloth, so that the losses in NTC mills can be minimised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given you double the time. You may have 10 pages more. But already I have given you double the time allotted. It is such a vast subject and one can elongate it. Your 7 minutes have come to 17 minutes ; others have also to be given time. You can send those points to the Minister ; you don't spoil your speech now. You can pass on those points to the Minister.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : May I have 5 minutes ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are not co-operating ; you must cooperate ; please wind up.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : I will abide by your directive, Sir. The Rodier Mill, which is known as Anglo-French textile mill, in Pondicherry is remaining closed for the past 10 months. The 7500 workers of this Mill are waging their last ditch battle between life and death. The pangs of hunger have driven more than 30 workers to commit suicide. The Minister of Commerce cannot afford to delay further the decision to take over Rodier Mill in Pondicherry and entrust it to NTC. This must be done forthwith in the interest of 7500 workers of this Mill. Similarly, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mill in Madras is also remaining closed. Thousands of workers are on the streets and they have been reduced to beggary. The Minister of Commerce should

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rescue thousands of workers from imminent starvation. The NTC should be directed to take over the B and C Mill immediately.

Before I conclude I would refer to the necessity for eliminating unnecessary imports. I came across news items recently that one FERA company has imported stealthily ball-bearings worth several crores of rupees. This has affected the indigenous production. Similarly, another FERA company has imported manufactured items from Italy and they have re-created them for sale within the country. The same company had imported potato powder also from Sweden and re-exported the same to Russia after changing the gunny-bags in which the powder had been packed. While ostensibly this firm has set up a unit U.P. for those manufactured goods imported from Italy, this firm did not think it proper to set up a potato-powder making unit in India so that the potato available in abundance within the country can be converted into an exportable items. Thus the foreign exchange is being unnecessarily wasted on the import of these items. I demand that the Government should take effective steps for eliminating such unwarranted imports by FERA companies.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me to say these few words. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Commerce will give serious consideration to my suggestions.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर): माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय वर्णिज्य मंत्री जी ने सदन में जो बजट की मांगें पेश की हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं। आयात और निर्यात व्यापार के संतुलन का सिद्धान्त किसी भी राष्ट्र की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिए बहुत आवश्यक होता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सिद्धान्त के प्रतिपादन में जिस योग्यता का परिचय दिया है और जो नीति निर्धारित की है, वह अपने आप में स्तुत्य है। मान्यवर, हमारे आयात और निर्यात में काफी समय से बहुत बड़ा अंतर चला आ रहा था, वर्ष 1982-83 में ट्रेड डेफिसिट चार हजार सात करोड़ रुपये था, जिस

को माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रयत्नों से घटाकर इस वर्ष 3558 करोड़ के स्तर तक ला दिया है। वह अपने आप में एक सफल प्रयास है। मुझे आशा है कि यदि इसी प्रकार से ट्रेड डेफिसिट को कम किया गया तो भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति और भी सुदृढ़ हो सकेगी।

मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि आप पहले मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट पौलिसी को नियम-वद्ध रूप से सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है और उस कुछ निश्चित मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं जिनके बारे में राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिक को जो आयात और निर्यात व्यापार में दिलचस्पी रखता है, अथवा उसमें सक्रिय रूप से शामिल है, वह व्यक्ति किसी भी प्रकार के अंधेरे में नहीं रह सकता। आपने जिस आयात-निर्यात संबंधी नीति का दस्तावेज इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, और आपने उसमें जिन सिद्धान्तों को प्रतिपादित किया है, उन सिद्धान्तों के सम्बन्ध में आगे की चर्चा करने से पहले, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब भी हमारे पास आयात और निर्यात सम्बन्धी कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे हैं, जिनमें यदि आप चाहें तो कमी कर सकते हैं। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि जब तक आप आयात पर कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तब तक राष्ट्र की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत नहीं हो सकती। यह कंट्रोल केवल उन्हीं वस्तुओं पर करना आवश्यक है जिनके बिना राष्ट्र की आर्थिक प्रगति नहीं हो सकती और जो वस्तुएं राष्ट्र की आवश्यकता के लिए अनिवार्य हैं। मान्यवर, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हम जो प्रैश्यस स्टोन्स का आयात करते हैं और आपने एनुअल रिपोर्ट के पेज नम्बर 15 आइटम नं० 20 में प्रैश्यस स्टोन—

false precious and semi precious stone जिसके अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82 में 397.38 करोड़ का आयात वर्ष 1982-83 में बढ़ कर 6777.43 करोड़ का हो गया। यह बात सही है कि इसमें निर्यात में भी काफी वृद्धि हुई है, क्योंकि जैम्स एण्ड जूलरी का निर्यात पहले 811.49 करोड़ का था जो वर्ष 1982-83 में बढ़कर 894.03 करोड़ का हो गया। लेकिन यह ऐसा

आइटम है, जो कि भारत जैसे विकासशील देश के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है। चूंकि जितना पैसा हमारा फौरेन एक्सचेंज में इन्वेस्ट होता है, यदि उस अनुपात से देखा जाय कि हमको कितना लाभ होना चाहिए, वह होता है या नहीं, वह तो वैसे आंकड़ों में जाकर बारीकी से देखने का विषय है, लेकिन इस मद में हमारा जितना फौरेन एक्सचेंज लगता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम उसको कम कर सकते हैं और हमें इस मद में अधिक से अधिक कमी लानी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि पर आश्रित है, कृषि उत्पादन में लगी है, जो देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और जिस देश के विषय में कहा जाता है कि वह कृषि के सम्बन्ध में, फूड ग्रेन्स के संबंध में, सीरियल्स के सम्बन्ध में, शुगर के संबंध में आत्मनिर्भर है, वहीं हम व्हीट का आयात भी करते हैं और वर्ष 1982-83 में 292.27 करोड़ रुपए का व्हीट हमने आयात किया, वैसे तो कहा जाता है कि बफर स्टाक रखने के लिए हमने आयात किया और जिस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति हमारे कामसं मिनिस्टर, फूड मिनिस्टर, और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर में होनी चाहिए, उनको ऐसे मुद्दों पर रिस्क लेने को प्रवृत्ति रखनी चाहिए, लेकिन जहां हमारे किसान को उसकी व्हीट के लिए 135 या 140 रुपये प्रति किंवटल के हिसाब से अदायगी की जाती है और हम उसी व्हीट को 150 या 152 रुपए प्रति किंवटल की दर पर बेचते हैं और विदेशों से उसी व्हीट को लगभग 200 रुपया या उससे कुछ अधिक की दर से खरीदते हैं, वहीं आप को इस बात को भी सोचना चाहिए कि यदि हम यहां के किसानों को दो रुपये अधिक पर-किंवटल दाम देते हैं तो उनको तो लाभ होगा ही, आपको भी लाभ होगा। आपका फौरेन एक्सचेंज कम खर्च होगा, और 300 करोड़ रु० जो आप बाहर के किसानों को दे रहे हैं वह बचेगा। हमें अपने किसान की मदद करनी चाहिए और इस बात को आपको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। गत वर्ष सदन में स्पष्ट कहा गया कि भारत जैसा देश विदेश से गेहूं मंगाने, जिसकी कि आवश्यकता नहीं है, अच्छा नहीं लगता। यदि कोई ऐसा एग्रीमेंट है जिसके तहत आपको मंगाना ही है, तो उस एग्रीमेंट को

रेसिल्ड करना चाहिए और दूसरी चीजों का आयात करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मिल्क और कीम के लिए 59.87 करोड़ रु० का आयात किया गया, जब कि औपरेशन पलड़ दो स्टेज की अच्छी उपलब्धियां हैं। मेरा क्षेत्र अलवर पूरे देश में दूध के मामले में नम्बर दो पर है। वहां मिल्क प्रोक्योरमेंट बहुत अधिक होता है। यदि आप वहां की सहकारी दूध समितियों को और किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव देंगे तो आपको बाहर से मिल्क और उसके प्रोडक्ट्स मंगाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। आपका लक्ष्य है कि 1990 तक इस मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएंगे और उसके बाद किसी प्रकार का आयात नहीं करेंगे। यदि आप इस काम में और अधिक सब्सिडी दें, लोन दें, फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स के माध्यम से मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स को और उनकी सहकारी समितियों को तो अभी जो आयात पर 60 करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर रहे हैं इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। इस बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए।

वूल राँ आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं जिस पर 38.54 करोड़ रु० खर्च होता है। हमारे राजस्थान में इस तरह की ऊन पैदा होती है जो अपने आप में बेमिसाल है, और बाहर से जो भेड़ मंगायी हैं उन की अच्छी ऊन पैदा हो रही है। यहां का जो कार-पोरेशन ऊन खरीदता है अगर उसका सही तरीके से प्रोसेसिंग हो और सरकार खरीद करे तो बहुत उपयोगी चीज है। इसनिये हमें इंडिजिनस प्रोडक्ट पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। केवल इसलिए कि हमें बाहर से अच्छी ऊन मिलती है इसलिए आयात करें, इससे हमारे पशुपालकों को कोई इंसेन्टिव नहीं मिलता है। राजस्थान में डैर्जर्ट में रहने वाले किसान विषम परिस्थितियों में अपनी भेड़ें पालते हैं और ऊन पैदा करते हैं, तो उसको हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए और भेड़ पालने वाले किसानों को हायर रेट्स देने चाहिये। अभी जो आप राँ वूल मंगा रहे हैं, उस पर जो इन्वेस्टमेंट कर रहे हैं, उसको बन्द करना चाहिए।

कपास के सम्बन्ध में भी यहां काफी चर्चा हुई। गत वर्ष किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ और उस

[श्री राम तिह यादव]

से पहले कपास का भाव बहुत कम था। आप बाहर से कपास मंगा रहे हैं, यार्न और फैक्रिक्स मंगा रहे हैं।

Textile Yarn fabrics and made-up articles 112.59 करोड़ का 1982-83 में मंगाया, और 1981-82 में 96.73 करोड़ था। 113 करोड़ जो आप फारेन एक्सचेंज इस पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, उस धनराशि से अगर यहां के किसानों को इंसेटिव दें तो देश के हित में रहेगा। कपास पैदा करने वाले किसानों को पिछले दो साल से लगातार नुकसान हो रहा है।…… उस नुकसान का बहुत बड़ा कारण यह था कि कॉटन कार्पोरेशन उस कपास को खरीदने में बिलकुल फेल रही है, उसने समय पर किसान से कपास नहीं खरीदा। किसान को अच्छी कॉटन पैदा करने के लिए जितना परिश्रम करना पड़ता है, जितना पैसा लगता है, पानी देता है, उसके अनुपात में कीमत उसको क्या मिलती है? इसके अलावा बाहर से, इजिप्शियन कॉटन और लौंग-स्टैपल कॉटन के नाम से जो कॉटन हम आयात करते हैं, उसमें खरीदने वालों का भी कई तरह का इन्वाल्यमेंट होता है, जिसकी डिटेल्स में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। किस तरह से दोनों तरफ से वह पैसा कमाते हैं? जो अच्छी कॉटन हम यहां देश भर में पैदा कर रहे हैं, उसमें पिछले 2, 3 बरस से किसान को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिए इस आयात को आप कुछ कम कर सकें तो यह काम जरूर करें।

कुछ हमारे ऐसे ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स हैं जिनका निर्यात हजारों साल से हिन्दुस्तान करता चला आ रहा है, खागतौर से मसाले, चाय, कॉफी और रेडीमेड गार्मेंट्स, लेकिन आज इण्टरनेशनल मार्किट में चाय के मामले में हम करीब-करीब अपनी मार्किट खो चुके हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि इस वर्ष की एनुअल रिपोर्ट में आपने जाहिर किया है कि मौजूदा वर्ष में 500 करोड़ रुपए की चाय हम ने विदेशों में भेजी है, उसका खास कारण यह है कि आज इण्टरनेशनल मार्केट में चाय की कीमतें बहुत आगे हो गई हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ हम कॉफी पैदा करने वाले रहे हैं, लेकिन इसमें भी हम पीछे रह गये हैं। इतने बड़े इण्टरनेशनल ट्रेड फेयर हम लगा रहे हैं, हमारी बहुत बड़ी कमर्शियल एजेंसीज भी दूसरे मुल्कों में हैं, य००८०८०८० हमसे बहुत कॉफी खरीदने वाले मुल्कों में था, लेकिन वह वर्षों नहीं खरीद रहा है? क्या कारण इसके हैं? क्या हमारे स्टैंडर्ड में गिरावट आई है या हमारे प्रोडक्ट में या जो एजेन्सीज व्यापार का काम कर रही हैं, उनमें शिथिलता आई है? कॉफी के मामले में हमारा इण्टरनेशनल मार्केट में होल्ड था, इसके बारे में हमें देखना चाहिए।

रेडीमेड गार्मेंट्स में हमने लगातार काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज कराया, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बहुत ऊंचा था, लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों से वह गिरता चला आ रहा है। आपने कारण दिया है कि इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में ट्रेड में बहुत बड़ा रिसैशन आया है। दूसरे ड्रेवलप्ड कंट्रीज में हाईलेवल का रिसैशन आया है। यहां अन-एम्प्लायमेंट है। इसके साथ-साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि हमारे मुकाबले में हमारे पड़ोसी देश, चाइना या सीलोन में वह मार्केट कैप्चर करते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए इस मामले में हमें मनन करना पड़ेगा और उसी तरीके से हमको सुधार करना होगा ताकि हमारा जो कैप्चर मार्किट था उसे हम फिर पकड़ सकें।

टोबैको के मामले में भी हम बहुत पीछे हैं। जैसे मुझसे पहले हमारी माननीया सदस्या ने कहा कि टोबैको का आयात हमारा 1982-83 में 31.23 करोड़ का रहा है। इसमें आपने देखा है कि 57.67 करोड़, जहां पर कि टोबैको से बने हुए प्रोडक्ट्स का कंजप्शन हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ता जा रहा है, वहां हम अपने तम्बाकू और अच्छे तम्बाकू जो हम गुजरात और आनंद प्रदेश में पैदा कर रहे हैं उसको बाहर नहीं बेच सके। इसके कारणों में हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक जाना होगा।

गवर्नर बड़ी आवश्यकता इस मुल्क में यह है कि हमारे जितने भी प्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनके बारे में जिस तरह से एस०टी०सी० आपने ट्रेडिंग

कार्पोरेशन बना रखी है, उसी तरह एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स के लिए भी आपको एक अलग ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन बनानी होगी। उसका कारण यह है कि हमारे राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात में प्याज की फसल बहुत अच्छी होती है। दिसम्बर, जनवरी में यह बढ़ जाती है। इस साल हमारे किसानों को कम-से-कम प्रति एकड़ 3 हजार का नुकसान हुआ है। उसका कारण यह है कि निश्चित समय पर उस का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया जा सका। अक्सर देखा गया है कि जब किसान की फसल मार्केट में आ जाती है, तो उसकी प्राइस कैश हो जाती है और उसको डिस्ट्रेस सेल के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। फूट, वैजीटेवल और दूसरी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स का समय पर एक्सपोर्ट न होने से किसानों का बहुत नुकसान होता है। इसी कारण इस वर्ष सेव के उत्पादकों का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा प्याज की बहुत मांग किए जाने पर भी उसको समय पर कैनालाइज नहीं किया जा सका और वहां नहीं भेजा जा सका। शायद यह भी सोचा गया कि डामेस्टिक मार्केट में उमकी प्राइसिंग ज्यादा न बढ़ जाए। इसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि सरकार ने नाफेड का सहारा लिया और नाफेड ने इसमें कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ली, जिससे किसानों का बहुत नुकसान हुआ। नाफेड भी सस्ते दाम पर प्याज खरीदकर उसे ऊंची कीमत पर दूसरे मुल्कों में भेज कर पैसा कमाने के तरीके से सोचने लगा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि इस संस्था को मुनाफा कमाने के लिए ही बनाया गया है, तो उसको बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यदि कोई संस्था नियति के काम को ठीक ढंग से नहीं कर सकती, तो उसको कैनालाइज करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन को बनाने से ही किसानों को अपने उत्पादन की सही कीमत मिल सकती है और एक्सपोर्ट सही तरीके से हो सकता है।

अखबारों में आया है कि रशिया को वासमती के नाम से सब-स्टैंडर्ड क्वालिटी का चावल भेजा गया है और कई लोगों ने इसमें करोड़ों रुपए कमाए हैं। रशिया में जिन लोगों ने उस चावल को

पास किया था, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया है—यहां तक कहा गया है कि उनका एक्सीक्यूशन हुआ है, उन्हें फांसी की सजा दी गई है। लेकिन यहां पर यह वंगलिंग और धोखा-धड़ी करने वालों के खिलाफ कौन सा एक्शन लिया गया है? किन संस्थाओं से मिलकर उन्होंने फेंक लाइसेंस लिए और सब-स्टैंडर्ड क्वालिटी का चावल भेज दिया? रशिया को घटिया किस्म का चावल भेजने से इस देश की शान को बट्टा लगा है, व्यापार को धक्का लगा है और उसकी साख गिरी है। हमारे बहुत मजबूत और योग्य वाणिज्य मंत्री को उन लोगों को आइडेंटीफाई करना चाहिए, जिन्होंने यह गलत काम किया है, इस मामले की छान-बीन करनी चाहिए और यदि आवश्यकता हो, तो उनके खिलाफ फौजदारी केस बनाकर उन्हें सख्त सख्त सजा दिलानी चाहिए।

अखबारों में छपी क्या यह खबर सही है कि शूगर के एक्सपोर्ट में 100 करोड़ रुपए का धाटा हुआ है? इस शूगर की खरीद और बिक्री के रेट में क्या अन्तर रखा गया था? अगर इसको ओपन मार्केट में बेचा जाता, तो हमें कितना रुपया मिलता? अगर शूगर को बाहर भेजने से हमें नुकसान हुआ है, तो इसके बारे में दोबारा सोचना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने निर्यात और आयात को कैनालाइज और नियंत्रित किया है। उन्होंने 13 टैक्सटाइल मिलों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया, जिससे मजदूरों को राहत मिली और देश में कपड़े की आपूर्ति में भी सुधार हुआ। उनका यह कार्य भी प्रशंसनीय है। आशा है कि वह इस महकमे के कार्य को और भी सुधारेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, the working and the performance of this Ministry has got very deep implications on the overall development of our country and for the stability of the economy

[Shri K.A. Rajan]

of the country.

The performance of this Ministry regarding the liberalisation of the import policy, regarding certain items which have been imported, is not relevant. I very much doubt whether care has been taken to see the indigenous production before imports are allowed. Taking for example, folic acid, there are units working in my State, factories which have been doing well. But unfortunately these two units which employ more than 2,000 people have been closed for the last six months. The folic acid imports go against the working of these units. It is not only a question of improving the working. According to whatever statistics that are available, it is seen that this folic acid is being imported liberally.

This also is the case with rubber, and natural rubber. We have been pleading about the working of this industry, and several times it has been mentioned that the indigenous production should be improved. But, for the last two years the statistics are not encouraging. We really do not know what action has been taken. Unfortunately this Ministry has been omitting this biggest of the big industries, in giving concessions. Institutions like the natural rubber manufacturers who run into thousands have been demanding an improvement of the conditions in the rubber industry. Kerala is adversely affected by the import policy of the Ministry. To meet the demand in the country rubber is being imported. What is the reason for this? Several representations have been made and it has been brought to the notice of the State Government of Kerala by the rubber manufacturers and also the various organisations connected with the working of the rubber industry.

This is also the case with coconut oil. A big hue and cry is raised about the imports of coconut oil. While coconut is one of the products which is having a very important bearing on the economy of the country, now it has become unfortunately a very losing proposition, because the crop is facing a drought and there is also scarcity. Even with regard to meeting the demand of the

soap manufacturers or even the big manufacturers this reversal in the policy about the import of coconut oil is only acting contrary to the interests of the real coconut growers in the country.

I would like to emphasise one point regarding the working of the Ministry about export, which has been mentioned as a relevant factor—irrelevantly—and I am quoting from page 4 of the report, about exports :

“The international trade environment continues to be harsh for the exports of many of our commodities and manufacturers. The persistent recession in the industrialised countries, associated with high levels of unemployment, has led to increased protection in the world economy, which has had serious repercussions on the export prospects of developing countries in general and India in particular. The past few years have witnessed a marked deceleration in the growth of world trade. In sharp contrast with the phenomenal expansion in international trade during the quarter century from 1950 to 1975, world trade increased at an average rate of about 5 per cent per annum from 1975 to 1979, by 1.5 per cent in 1980, remained stagnant in 1981 and declined in 1982.”

While it is said that our policy is oriented towards exports, unfortunately, we have been tied up with the development of capitalist economy. And those capitalist countries are having their own crisis of recession and other problems, and the effects are felt by us also. That is the position about the development of capitalist countries. It is all a hoax to say that we will come out with some useful results. Their interest is involved and it is clear, that if we go through the whole economic position or analyse the development, we find that it has some effect on our own economy. If we are going to bank on this market alone, unfortunately, we will be in dire difficulties. But still our performance is based on exports to other socialist countries which is not a good thing. There is no recession, there is no question of employment and there is potentiality for this country getting a good market in all

those countries. My request is that we cannot depend upon these capitalist countries. And these developed countries are just putting all sorts of obstacles of protectionism. If you want to have a new economic order you will have to see that our trade is expanded towards the socialist countries. There is no question of unemployment and recession. If that is the situation, we have to make a policy to switch over our trade in that direction. To an extent that is being done. But still there is scope to do more.

On the textile front, much has been said. So many hon. Members have already emphasised as to what is going on in the mill sector. Even though we have declared a textile policy in 1980-81, unfortunately, I find that there is not enough coordination and we are lacking in an integrated policy regarding the mill sector, the powerloom sector and the handloom sector. I need not narrate about the fate of the handloom sector. Lakhs and lakhs of weavers are starving. A large chunk of this sector is brought under the cooperative. Still they could not market their goods and they have to go with a begging bowl for subsidy to the State Governments. Non-availability of yarn is one of the major factors.

Regarding mill sector as it is, it is a known fact that 46 mills are still closed. For example, the Anglo-French Mill in Pondicherry, The Birla Mill in Delhi and the Hope Textile Mill in Madhya Pradesh have been closed down for several months. We could not just solve that issue and see that these mills are run properly. It is reported that in Ahmedabad one or two mills are falling sick and the workers are very much worried about the situation that is going on in the textile industry. Even though Government has taken over in Bombay 13 mills, I do not know what is the rational behind this partial take over. There is a private mill owner and the private mill owner cannot run these mills properly. Whatever money is given to them, that is being siphoned off and they are putting the mill sector in a very bad condition. Those who are concerned with the proper functioning of this particular sector from the workers' point of view, and irrespective of political affiliations all trade unions, have

demanded that the mills should be taken over and nationalised in the best interest of the nation and the country. I would urge upon the Minister to review the working of the mill sector and take over all the sick mills. In these 46 mills which have been closed down, thousands of workers have been starving for want of jobs. Therefore, the management of these mills should be taken over. I would request the Minister to see that this important industry which is export-oriented, is taken over and nationalised in the best interest of the nation.

About the jute industry, I need not dwell upon it in a great length. As you know, there was a long strike in this industry. Fortunately, that has come to an end. But still the main demand raised by those workers irrespective of party affiliation, is that the industry should be modernised. Much money has to be invested for that. If you want to compete in the world market where mills with advance technology have come up, this whole industry has to be taken over and the workers' rights also have to be protected. I would urge upon the Minister that in the best interest of the nation and the best interest of the workers, this industry which is being squeezed by private monopolists, is taken over.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : सभापति महोदय, कामर्स का मौजूद इतना वसी मौजूद है, फिर भी मैं अपने को उस विषय पर महदूद रखने की कोशिश करूँगा जिस पर इस सदन में बहुत कम चर्चा हुई है और जिसमें हमारे इस सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री एन० जी० रंगा विशेष दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब हैण्डलूम सेक्टर से है। हैण्डलूम की तरफ आने से पहले मैं सिर्फ एक बात इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा— हमारी इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री तैयार करती है, लेकिन जहां तक आयात-नियति शुल्क लगाने का प्रश्न है, वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से लगाया जाता है। शायद इस मजबूरी को हमारे कामर्स मिनिस्टर भी महसूस करते हों। इस बात को कहने के बाद मैं हैण्डलूम की तरफ, सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं कामर्स

[श्री अशफाक हुसैन]

मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा ।

हैण्डलूम का जब जिक्र होता है, तो उसी के साथ-साथ फौरन सबसे पहले सूत का जिक्र आ जाता है, क्योंकि सूत एक तरह से पूरे हैण्डलूम उद्योग या यूं कहिये पूरे टैक्सटाइल उद्योग की लगाम है। लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है—सन् 1947 के बाद से अब तक हमारी हुकूमत ने उस लगाम को अपने हाथ में रखने की कोशिश नहीं की और वह लगाम टैक्सटाइल-लाबी के हाथ में रही है, चाहे वह सूत टैक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री के लिए हो, चाहे पावरलूम के लिये हो, चाहे वह हैण्डलूम के डीसीएन्ट्रलाइज्ड सैक्टर के लिए हो, जिससे बाबस्ता कमज़ोर तबका है और जिस का जिक्र हम बार-बार करते हैं और जिसकी मदद की बात हम बार-बार करते आ रहे हैं।

हमने टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज नेशनलाइज किये, लेकिन उनकी बीमारी के कारण, अपनी पालिसी के कारण नहीं। टैक्सटाइल मिलों को हमने इस लिये नेशनलाइज नहीं किया कि उनके कौमयाने की बजह से पूरी टैक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री की नकेल हमारे हाथ में आयेगी, बल्कि इसलिए नेशनलाइज किया, क्योंकि वे बीमार थीं। इससे मदद किसको मिली? उसी टैक्सटाइल लाबी को मिली जो सूत के मामले में शुरू से हाबी है। मैं फिर इस बार भी आपसे जोर देकर कहना चाहूंगा—कोई ऐसी बुनियादी तबदीली नाइये, जिसकी बजह से कम से कम, अगर पूरे टैक्सटाइल सैक्टर की लगाम अपने हाथ में नहीं रखना चाहते हैं तो न रखें, लेकिन जो लोग बाबस्ता हैं, जो कमज़ोर तबके के लोग हैं, जो हैण्डलूम में काम करते हैं, जो हथकरघे से बाबस्ता हैं उनको साल भर तक एक कीमत पर, मुनासिब कीमत पर, सूत मिल सके। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था आपने अभी तक नहीं की है। आप चर्चा करेंगे कि आपने नेशनल हैण्डलूम कार्पोरेशन बनाया है। आप कहेंगे कि आपने स्पिनिंग मिल्स की संगे बुनियाद रखी है और कुछ स्पिनिंग मिलों काम भी कर रही हैं। लेकिन आप इस बात

को मानेंगे कि चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे कोई दूसरा प्रदेश हो अभी तक “हैंकपार्न” की रिक्वायरमेंट पूरी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आपने जो लक्ष्य रखा है, अगर ऐसे ही चलता रहा, तो 50 साल में भी उसको पूरा कर पाना मुश्किल है। आप हैंकपार्न मुहैया कराने के लिए कोई बुनियादी तबदीली नहीं लाएंगे, तो इससे हैण्डलूम को फायदा नहीं होगा और इससे बाबस्ता लोगों को फायदा नहीं होगा, जिनके लिए आप इतना ढिंढोरा पीटते रहते हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक चीज का और जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं जो हैण्डलूम का पावरलूम के सम्बन्धों के बारे में है। आपने जो अपनी टैक्सटाइल पालिसी बनाई है, उसमें बहुत साफ-साफ कहा है कि हैण्डलूम को बढ़ावा देना है और हैण्डलूम के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि इसको प्लेस आफ प्राइड देना चाहते हैं लेकिन आपकी पालिसी के बाबजूद आपके द्वारा चलाई गई स्टेट की सरकारें पावरलूम को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। पहले भी मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है और अब भी दिलाना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात इसलिए कर रहा हूं कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री रह चुके हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग मंत्री महोदय, सरकारें भी मैंनी पुलेशन करती हैं, यह मैंने नहीं सुना था, पावरलूम की जगह पर टेपलूम के नाम से लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं और एक लाख इस तरह के लूम्स वहां पर लगाए जाएंगे और उनको उत्तर प्रदेश की फाइनेन्सियल कारपोरेशन्स से मदद मिलेगी। पावरलूम्स की बजाय टेपलूम्स के नाम से उनको लोन्स दिए जाएंगे। यह मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूं। इससे पहले भी मैंने जानकारी दी थी और पता नहीं आपने उस पर क्या एक्शन लिया, यह मैं नहीं जानता। आप इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, यह आप बताएं।

अब मैं हैण्डलूम के लिए फाइनेंस की बात पर आता हूं। हैण्डलूम वालों को फाइनेंस की बहुत दिक्कत होती है। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब नेवार्ड बनाया गया था

और जब उस पर चर्चा चल रही थी, तो उसकी बहस में हिस्सा लेते हुए मैंने यह सवाल रखा था कि नेवार्ड के अलावा हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स के लिए अलग से एक बैंक खोला जाना चाहिए लेकिन उस समय के फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि नेवार्ड भी हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स को अपने परव्यू में रखेगा और उसकी फाइनेन्सियल जरूरयात को पूरा करेगा। अब तक की जो मेरी जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार नेवार्ड ने हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स की फाइनेन्सियल जरूरतों को पूरा करने में कोई तबज्जह नहीं दिखाई है। इसलिए मैं इस बात को फिर से द्वोहराना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपकी दिलचस्पी, आपकी सरकार की तबज्जह वाकई हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स पर है, तो हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स की फाइनेन्सियल जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए आप इनके लिए एक अलग से बैंक की स्थापना करें।

हैंडलूम वर्ष की चर्चा आपकी रिपोर्ट में भी है और अभी मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में आपने कहा है कि 1984-85 को आप हैंडलूम वर्ष मना रहे हैं लेकिन अगर उसी तरह से हैंडलूम वर्ष मनाना है, जिस तरह से विकलांग वर्ष में भागलपुर में लोगों की आंखें फोड़ दी थीं और उसको मनाया था या महिलाओं के साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार करके महिला वर्ष मनाया गया था, अगर उसी तरह से हैंडलूम वर्ष मनाना है, तो यह हैंडलूम के साथ खिलवाड़ करना होगा और हैंडलूम से बाबस्ता बुतकरों के साथ खिलवाड़ करना होगा। उनकी कुछ बात पूछने की बजाय, उनकी मदद करने की बजाय, उनको फाइनेन्स मुहैया करने की बजाय, उनको सूत मुहैया करने की बजाय, उनके नाम पर चन्द लोगों को बाहर फेस्टिवल ऑफ इंडिया में शामिल होने के लिए अगर आप बाहर भेजते हैं, तो इससे इन्हीं चन्द लोगों को फायदा होगा और जो लोग हैंडलूम से बाबस्ता हैं, उनको कोई फायदा पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर आप वाकई हैंडलूम वर्ष मनाना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम एक बुनियादी बात कीजिए कि कामसं मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर ही, मैं अलग से मिनिस्ट्री की मांग नहीं करता, एक इंडीपेंडेंट हैंडलूम का डिपार्टमेंट

खोला जाए ताकि विशेष तबज्जुह आपके महकमे की इसके ऊपर हो। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हैंडलूम वर्ष के नाम पर ऐसा काम जरूर करेंगे जिससे लोग याद रखेंगे कि कामसं मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर एक इंडीपेंडेंट हैंडलूम का डिपार्टमेंट खोला गया था।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : It should be separated apart from the Textile Commissioner.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Yes, I am coming to Textile Commissioner.

कामसं मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को सारे टैक्सटाइल के मामलात में फैसला करने और लाइसेंस देने का पूरा अधित्यार दिया हुआ है। मैं आपसे दरखवास्त करूंगा कि अगर आप टैक्सटाइल के अन्दर ही टैक्सटाइल कमीश्न बनाएं और उसमें हैंडलूम और पावरलूम तथा दूसरे इन्टरेस्ट को भी कायम रखें, भले ही टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर उसका सेक्रेटरी या चेयरमैन हो।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Solely for the handlooms, not combined with powerlooms. Powerlooms are swallowing the handlooms.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : मुझे खुशी है कि इस सदन के सबसे वरिष्ठ सदस्य रंगा साहब हैंडलूम के मामले में सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। मैं यह भी उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय भी हैंडलूम के बारे में जो बातें मैं कह रहा हूं, उन पर अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करेंगे और उन पर अमल करेंगे। लेकिन, मंत्री जी की मजबूरियां होती हैं, उनके तहत हो सकता है कि वे हमदर्दी रखते हुए भी जो बुनियादी पालिसी है, उसको सपोर्ट न कर पाएं। ... (ध्यवधान) अगर वाकई हैंडलूम को हैंडलूम से कोई दिलचस्पी है या, जो कमजोर तबके या दूसरे वर्ग से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, उनके भले के लिए कुछ करना चाहती है तो सबसे पहली जरूरत है कि उनके लिए हैंक्यार्न की व्यवस्था हो। आपने हैंक्यार्न पर पचास परसेंट की पाबन्दी लगा दी है। दो करवारी को आल इण्डिया हैंडलूम एण्ड हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स बोर्ड की थर्ड मीटिंग हुई थी। उसमें ऐसी चर्चा हुई थी और इससे पहले भी एक कमेटी

[श्री अशफाक हुसैन]

बनाई गई थी जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि हैंक यार्न का रिक्वायरमेंट पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि हैंक यार्न का रिक्वायर-मेंट स्पीनिंग मिल्स भी पूरा नहीं कर रही हैं। लेकिन, सरकार द्वारा कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। एन० टी० सी० की नकेल सरकार के हाथ में है। एन० टी० सी० को पनास परसेंट में मोटे काउन्ट पर जो रिक्वायरमेंट पूरा करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं कर पा रही है। एन० टी० सी० को आपने नेशनलाइज किया। इसी प्रकार 103 या 104 मिलों को पहले और 13 मिलों को बाद में नेशनलाइज किया। वह बीमार मिलेथीं, इसलिए किया। आप, जो कम्पोजीट मिलें हैं उनके स्पीनिंग सैक्टर को नेशनलाइज कीजिए। जो स्पिनिंग मिलें हैंक यार्न तैयार कर रही हैं और जो मिलें आपके परब्यू से बाहर हैं, अगर आप मुनासिब समझें तो एक कारपोरेशन ऐसी बनाइये जो हैंक यार्न बनाये और उन सारी की सारी कम्पोजिट मिलों को, स्पिनिंग मिलों को आप नेशनलाइज कीजिए। जो मिलें हैंडलूम के लिए सूत तैयार करें, जैसे हैंडलूम नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की चर्चा तन् 1980 से सुनने में आ रही है, सन् 1980 से उसके लिए पैसा रखा जाता रहा है, लेकिन आप कहेंगे कि साहू उसकी दो मीटिंग हां चुकी हैं, तीन मीटिंग हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन आप बतायें कि इसने काम क्या किया है। कृपा करके आप यह स्पष्ट करें कि नेशनल हैंडलूम टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन न कोई काम भी शुरू किया या नहीं। क्योंकि मीटिंग करना ही इसका काम नहीं है। इस कारपोरेशन के लिए आपने चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव को अप्वाइंट कर दिया या नहीं? अब भी, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार, यह अप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं हुई है। यदि आपने यह नियुक्ति कर दी है तो इसने क्या काम किया। आपने इसमें जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए थे, उन पर अमल करते-करते तो पांच साल का समय निकल गया, हमें कितने साल और इंतजार करना पड़ेगा जबकि नेशनल हैंडलूम टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन काम करना शुरू कर देगा और उसका असर बुनकरों

पर पड़ेगा। इन्सैन्टिव हैंडलूम डैवलपमेंट कारपो-रेशन के नाम से पूरे देश भर में यूनिट्स खोली गईं, लेकिन उनको बाद में स्टेट्स को ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया, उनकी मीटिंग्स आपके द्वारा होनी चाहिए थी, अब वह काम भी नहीं हो रहा है और उसका नतीजा यह है कि हैंडलूम बुनकर तबाह है और उनको जो फैसिलिटीज मिलनी चाहिए थीं, वे सुविधाएं उन्हें नहीं मिल रही हैं। उन्हें कोई प्रोट्रैक्शन नहीं मिल रही है, आज उनके पास कोई मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं यहां पर इस बात की चर्चा भी करना चाहूंगा कि हैंडलूम बुनकरों को सन् 1970 में जब बैंकों का नेशनलाइ-जेशन हुआ था, उस समय किसी को 200 रुपये किसी को 400 रुपये हद से हद 1200 या 1800 रुपये कर्ज के तौर पर दिलाये गये थे। आपने उस बक्त कहा था कि अब हमारे बैंक ग्रीबों तक पहुंच रहे हैं। लेकिन वह कर्ज चूंकि अपर्याप्त थे और उनको कोई दूसरी प्रकार का सहयोग नहीं मिल सका, जो मिलना चाहिए था, जिसके कारण वह कर्ज वसूल होने से रह गया। उस कर्ज को माफ करने के लिए हर तरफ से आवाजें उठीं, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उस पर अवश्य ध्यान दें।

अपने बक्तव्य को समाप्त करने से पहले मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि आप हैंडलूम की तरकी चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए सूत का इंतजाम किया जाए और वह सूत सबको एक समान दाम पर मिले। कोई मिल अपनी खरीदारी करती है या सट्टा करती है या जो कुछ भी करती है, आपकी एन० टी० सी० मिल भी करती है और कई दूसरों मिलों भी करती हैं और वे सब छः-छः महीने सट्टे पर अपनी जरूरत का सूत खरीदती हैं और अच्छा सूत उनको मिलता है, लेकिन मंत्रीजी आपको जानकारी होगी कि हैंडलूम का भाव हर तीसरे दिन बदलता रहता है। यदि आज कुछ भाव है तो तीसरे या चौथे दिन कुछ और भाव हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम एक भाव पर, पूरे सीजन भर उनको सूत मिलता रहे।

سभاپतی مہودی، اک جھری بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہے۔ اور وہ یہ کہ ان ۰۱۰۰ سی ۰ سرکار کی ہے، لیکن ہیڈلوم کا بونکر کیس کا ہے؟ وہ بھی ایسی دش کا ہے۔ ان ۰۱۰۰ سی ۰ بھوتی تیار کرتی ہے، کنٹول کا کپڈا تیار کرتی ہے اسکو آپ اسے ۲ روپے کی سبیگی دتے ہیں۔ یہی کپڈا جب بونکر تیار کرتا ہے ہیڈلوم پر تو اسکو آپ ڈکھ ۲۰ روپے دتے ہیں۔ آخیر یہ کیوں؟ ہیڈلوم کی کوئی جیادا آتی ہے، ہیڈلوم کی آپ مدد بھی جیادا کرنا چاہتے ہیں، لیکن ۸ آنے کم دے کر کے۔ ان ۰۱۰۰ سی ۰ کو آپ ۸ آنے جیادا دتے ہیں۔ تو میں چاہوں گا کہ ان ۰۱۰۰ سی ۰ کے مुکابلوں میں ہیڈلوم کو کم سے کم ڈیوڈی سبیگی میلنی چاہیے، نہ کہ آٹ آنے کم۔

�ن شब्दोں کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں اور آپکو ڈنیویا دےتا ہوں۔

شہری اشراق حسین (بھاراج گنج): سچاپتی ہوئے
کامس کا موضوع ہے چھپنی میں اپنے کو اس دشے پر مدد و رکھنے کی کوشش کروں گا جس پر اس سدن سبھت کم چھپنی ہوئی ہے اور جس میں ہمارے اس سدن کے درجہ سد تھے شہری ایں۔ بی رنداشیں دیپی رکھتے ہیں۔ میرے کہنے کا مطلب ہینڈ لوم سیکڑے ہے۔ ہینڈ لوم کی طرف آنے سے پہلے میں صرف ایک بات اپورٹ ایکسپورٹ کے بارے میں کہنا چاہوں گا۔ ہماری اپورٹ ایکسپورٹ پالیسی کا مرس مسٹری تیار کرتی ہے لیکن جہاں نزیبات آیات شکل لگانے کا پرکشش ہے وہ فائناں منسٹری کی طرف سے لگایا جانا ہے۔ شاید اس نجوری کو ہمارے کامس منسٹر بھی محسوس کر تے ہوں۔ اس بارے کو کہنے کے بعد میں ہینڈ لوم کی طرف سچاپتی ہوئے آپ کے ماتھیں میں کامس منسٹر صاحب کا دھیان دانا چاہوں گا۔

ہینڈ لوم کا جب ذکر ہوتا ہے تو اس کے ساتھ فوراً اس سے پہلے سوت کا ذکر آ جاتا ہے کیونکہ سوت ایک طرح سے پورے ہینڈ لوم اور یوگ یا یون کہنے پورے ٹیکٹاں اور یوگ کی نکام ہے۔ لیکن بڑے دن کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتے تھے ہیں ۱۹۰۶ء کے بعد سے اب تک ہماری حکومت نے اس نکام کہنے پاٹھ میں رکھنے کی نوشش نہیں کر اور وہ نکام ٹیکٹاں بولی

کے باقاعدہ میں رہی ہے چاہے وہ سوت ٹیکٹاں انڈسٹری کے یہے ہو چاہے پادر لوم کے یہے ہو چاہے وہ ہینڈ لوم کے ڈیسٹری لائز ڈسکلر کے یہے ہو جس سے والبستہ گزور طبقے میں کا ذکر ہم بار بار کرتے ہوئے ہیں اور جس کی مدد کی بار بار کرتے ہوئے ہیں۔

ہم نے ٹیکٹاں مل نیشنلائز کے لیکن ان کی بھیاری کے لارن اپنی پالیسی کے لارن نہیں۔ ٹیکٹاں مل ملوں کو ہم نے اس یہے نیشنلائز نہیں کیا کہ ان کے تو میانے کی وجہ سے پوری ٹیکٹاں انڈسٹری کی نکیل ہمارے ہاتھ میں آئے گا بلکہ اس یہے نیشنلائز کیا کیونکہ وہ بھاری ہیں۔ اس سے مدد کس کو ملی اس ٹیکٹاں لابی کو ملی جو سوت کے معاملے میں شروع سے حادی ہے۔ میں پھر اس بار بھی آپ سے زور دے کہ کہنا چاہوں گا کوئی ایسی بیماری تبدیلی لائی جس کی وجہ سے کہے کہ اگر پورے ٹیکٹاں ہیکٹر کی نکام آپ اپنے ہاتھ میں نہیں رکھتا چاہتے ہیں تو زر کھیں لیکن جو لوگ اس سے والبستہ ہیں جو کزور طبقے کے لوگ ہیں جو ہینڈ لوم میں کام کرتے ہیں ہنڑکر کے سے والبستہ ہیں ان کو سال بھر تک ایک قیمت پر مناسب قیمت پر سوت مل سکے۔ ایسی کوئی بے دستخا آپ نے ابھی تک نہیں کیا ہے۔ آپ چھپا کر میں لگے کہ آپ نے نیشنل ہینڈ لوم کا پوری لیشن بنایا ہے۔ آپ کہیں لگے کہ آپ نے اسپنگ مس کی سنگ بیمار رکھی ہے اور کچھ اسپنگ میں کام بھی کر رہی ہیں لیکن بات اس بات کو مانیں گے کہ جا بے ترتیب ہو چاہے کوئی دوسرا پر دشی ہو ابھی انکے ہنڑک یا ان کی یکواں میں پوری نہیں کر رہا ہے ہیں۔ آپ نے جو لکھتے رکھا ہے، اگر ایسے ہی چلتا رہتا تو ۵ سال میں بھی اس کو پورا کر پا پا مشکل ہے۔ آپ ہنڑک ہارن مہیا کرانے کے لیے کوئی بیماری تبدیلی نہیں لائیں گے تو اس سے ہینڈ لوم کا نامکہ نہیں ہوگا اور اس سے والبستہ لوگوں کو فائدہ نہیں ہوگا جو کے لیے آپ اتنا ڈھنڈا چورا پہنچتے رہتے ہیں۔

اس کے ساتھی ساتھ میں ایک چیز کا اور ذکر کر دیا چاہتا ہوں جو ہینڈ لوم کا پادر لوم کے بسندھوں کے بارے ہیں۔ آپ نے جو اپنی ٹیکٹاں پالیسی بنالیے ہے اس میں بہت صاف صاف کہا ہے کہ ہینڈ لوم کو بڑھا دا دینا ہے اور ہینڈ لوم کے بارے میں آپ کہتے ہیں کہ اس کو لمپس اف

پر اور دینا چاہتے ہیں لیکن آپ کی پالیسیں کہ با دھن اے کے دوارا چلانی کوئی استیٹ کی سرکاری پادریوں کو بڑھا دے رہے ہیں۔ پہلے بھی میں نے ماہیتے منتری جی کا دھن اس اور دلایا ہے اور اب بھی دلانا چاہتا ہوں (انٹر پر شنز)

میں اتر پر دو شیں کی بات اس لیے کہ رہا ہوں کہ آپ اتر پر دیش کے مکھیے منتری رہ چکے ہیں لیکن اتر پر دیش کے اڑیوگ منتری مہودی سے سرکاری بھی میں پولیش کرتی ہوں یہ میں نے نہیں سنا تھا۔ پادریوں کی جگہ پر ٹیپ لوں کے نام سے لائنس نہ رہے رہے ہیں۔ اور اب لاکھ اس طرح کے نو سو دہان لگائے جائیں کے اور ان کو اتر پر دیش کی فائنسیشن کار پوریشن سے مدد ملتے گی۔ پادریوں کی بجائے ٹیپ نو سو کے نام سے ان کو نو شدیے جائیں گے۔ یہ میں آپ کو جانکاری دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس سے پہلے بھی میں نے جانکاری دی تھی اور دبڑے نہیں آپ نے اس پر ایکشن کیا یہ میں نہیں جانتا۔ آپ اس بارے میں کیا کارروائی کر رہے ہیں یہ آپ بتائیں۔

اب میں ہینڈ لوم کے لیے فائنسیں کی بات پر آتا ہوں۔ ہینڈ لوم والوں کو فائنسیں کی بہت دقت ہوتی ہے۔ اس طبق میں میں آپ سے یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ جب نیوارڈ بنایا گیا فاقد اور جب اس پر چرچا چل رہی تھی تو اس کی بحث میں حصہ لیتے ہوئے میں نے یہ سوال رکھا تھا کہ نیوارڈ کے علاوہ ہینڈ لوم اور ہینڈی کر افٹس کے لیے الگ سے ایک بنیک کھولا جانا چاہئے لیکن اس سے کے فائنسیں منٹری صاحب نے کہا تھا کہ نیوارڈ میں بھی ہینڈ لوم اور ہینڈی کر افٹس کو ملنے پر دیوں میں رکھے گا اور اس کی فائنسیشن مزدرویات کو پورا کرے گا۔ اب تک کی جو میری جانکاری ہے اس کے انوسار نیوارڈ میں ہینڈ لوم نا اور ہینڈی کی فائنسیشن مزدروں کو پورا کرنے میں کوئی توجہ نہیں دکھائی ہے۔ اس لیے میں اس بات کو پھر سے دہراتا چاہتا ہوں کہ آگرہ آپ کی روپی آپ کی سرکاری کی توجہ واقعی ہینڈ لوم اور ہینڈی کر افٹس پر ہے تو ہینڈ لوم اور ہینڈی کر افٹس کی فائنسیشن مزدروں کو پورا کرنے کے لیے آپ کے لیے ایک الگ سے بنیک کی استھانا پنا کریں۔

ہینڈ لوم درش کی وجہ پا آپ کیار پورٹ میں بھی

ہے اور ابھی میرے ایک سوال کے جواب میں آپ بے کیا ہے کہ ۱۹۸۳ء کو آپ ہینڈ لوم درش منار ہے ہیں لیکن اگر اس طرح سے ہینڈ لوم درش منانا ہے جس طرح سے دکانگ درش میں بھاگل پور میں لوگوں کی آنکھیں چھوڑ دی کھیں اور اس کو منایا سمجھایا مہیا دل کے ساتھ بس طرح کا دیو ہمار کر کے مہیا درش منایا گیا تھا اگر اس طرح سے ہینڈ لوم درش منانا ہے تو یہ ہینڈ لوم کے ساتھ کھلوڑ کرنا ہو گا اور ہینڈ لوم سے والستہ بنکر دل کے ساتھ کھلوڑ کرنا ہو گا۔ ان کی کچھ بات پر چھپنے کے بجائے ان کی مدد کرنے کی بجائے ان کو فائنسیں مہیا کرنے کی بجائے ان کو سوت مہیا کرنے کی بجائے ان کے نام پر چند لوگوں کو باہر فیصلوں آف انڈیا میں شامل ہونے کے لیے اگر آپ باہر بھیجتے ہیں تو اس سے انھیں چند لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچے گا اور لوگ ہینڈ لوم سے والستہ ہیں ان کو کوئی خاتمہ نہیں سمجھے والا ہے۔

میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آگرہ آپ واقعی ہینڈ لوم دشمنا نا چاہتے ہیں تو کم سے کم ایک بنیادی بات یعنی کہ کامرس منٹری کے اندر ہر الگ سے منٹری کی ماہنگ نہیں کرتا ایک انڈیپینڈنٹ ہینڈ لوم کا ڈپارٹمنٹ کھولا جائے تاکہ دیشیں توجہ آپ کے ملکے کی اس کے اذپر ہو۔ میں امید کرنا ہوں کہ ہینڈ لوم درش کے نام پر ایک ایسا کام ضرور کریں گے جس سے لوگ یاد رکھیں گے کہ کامرس منٹری کے اندر ایک انڈیپینڈنٹ ہینڈ لوم کا ڈپارٹمنٹ کھولا گیا تھا۔

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : It should be separated apart from the Textile Commissioner.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Yes, I am coming to Textile Commissioner.

کامرس منٹری کے اندر ٹیکسٹائل کمشنر کو سارے ٹکیٹائل کے معاملات میں فیصلہ کرنے اور ڈائنسیس رینے کا پورا اختیار دیا ہو ہے۔ میں آپ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ آگرہ آپ ٹکیٹائل کے اندر ہری ٹکیٹائل کمیشن بنائے اور اس میں ہینڈ لوم اور پارپار لوم تھا دوسرے انٹرینیٹ کو بھی قائم رکھے جعلی ہی ٹکیٹائل کمیشن اس کا سکہ ہری یا پیر میں۔

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Solely for the handlooms, not combined, with power-looms. Power-looms are following the handlooms.

شروع اشفاع حسین مجھے خوشی ہے کہ اس سدن کے سب سے درستھ سدے سے رنگا صاحب ہنڈلوم کے سلسلے میں سپورٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ میں یہ بھی امید رکھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے منزی ہو رہے بھی ہنڈلوم کے بارے میں جو ماتیں کہہ رہا ہوں ان پر اپنی سہیت ویکٹ کریں گے اور ان پر عمل کریں گے۔ لیکن منزی بھی کی مجبوریاں ہوتی ہیں ان کے تحت ہو سکتا ہے کہ وہ ہمدردی رکھتے ہوئے بھی جو بیانی پالیسی ہے اس کو سپورٹ نہ کر پائیں۔

..... (انٹرپریٹر)

اگر واقعی اس سرکار کو ہنڈلوم سے کوئی دلچسپی ہے یا جو کمزور طبقہ یادوسرے درگہ سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں ان کے بھلکے لیے ہنپ یارن کی دیوستھا ہو۔ اپ ہنپ یارن پر بیاس پر سینٹ کی پابندی لگادی ہے۔ دو فروری کو آل انڈیا ہنڈلوم اینڈ ہنڈلی کرافٹس پر ڈکی تھرٹ مینگ ہوئی تھی۔ اس میں ایسی چرچا ہوئی تھی اور اس سے پہلے بھی ایک کمپنی بنائی گئی تھی جس میں یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ ہنپ یارن کار کو اس مینٹ پورا نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ اپ کو تھب ہو گا کہ ہنپ یارن کار کو اس مینٹ اپنگ ماس بھی پورا نہیں کر پا رہی ہے۔ لیکن سرکار دوارا کوئی بھی کارروائی نہیں کی جا رہی ہے۔ این۔ ٹی۔ سی۔ کی نکیل سرکار کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ ایس ٹی۔ سی کو بیاس پر سینٹ میں مونٹے اکاؤنٹ پر جو رکو اسکے مینٹ پورا کرنا چاہئے تھا وہ نہیں کر پا رہی ہے۔ این۔ ٹی۔ سی کو اپ نے نیشنلائز کیا اس پر کار سو ۱۹۰۷ء ایا۔ املوں کو پہلے ایسے مالوں کو لبری میں نیشنلائز کیا۔ وہ بیمار ملیں تھیں۔ اس لیے کہا۔ اپ جو کچھ زیست ملیں ہیں ان کے اپنگ سیکھ کو نیشنلائز کیجئے۔

جو اپنگ میں ہنپ یارن تیار کر رہی ہیں اور جو میں اپ کے پر دیوی سے باہر ہیں اگر اپ مناسب سمجھیں تو ایک کار پوریشن ایسی بنائیے جو ہنپ یارن بنلے اور ان ساری کی ساری کپورز نہ ملوں کو اپنگ ملوں کو اپ نیشنلائز کیجئے۔ جو ملیں ہنڈلوم کے لیے سوت تیار کریں جیسے ہنڈلوم

نیشنل ٹیکسٹائل کار پوریشن کی چرچا سن۔ ۱۹۰۸ء میں اس کے لیے پیسہ رکھا جاتا ہے لیکن اپ ہنپ کے صاحب اس کی دو میلگ بھلی ہیں تین میلگ بھو چلی ہیں لیکن اپ بتائیں کہ اس نے کام کیا کیا ہے۔ کہ پاک کے اپ یہ اپنے کام ہنڈل ہنڈلوم ٹیکسٹائل کار پوریشن نے کوئی کام بھی شروع کیا یا نہیں۔ کیونکہ میلگ کرنا ہی اس کا کام نہیں ہے۔ اس کار پوریشن کے لیے اپ نے چیف ایگزیکوٹیو کو اپنے انتکہ کر دیا کہ نہیں۔ اب بھی میری جان کاری کے الوساریہ اپنے اسٹیٹیٹ نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ یہی اپ نے یہ نیوکٹی کر دی ہے تو اس نے کام کیا کیا۔ اپنے اس میں جو لکھتے نہ دھارت یہ لکھنے ان پر عمل کرنے کے پانچ سال کا سے نکل گیا ہمیں کتنے سال اور انتکار کرنا پڑے۔ اگب کہ نیشنل ہنڈلوم ٹیکسٹائل کار پوریشن کام کرنا شروع کر دیا گا اور اس کا لائز بندروں پر پڑے گا۔ افیٹیٹیو ہنڈلوم ڈیویلمنٹ کار پوریشن کے نام سے پورے دیش بھر میں یونیک ٹکنیکیں لیکن ان کو بعد میں اسٹیٹیس کو ٹرانسفر کر دیا گیا ان کی مانیٹریٹ اپ کے دوارا ہونی چاہیے تھی۔ اب وہ کام بھی نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ہنڈلوم بندکر تباہ ہیں اور ان کو جو فیلیٹ ملن جا ہے تھیں وہ سو یہ معاہیں انجیں نہیں مل رہی ہیں اپنیں کوئی پرہ و ٹکیشن نہیں مل رہی ہے آج ان کے پاس کوئی مارکٹنگ کی دیوستھا نہیں ہے۔ میں یہاں پر اس بات کی چرچا بھی کرنا چاہوں گا کہ ہنڈلوم بندکر دوں کو سونے ۱۹۰۷ء میں جب بینکوں کا نیشنلائزیشن ہوا تھا اس سے کسی کو ۱۹۰۷ء کو ۱۹۰۸ء اور پیہم اور حد سے حد ۱۹۰۸ء کا قرض کے طور پر لائے گئے تھے۔ اپ نے اس وقت کہا تھا کہ اب ہمارے ہنپ غربیوں نکل بہنچ رہے ہیں لیکن وہ ترخے کیونکہ پریاپت تھے اور ان کو کوئی دوسری پرکار کا سہیوگ نہیں مل سکا جو ملنا چاہیے تھا جس کے کارن وہ قرض وصول ہونے سے رہ گیا۔ اس قرض کو معاف کرنے کے لیے ہر طرف ادازیں اٹھیں گے لیکن ابھی تک اس پر کوئی تقدم نہیں اٹھا یا گیا۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ اپ اس پر اڈشے دھیان ریں۔ اپنے دیکھتے کو سمیت کرنے سے پہلے میں اتنا اکثر کہنا چاہوں گا کہ یہی اپ ہنڈل ہنڈلوم کی ترقی چاہتے تھیں تو اس کے لیے سوت کا انتظام کیا جائے اور وہ سوت سب کو ایک

سماں رام پر ملے۔ کوئی مل اپنی خریداری کرتی ہے یا شاکری کی پے یا کچھ بھی کرتی ہے آپ کی این۔ ٹی۔ سی۔ مل بھی کرتی ہے اور کسی دوسری ملیں بھی کرتی ہیں۔ اور وہ سب چھے چھے سیئنیتے پر اپنی خریداری کا سوت خریدتی ہیں اور اچھا سوت ان کو ملتا ہے لیکن منزی جی آپ کو جانکاری ہو گی ہینڈلوم کا بھاؤ ہر تیسرے دن بدلتا رہتا ہے۔ بڑی آج کچھ بھاؤ ہے تو تیسرے یا چوتھے بن کچھ اور بھاؤ ہو جاتا ہے۔ میں پاہتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم ایک بھاؤ پر پورے سیزین پھر ان کو سوت ملتا رہے۔

سچا بھی ہو رہے۔ ایک ضروری بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ کہ این۔ ٹی۔ سی۔ مل کا سکی ہے لیکن ہینڈلوم کا بندک سس کا ہے۔ وہ بھی اس دشیں کا ہے۔ این۔ ٹی۔ سی۔ تیار کرتی ہے کنٹرول کا کپڑا تیار کرتی ہے اس کو آپ روپیہ کی سب سب سڈی دیتے ہیں۔ وہی کپڑا جب بنکر تیار کرتا ہے۔ ہینڈلوم پر تو اس کو آپ ڈریٹ ہدر پریس سب سڈی دیتے ہیں۔ ہر خریکیوں ہینڈلوم کی کاست زیادہ آتی ہے۔ ہینڈلوم کی آپ مدد بھی کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن آٹھ تاکم دے کر۔ این۔ ٹی۔ سی۔ کو آپ اتنے زیادہ دیتے ہیں تو میں چاہوں ہا کر این۔ ٹی۔ سی۔ کے مقابلے میں ہینڈلوم کو کم سے کم ڈیپرھی سب سڈی لئی چاہیے۔ نہ کے آٹھ تاکم۔

ان سپنڈر کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات فتح کرنا ہوں۔ اور آپ کو دھنواہ دینا ہوں۔

अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (थ्रीनगर) : आनंदेविल चेयरमैन साहब، मैं आपके माध्यम से उम नई पौलिसी की سراہنा करूँगा जो सरकार ने शुरू की ہے और جिसकी गदद से सरकार चाहती ہے कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्नौलॉजी مول्क में दरामद हो और पैदावार बढ़े और ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्स-पोर्ट मुमकिन हो जाय। और मैं سامझता हूँ यह पौलिसी बहुत ही उम्दा ہے। لेकिन इसके سाथ मैं सरकार से चाहूँगा कि वह इस बात की अहंतियात बरते कि लाइसेंस के मामले में जिसका वक्त आपने 12 مہीने से बढ़ाकर 18 مہीने कर दिया है और बाकی को मराआत आप दे रहे हैं तमाम सैक्टर्स में

ताकि हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ें، तो यह भी देखना चाहिए कि कहाँ इस किस्म की ज्यादा मराआत ऐसे बिजनेस हाउसेज के हाथ में तो नहीं जा रहे हैं جिनमा ज्यादा मुनाफा हो، और जिस मकानद के लिए यह तमाम कन्सेशन्स दिए जा रहे हैं उनका فायदा मुल्क को करा मिले और बिजनेस हाउसेज को ज्यादा मिले। इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं سامझता हूँ मौजूदा हालात में आपने स्माल और कौटेज सैक्टर को कुछ इंसेटिव्ज के बारे में भी कहा है और आप चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट एक्स-पोर्ट्स को ज्यादा इस किस्म की रियायतें मिलें, और इस बारे में चूंकि मुझे आपनी स्टेट का कुछ तजुर्बा है जहाँ पर हमारा हैंडीक्राप्ट्स बहुत अहमियत रखता है हमारे लिए और उनमें लगे काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए जो उससे रोजी कमा रहे हैं, इस बिना पर हमारे कुछ तजुर्बे हैं और मैं आपको खबरदार करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ के हैंडीक्राप्ट्स जो बैरूनी मुल्कों को जा रहे हैं, चाहे कालीन हों, शाल हों या एम्ब्राइडरी वर्क हों, पेपरमाशी या बुड़ कार्विंग का सामान, यह जो सारे एक्सपोर्ट होते हैं, इसमें जो हमारे लोग एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं वह हृद से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। जिन बिजनेस हाउसेज ने यह काम आपने जिसमें लिया है वह जितना मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं उसके मुकाबले में उन दस्तकारों को बहुत कम फायदा जा रहा है। और यह बहुत बड़ी खाई है दोनों के बीच में बैरूनी मुल्कों के लिए। माल तैयार करने वाले दस्तकारों को फायदा कम मिलता है और जो बिजनेस हाउस बीच में पड़ कर उनका माल बाहर भेजते हैं उनको बेहद फायदा होता है। इन दोनों की कमाई में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है जिसकी तरफ मैंने आपका ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूँगा कि ना सिर्फ जम्मू-काश्मीर की रियासत को हैंडीक्राप्ट्स से, दस्तकारी की सनतसे, मेहनत और मशक्कत के नतीजे में फायदा हो रहा है बल्कि वहाँ की इक्सादियात यानी इकनामी का इस पर बहुत बड़ा इहसार है। इससे हमारे मुल्क और हमारी गरकार को बहुत बड़ा फायदा पहुँचता है। करोड़ों-आरबों रुपए की शक्ल में हम अपना सामान बाहर के मुल्कों को भेज रहे हैं और जरे

मबादला कमाकर फायदा उठा रहे हैं।

कौन नहीं जानता कि आज हमारा कालीन दुनिया में मुकाबले में परखा जा सकता है? चीन और पाकिस्तान इस सैक्टर में बहुत आगे गये हैं लेकिन अभी भी हम उनका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं और किसी हृदय तक मारथैटिंग में हम कामयाबों के साथ तरकी कर रहे हैं वहरूनी मण्डियों में।

इसी तरीके से पेपरमैशी, बुड़ कार्विंग, स्टैपल एम्ब्रायडरी और इस शोवे में जो हम बहुत सारी चीजें तैयार कर रहे हैं, आज भी सारी दुनिया में उनको फूटा और खुशी से खरीदा जा रहा है, उनकी फरोख्त कम नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि बढ़ रही है, बशर्ते कि उस किस्म के साधन पैदा किए जाएं, वसायल पैदा किए जायें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन चीजों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए फरोख्त करने के लिए मंडियों की तलाश की जाये, यह हम पर मुनहसर है कि किस तरीके से हम इसको तरकी दे रहे हैं और आगे बढ़ रहे हैं?

हमारे यहां प्रोडक्शन बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स में 1974-75 में हम 20 करोड़ की मालियत की चीजें तैयार कर रहे थे लेकिन 1981-82 में 88.54 करोड़ की हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स हमने पैदा की और 1974-75 में हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 7.50 करोड़ का था लेकिन अब 1981-82 36 करोड़ रु० के हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स हमने बहरूनी मंडियों में भेजे। यह गिलगिला बढ़ रहा है। मैं इस वक्त आप को किंगस नहीं दे रहा हूँ, ये बहुत ज्यादा हैं, कई गुना ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं। इसमें सरकार भी और प्राइवेट सैक्टर भी, दोनों इन चीजों को फरोख्त करने की कोशिश में हैं। हमारे पास अपने एम्पोरियम भी हैं और बहुत बड़े इदारे भी हैं जो हम चीजों को बहरूनी मंडियों में फरोख्त कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह चीजें ज्यादा तर प्राइवेट सैक्टर के जरिए बहरूनी मंडियों में जा रही हैं।

जहां एक तरफ मैं खुश हो रहा हूँ कि इस तरह के इदारे बिजनेस हाउसेज फैलप हो रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मैंने आज शिकायत की है इफतदा में कि जो हमारे अपने दस्तकार हैं, जो हमारे अपने

लोग हैं जो यह चीजें बना रहे हैं उनकी खुद की हालत बहुत बिगड़ी हुई है, खराब है। उनकी हृक्त-सादी हालत बहुत गिरी हुई है।

मैं इस जेमन में यह भी अर्ज करूँगा कि सिल्क एक जमाने में कश्मीर में बहुत बड़ी चीज मानी जाती थी और सारी दुनिया में वेची जाती थी, लेकिन अब हम सिल्क के मामले में बहुत पिछड़ गये हैं और हम तरकी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां सरकार मैसूर की स्टेट में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक में बहुत कुछ कर रही है लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर में खास तवज्जह सरकार ने नहीं दी है। सरकार का फर्ज है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर का जो अपना ज्योग्राफिया है, जो मौसम और एन्वार्यन्मेंट है, वह सिल्क के मुआफिक है और इसकी बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए बड़ा मददगार साबित हो सकता है बशर्ते कि सरकार इस सैक्टर में हमारी मदद करे क्योंकि यहां इस किस्म की चीजें हैं जो कि ना सिर्फ मुल्क में ही फायदेमन्द है बल्कि बहरूनी मंडियों में भी फरोख्त करिए; उन्हें हम फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने का जरिया बना सकते हैं।

हमारे यहां की शाल, जो कि जामावार या शाहतूस के नाम से पश्चात है, वह बहुत जमाने से पसन्द की जाती रही है, उसे नैपोलियन ने भी पसन्द किया इसकी शोहरत आलमगीर थी और शालें न सिर्फ मुल्क के अन्दर ही बिकती थी बल्कि 18वीं और 19वीं सदी तक ये शालें यूरोप में जाती थीं और वहां इनकी बहुत बड़ी बिक्री होती थी। अग्रेजों ने इस मामले में कई बड़ी फर्में कायम की थीं और काश्मीर में इसका कारोबार किया था। यूरोप में इसकी खरीदो-फरोख्त के लिए साधन पैदा किए थे लेकिन 1947 के बाद हमने हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स में नये सिरे से आगाज किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन और एपेक्स को आपरेटिव सोसायटीज को इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और कोशिश की जाय कि हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स की फरोख्त बहरूनी मंडियों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाये।

[श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली]

मैं समझता हूं कि कालीन के नए डिजाइन, माडलिंग और कलरिंग में चीन और पाकिस्तान बहुत आगे बढ़ गए हैं। लेकिन मैं डंके की चोट पर कहना चाहता हूं कि कारीगरी, नक्शो-निगारी और फैन की सलाहियत में कोई भी हमारे काश्मीरी कारीगरों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता। कालीनों के मामले में हमने बहुत सारे मुल्कों को पछाड़ा है। हमने ईरान को पछाड़ा है और माजी में ताश-कंद और उजबेकिस्तान को भी इस मैदान में पीछे धकेल दिया है। यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है कि हम पाकिस्तान और चीन को भी इसमें मात दें।

मेरी इत्तिला है कि जब हमारा एक डैलीगेशन जर्मनी गया था, तो वहां पर लोगों ने कहा कि अगर जम्मू-काश्मीर की सारी की सारी आबादी कालीन बुनना शुरू कर दे, तो सिर्फ जर्मनी के चन्द शहरों में उनकी खरीदारी हो सकती है, क्योंकि ये कालीन निहायत उम्दा हैं, ये नफासत और कारीगरी के तमाम नजाकतों के साथ बुने जाते हैं और उनमें फैन की तमाम बारीकियां शामिल हैं। इस बिना पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मार्केट की कोई कमी नहीं है। शर्त यही है कि हम अपने इन फैनों में आगे बढ़ें।

इस जिम्न में मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि खादी और हाथ से बुने हुए कपड़े पर हमारी इस इंडस्ट्री का भी बड़ा इनहिसार है। अभी यू०पी० और दूसरे प्रदेशों के आनंदेवल मेम्बरान ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि जिस सेक्टर में लोग अपने हाथ से कपड़े बुन रहे हैं, उसके प्रोटेक्शन के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हमारा अपना तजुर्बा है कि हम किवेल एम्ब्रायडरी के जो हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स फारेन कंट्रीज को भेज रहे हैं, उनमें मोटे सूती कपड़े पर एम्ब्रायडरी नक्शो-निगारी होती है। लेकिन सूत से मामले में हम बहुत परेशान हैं। सिल्क के मामले में भी मशीनों ने हाथ के बुनकरों को पछाड़ दिया है; उनकी रोजी मारी जा रही है और उनका आटं खत्म हो रहा है। हमारा ऐनेलेसिस तजुर्बा है कि बाहर के मुल्कों से, खासकर अमरीका और यूरोप में, हाथ से बुने हुए कपड़े और और दूसरी

चीजों का शौक और जौक पैदा हो रहा है और मशीनों के बने हुए कपड़े वर्गरह के मुकाबले में उन को प्रिफरेंस मिलता है। इन चीजों की मार्केट बढ़ रही है। हमें इस सिलसिले में अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का एहसास होना चाहिए। हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स, दस्तकारी की अशिया, का एवसपोर्ट एक बहुत बड़ा ट्रेड है, जिनकी बहुत बड़ी गुंजाइश है, बहुत बड़ा पौटेशल है। इस मैदान में हम जितना भी आगे बढ़ना चाहें, हम बढ़ सकते हैं।

कामसं मिनिस्ट्री का टूरिज्म के साथ बराहे-रास्त ताल्लुक है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हम सैयाहत को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फरोग दें, बाहर के लोगों को यहां बुलाने के लिए नई-नई मुराआत दें। अगर्चे इसमें एक तरफ हमें कुछ नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा, उनको कुछ कंसेशन देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ सैयाहत हमारी मुल्क की फारिगुलवाली, तरक्की और कीमती अशिया की खरीदारी का वाइस बन सकती है। खास तौर पर यूरोप से—और अब सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज से भी—जो सैयाह काश्मीर आते हैं, वे वहां पर न सिर्फ सैर और तफ़रीह के लिए आते हैं, बल्कि वहां की मुकामी मस्तुआत, हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स को खरीदते भी हैं। एक बजह से वहां पर करोड़ों रुपए की अशिया बिक रही है। जब मैं इस मुल्क में टूरिस्ट्स के आने की बात कहता हूं, तो मेरा मतलब सिर्फ काश्मीर से ही नहीं है, बल्कि राजस्थान से भी है, मुरादाबाद के बर्तनों और मिर्जापुर के कालीनों से भी है। जो जनूबी हिस्सा है, केरल, मद्रास, कर्नाटक वर्गरह जो स्टेट्स हैं वहां भी हाथ की बनी हुई चीजों की, हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स की तरक्की तभी मुस्किन हो सकती है जबकि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा विदेशी लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान आने के लिए एनकरेज करेंगे और उनको यहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज मौहैया करेंगे। टूरिज्म और हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स कामशियल डेवलपमेंट का चोली दामन का साथ है।

चेयरमैन साहब, हमारी मर्कज की हुक्मत स्टेट्स से कुछ खरीद करती है या जो आपकी कारपोरेशन्स हैं, अपेक्षा बाड़ीज हैं वह खरीदते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपकी नालेज में लाना चाहता हूं कि कोई चार साल से पहले हमारे यहां कालीन की

मार्केट गिर गई थी। अफगानिस्तान, लेवनान के हालात और ईराक-ईरान की जंग का बराहरास्त उस पर असर पड़ा था और हमारे कालीन बिकने बन्द हो गए थे। इसका सबसे ज्यादा फायदा मुकामी बिजनेस कम्युनिटी ने उठाया। उन्होंने बहुत सस्ते दामों पर बल्कि जिस कीमत पर कालीन बने थे उससे भी कम कीमत पर उन्होंने कालीन खरीद लिये क्योंकि कालीन बाफून के पास कोई जरिया नहीं रह गया था अपनी मेहनत बचाने का और मजबूरन उन्होंने बिग बिजनेस हाउसेज को कालीन कम कीमत पर फरोख्त कर दिए। जो कालीन 30 रुपए एकवायर फीट की दर से तैयार हुए थे उनको 25 और 20 रुपए फीट की कीमत पर फरोख्त कर देना पड़ा। इसकी वजह से उन बिग बिजनेस हाउसेज को करोड़ों रुपए का फायदा पहुंचा क्योंकि उन्होंने बाद में मुनासिब वक्त पर उन कालीनों को बैरुनी मार्केट में या मुल्क की मंडियों में ही काफी मुनाफा कमाकर बेचा। लेकिन इसकी वजह से कारीगरों को बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। उस वक्त मर्कज से मांग की गई थी कि वह कारीगरों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा कालीनों की खरीदारी करे। मैंने इस सिलसिले में एक सवाल भी पूछा था, बाद में, सरकार से, कि उसने मुकामी कारीगरों से कुल कितनी मालियत के कालीन खरीदे तो यह मालूम हुआ कि एक करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा रकम के आपने कालीन खरीदे। लेकिन आप अन्दाजा करें कि 50 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा मालियत के कालीन वने हुए मौजूद थे जिनको खरीदने के लिए आपने कोई पेशकदमी नहीं की। इसीलिए उन कारीगरों को मजबूर होकर लागत से भी कम कीमत पर अपने कालीन बिग बिजनेस हाउस को बेच देने पड़े। यह वहां के कारीगरों के साथ बहुत बड़ी ट्रेजेडी है कि उनकी मदद के लिए मर्कज की सरकार सामने नहीं आई। आगे के लिए मैं गुजारिश करना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री जी जाति तौर पर दिलचस्पी लेकर, अगर इस तरह की कोई उलझन पैदा होती है, दस्तकारों के साथ, तो उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करें। यहीं वे हालात हैं जिन्होंने कश्मीरी आटिजन्स को पछाड़ दिया है और मिडिलमैन नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। वे लोग कारीगरों को आगे बढ़ने नहीं दे रहे हैं। अगर

आप वाकई चाहते हैं कि कश्मीर की मस्नूआत बैरुनी मंडियों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में बेची जायें तो उसके लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकस उन आटिजन्स को आसान शर्तों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोन मोहैया करें और वक्त पर लोन दें। मुझे इस बात की खास शिकायत है कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकस दस्तकारों की मदद नहीं करती है। वह नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक उन व्यापारियों की ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करती हैं। मैं इस बात को जाति तौर पर जानता हूं और मैंने बार-बार शिकायत भी की है लेकिन फिर भी कोई पुरसांहाल नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपको खबरदार करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप दस्तकारों की तरकी चाहते हैं और अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वे जैन्युइन किस्म की कोआपरेटिव्ज को फरोज़ दें तो आपका फर्ज है कि आप नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से कहिए कि वह कर्ज़ देने में दस्तकारों को प्रेफेरेंस दें क्योंकि अभी कारोबारी इदारे ही उनसे ज्यादा फायदा उठा रहे हैं।

मुझे आज दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे दस्तकारों की हालत बांडेड लेबर जैसी है। बिजनेस हाउसेज वाले उन कारीगरों को पहले से ही शादी-ब्याह के लिए चार, ४: या दस-दस हजार रुपया दे देते हैं, बतोर कर्ज़ के, जिसको कि वे पूरी जिन्दगी अदा नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस तरह के हालात मैं समझता हूं आपको हिन्दुस्तान की हर रियासत में मिलेंगे। मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, सीलोन या दूसरे जो हमारे हमसाया मुल्क हैं उनके साथ हमारा कारोबार क्यों रुका पड़ा है? मैंने पूछा था :

“Whether India and Pakistan have entered into some trade agreement since 1971 ?”

आपने जवाब दिया :

“At present there is no trade agreement between India and Pakistan. The last agreement signed in January 1975 expired on 22nd January 1978.”

आपने जो तफसीलात दी हैं उसमें बताया है कि

[अब्दुल रशीद काबुली]

پاکستان کو اکسپورٹ ہو رہا ہے لیکن بहت کم । 1982-83 میں 6 کروڑ 60 لاکھ کی چیزوں یہاں سے بھی گئیں اور پاکستان نے 32 کروڑ 28 لاکھ کی ایکسپورٹ ہوئی । میں آپسے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ساری چیزوں ہم ارے ملک میں بن رہی ہیں جنکے لیے پاکستان ایک مانڈی بن سکتا ہے । اس سیلسلے میں آپ کوٹھ کنسٹیشن بھی دے سکتے ہیں لیکن میری سماں میں نہیں آتا اس ملکوں کے ساتھ آپ کا روبار بڑانے کی ترکیب کیوں نہیں تکمیل کی جاتی ہے ؟

मैंने एक सवाल और भी पूछा था। हमारे मुल्क में जो हमारे पब्लिकेशन्स होते हैं, जो हमारे लेखक हैं, अदीब और शायर, जिनकी तरफ से कितावें लिखी जा रही हैं उनके बारे में हमसाथा मुल्कों के साथ हमारा कोई समझौता नहीं है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि अटीबों को बिना कोई मुआवजा दिए उनका पब्लिकेशन दूसरे मुल्कों में होता है। उसी तरह से जो अदीब उन मुल्कों में शाया हो रहा है वह इस मुल्क में भी छप रहा है क्योंकि आपस में कोई एग्रीमेंट नहीं है। इसके बारे में भी मैंने एक सवाल किया था और उसका आपने जो जवाब दिया वह तसल्लीबखण्ड नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं हमारे जो अदीब हैं, जो हमारे लेखक हैं, उनके पब्लिकेशन्स की हिफाजत करना हमारी सरकार का फर्ज बनता है और इस बारे में भी सरकार को गौर करना चाहिए।

شیعی جب الرشید کا بیوی (سری نگہ) آنزا بیلہ جہر میں صاحب
میں آپ کے مدھیم سے اس نئی پالیسی کی سراہنا کروں گا جو
سرکار نے شروع کی ہے اور جس کی مدد سے سرکار چاہتے ہیں
کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ ٹیکنا لاجی ملک میں نر آمدھ ہے اور پیداوار
بڑھے اور زیادہ سے زیادہ ایکسپورٹ ممکن ہو جائے اور
میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ پالیسی بہت ہی عمدہ ہے لیکن اس کے
سامنے میں سرکار سے چاہون گا کہ وہ اس بات کی احتیاط
برتے کہ لائنس کے معاملے میں جس کا وقوع آپ نے
دیکھنے سے پہلے اکرہ ۱۸ نہیں کہ دیا ہے اور باتی جو مراعات آپ
درے رہے ہیں تمام سیکلریس میں تاکہ ہماسے ایکسپورٹر میں
بڑھیں تو یہ بھی دیکھنا چاہئے کہیں اس قسم کی زیادہ
مراعات ایسے بیزنس ہائے سیز کے ہاتھ میں تو نہیں ہائے

یہیں جن کو زیادہ منافع ہو۔ اور جس مقصد کے لیے یہ شام
کنسٹیشنس دیے جائے ہیں ان کا فائدہ ملک کو کم ملے
اور بجزس سماں اسیز کو زیادہ ملے اس طرف دھیان دینا
چاہئے۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں موبو دہ حالات میں آپ نے اسال
اور کائیج سکیٹر کی کچھ اسٹینگلوز کے بارے میں بھی کہا ہے
اور آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ مر جنپٹ ایکسپر ٹریس کو زیادہ ہے
زیادہ اس قسم کی رعایتی ملیں اور اس بارے میں جونک
مجھے اپنی اسٹینٹ کا کچھ تکمیر ہے جہاں پر ہمارا ہینڈی کی فنکش
بہت اہمیت رکھتا ہے ہمارے اور ان میں لگے کاموں نے
والے لوگوں کے لیے جو اس سے روزگار ہے ہی اس بنا پر
ہمارے کچھ تجربے ہیں اور یہ میرا آپ کو فردا رکنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ ہمارے یہاں ہمیٹری کی کرانش جو بڑیں ملکوں
کے باشندہ ہیں چاہتے فاٹریں ہدن شال یا امیر امڈری درک
ہو جو ہر ماشی پارکنگ کار و ڈگ کام اسماں ایہ جو سارے ایکسپرٹ
ہوتے ہیں اس میں جو ہمارے دو ایکسپرٹ کر رہے ہیں
وہ جو یہ نیا دہ میں اس کا ہے ہیں جو بڑیں اور اس
نے یہ کام اپنے ذمہ لے رہے وہ جتنا ماش کمار ہے ہیں اسے
ہیں اس کے مقابلے میں ان جتنے کارزیں کو بہت کم فائدہ
چاہ رہے ہے اور یہ بہت بڑی حکایت ہے رہنؤں کے زیع میں
بڑیں ملکوں کے لیے مال نیار کرنے والے جتنے کارزیں
کو فائدہ کر رہا تھا یہ اور بڑیں ہاؤس زیع میں پڑکر
ان کا مال باہر بھیجتے ہیں ان کو بنے ہو فائدہ ہوتا ہے ان
دوخوں کی کامی میں بہت بڑی اختر ہے جس کی طرف میں
نے آپ کا دھیان دلایا ہے ۔

میں اپنے سے یہ کہتا چاہیں گا کہ نہ صرف جوں کشیر کی ریاست کو ہینڈی کرافٹس سے زرگاری کی صفت سے محنت اور مشقت کے بیٹے میں فائدہ ہو رہا ہے بلکہ نہ لہ کی اقتصادیات یعنی اکنامی کا اس پر بہت بڑا اعصار ہے اس سے ہمارے ہنک اور ہماری سرکار کو بہت بڑا فائدہ پہنچتا ہے۔ کروڑوں اربوں روپیہ کی شکل میں ہم اپنا سامان باہر کے ملکوں کو بچھ رہے ہیں اور زر مبادرک کر فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں۔

کون نہیں جانتا کہ آج ہمارا قالمین دنیا میں مقابلے

میں پر لکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ چین اور پاکستان اس سیکھ میں بہت آگے کر رہیں ہیں ابھی ہم ان کا مقابلہ کر سکتے ہیں اور کسی حد تک ہم مارکٹ میں ترقی کر رہے ہیں بیرونی منڈیوں میں۔

اس طریقے سے پر پیشی دوڑ کاروگ اسٹیل ایمائلڈی اور اس شعبے میں جو ہم بہت ساری چیزیں تیار کر رہے ہیں آج بھی سارے دنیا میں ان کو فخر اور خوشی سے خریدا جا رہا ہے ان کی فروخت کم نہیں ہو رہی ہے بلکہ بڑھ رہی ہے بشرطیکہ اس قسم کے سادھن پیدا کیے جائیں دسائیں پیدا کیے جائیں اور زیادہ سے زیادہ ان چیزوں کو بڑھاوا ادینے کیلئے فروخت کرنے کے لیے منڈیوں کی تلاش کی جائے کہ ہم پر محضر ہے کہ کس طریقے سے ہم اس کو ترقی دی سے رہے ہیں اور اسکے بڑھ رہے ہیں۔

ہمارے یہاں پر وڈ کشن بڑی تیزی سے بڑھ رہی ہے۔ ہینڈی کرانش میں ۱۹۰۷ء میں ۱۹۰۸ء میں ۱۹۰۹ء میں ۱۹۱۰ء میں ہمارا ایکسپریٹ ہوئے کروڑ کا تھا لیکن اب ۱۹۱۱ء میں ۱۹۱۲ء میں ۱۹۱۳ء میں ۱۹۱۴ء میں ہمیں بھیجیا گئی تیزی کرانش ہم نے بیرونی منڈیوں میں بھیجی۔ یہ سادھاً بڑھ رہا ہے۔ میں اس وقت آپ کو نیکوں نہیں رہے رہا ہوں یہ بہت زیادہ ہیں کئی گناہ زیادہ بڑھ ہوئی ہیں اس میں سرکار بھی اور پرائیویٹ سیکٹر بھی۔ دنلوں ان چیزوں کو فروخت کرنے کی کوششیں میں ہیں ہمارے پاس اپنے ایمپوریم بھی ہیں اور بہت بڑے ادارے بھی ہیں جو ان چیزوں کو بیرونی منڈیوں میں فروخت کر رہے ہیں لیکن یہ چیزیں زیادہ تر پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کے ذریعہ بیرونی منڈیوں میں جا رہی ہیں۔

جہاں ایک طرف میں خوش ہو رہا ہوں کہ اس طرح کے ادارے بزنس ہاؤسز ڈیلپ ہو رہے ہیں لیکن دوسری طرف میں نے آج شکایت کی ہے ابتدا میں کہ جو ہمارے اپنے دستکار ہیں جو ہمارے اپنے لوگ ہیں جو یہ چیزیں بناد رہے ہیں ان کی خود لی حالت بہت بخوبی

ہوئی ہے۔ میں اس ضمن میں یہ بھی عرض کر دوں گا کہ سلک ایک نہایتی میں کشیر میں بہت بڑی چیزیں جاتی تھیں اور ساری دنیا میں بھی جاتی تھیں لیکن اب ہم سلک کے معاملے میں بہت کچھ بڑگئے ہیں اور ہم ترقی نہیں کر پائے ہیں۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جہاں سرکار میسور کی اسٹیل میں آندھرا پردیش اور کنالک میں بہت کچھ کسری ہے لیکن جو توں کشیر میں خاص توجہ سرکار نے نہیں دی ہے۔ سرکار کا فرض ہے کہ جو توں کشیر کا جو اپنا جفا فیہے ہے جو موسم اور انوار نہیں ہے وہ سلک کے موافق ہے اور اس کی بڑھوتری کے لیے بہت مدد کا رہنا ہے ہو سکتا ہے بشرطیکہ سرکار اس سیکٹر میں ہماری مدد کرے کیونکہ یہاں اس قسم کی چیزیں ہیں جو کہ وہ صرف ملک میں ہی فائدہ مند ہیں بلکہ بیرونی منڈیوں میں بھی فروخت کر کے انھیں ہم فارین ایک پختگی کا ذریعہ بنایا جائے سکتے ہیں۔

ہمارے یہاں کی شاہ جو کہ جاما دار یا شاہتوس کے نام سے مشہور ہے وہ بہت زمانے سے پسند کی کی جاتی رہی ہے۔ اسے نیپولین نے بھی پسند کیا تھا اسکی شہرت عالمگیر تھی اور شاہین نہ صرف ملک کے انہے ہی بختی تھیں بلکہ ۱۸۱۵ء میں اور ۱۸۱۹ء میں صدی تک یہ شاہین یورپ میں جاتی تھیں اور ہمارا ان کی بہت بڑی بکری ہوتی تھی۔ انگریزوں نے اس معاملے میں کسی فرمیں قائم کی تھیں اور کشیر میں اس کا کاروبار کیا تھا۔ یورپ میں اس کی خرید فروخت کے لیے سادھن پیدا کئے تھے لیکن ۱۹۱۴ء کے بعد ہم نے ہینڈی کرانش میں نئے سرے سے ایکسپریٹ کا آغاز کیا ہے میں سمجھت ہوں کہ ایکسپریٹ کار پورشن اور اپکیس کو آپریٹو ہمایوں کو اس کی طرف دھیان دینا چاہئے اور کوشش کی جائے کہ ہینڈی کرانش کی فروخت بیرونی منڈیوں میں زیادہ سے زیادہ بڑھائی جائے۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ قالین کے نئے ڈبز اس مارلنگ اور کلرنگ میں چین اور پاکستان بہت آگے بڑھ گئے ہیں۔ لیکن میں ڈنکے کی چوٹ پر کہنا چاہتا کہ کار گیلی قائم

ونگار اور فن کی صلاحیت میں کوئی بھی ہمارے کشمیری کار بیگر دل کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتا۔ قالینوں کے معاٹے میں ہم نے بہت سارے ملکوں کو پچھاڑا رہے۔ ہم نے ایران کو پچھاڑا رہا ہے اور ماضی میں تاشقند اور ازبکستان کو بھی اس میدان میں پیچھے دھکیل دیا ہے۔ یہ کوئی بڑی بات نہیں ہے کہ ہم پاکستان اور چین کو بھی اس میں مات دیں۔

میری اطلاع ہے کہ جب ہمارا ایک ڈیلی گیشن جرمی گیا تھا تو دہان پر لوگوں نے کہا کہ جتوں کشمیر کی ساری کی ساری آبادی قالین بننا شروع کر دیتے تو مرف جرمی کے چند شہروں میں انہی خریداری ہو سکتی ہے کیونکہ یہ قالین نہایت عمدہ ہیں۔ یہ نفاست اور کار بگری کے تمام نزاکتوں کے ساتھ ہے جلتے ہیں اور ان میں قن ہوں کہ مارکیٹ کی کوئی کمی نہیں ہے۔ شرط کہ ہم بھر کر ہم اپنے ان فنون میں آگے بڑھیں۔

اس ضمن میں میں یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہاں اور ہاتھ سے بننے ہوئے کپڑے پر ہماری اسکے نڈھڑی میں بھی بڑا اختصار ہے۔ ابھی یو۔ پی۔ اور دوسرا ہے پر دشیں کے آنڑیں مہراں نے اس بات پر زور دیا۔ لیکن جس سیکھوں میں لوگ اپنے ہاتھ سے کپڑے بن رہے ہیں اس کے پر دشیں کے لیے کوشش کرنی چاہیے۔ ہمارا اپنا بخوبی کوئی کنٹریز کو بھیج رہے ہیں ان میں موتے سوچا گھری، پر ایبرا میڈری پر نقش و نگاری ہوتی ہے ریان، جس سے معاٹے میں ہم بہت پریشان ہیں۔ سلک بہتر اعلیٰ میں بھی مشینوں نے ہاتھ کے بندروں کو پچھاڑا دیا ہے ان کی روزی ماری جا رہی ہے اور ان کا اڑٹ ختم ہو رہا ہے۔ ہمارا انیلیس بخوبی ہے کہ باہر کے ملکوں میں خاص کر امریکی اور یورپ میں ہاتھ سے بننے ہوئے کپڑے اور دوسری چیزوں کا سوچ اور زور پیدا ہو رہا ہے اور مشینوں کے بننے ہوئے کپڑے دغیرہ کے مقابلے میں ان کو پر لیفنس ملتا ہے۔ ان پیزدیں کی مارکیٹ بڑھ رہی ہے۔ ہمیں اس سلسلے میں اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو اس

ہونا چاہئے۔ ہینڈی کر افٹس دستکاری کی اشیا کا ایک سوچ ایک بہت بڑا بڑی ہے۔ جس کی بہت بڑی گنجائش ہے جوہت ریاض پوشیش ہے۔ اس میدان میں ہم جتنا بھی اگے جھوٹنا چاہیں ہم بڑھ سکتے ہیں۔

کامس منظری کا ٹورزم کے ساتھ براہ راست تعلق ہے۔ میں پاہوں ٹکا کہ ہم سیاحت کو زیادہ سے زیادہ فروغ دیں باہر کے لوگوں کو یہاں بلانے کے لیے نئی نئی مراعات دیں۔ اگرچہ اس میں ایک طرف ہمیں کچھ نقصان اٹھانا پڑے گا ان کو کچھ کنسسیشن دینا پڑے گا لیکن دوسری طرف سیاحت ہماری ملک کی فروغ الہامی ترقی اور قیمتی اشیا کی خریداری کا باعث بن سکتی ہے۔ خاص طور پر یہ اسے اور اب سو شش طکریز سے بھی جو سیاہ کشمیرتے ہیں نے دہان مرفیہ فرقہ یکیدی آتے ہیں بلکہ دہان کی ملائم صنعتات ہینڈی کر افٹس کو جزیدتے بھی ہیں اس وجہ سے دہان پر کر دڑوں روپیوں کی اشیا بکر ہی ہے۔ جب میں اس ملک میں ٹویٹس کے آئے کی بات کہتا ہوں تو میرا مطلب مرف کشمیر سے ہی نہیں ہے بلکہ راجستان سے بھی ہے۔ مراد آباد کے بڑیوں اور مراپور کے قالینوں سے بھی ہے۔ جو جنوبی حصہ ہے کیل مدریس کرنا ملک وغیرہ جو اسٹیس ہیں دہان بھی ہاتھ کی بنی ہوئی چیزوں کی ہینڈی کر افٹس کی ترقی تبھی ممکن ہو سکتی ہے جب کے آپ زیادہ سے زیادہ دریشی لوگوں کو ہندوستان آفے کے لیے انکرناج کریں گے اور ان کو یہاں پر زیادہ سے زیادہ فیصلیز مہیا کریں گے۔ ٹورزم اور ہینڈی کر افٹس کیل ڈیلوپمنٹ کا جویں رامن کا ساتھ ہے۔

چیز میں صاحب ہمارے مرکز کی حکومت اسٹیس سے کچھ فرید کرتی ہے۔ یا جو آپ کی کارپوریشن ہیں اسیکش باڑیز ہیں وہ خریدتے ہیں۔ لیکن میں آپ کی نایج میں لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کوئی چار سال پہلے ہمارے یہاں قالین کی مارکیٹ گرگئی تھی افغانستان لبنان کے حالات اور ایران مرف کی جنگ کا براہ راست اس پر اثر پڑا تھا اور ہمارے قالین بکھر بند ہو گئے تھے۔ اس کا سب سے زیادہ خاکہ مقامی بزنس کمپنی نے اٹھایا۔ انہوں نے بہت سلا داموں پر بلکہ جس قیمت پر قالین بننے تھے اس سے بھی کم تر سپاہوں نے قالین خرید لیئے کیونکہ قا۔

اور کوئی ذریعہ نہیں رہ گیا تھا اپنی محنت ہینچنے کا اور مجبور آنکھوں نے بگ بزنس ہاؤسز کو قالین کم قیمت پر فروخت کر دیے۔ جو قالین ۳۰ روپیہ سکو یہ فیف کی ذر سے تیار ہوئے تھے ان کو ۲۵ اور ۳۰ روپیہ فیٹ کی قیمت پر فروخت کر دیا پڑا۔ اس کی وجہ سے ان بگ بزنس ہاؤسز کو کر دڑوں روپیہ کا فائدہ پہنچا کیونکہ آنکھوں نے بعد میں مناسب وقت پر ان کی قابوں کو بیرونی مارکیٹ میں یا ملک کی منڈیوں میں ہی کافی منافع کام کر دیا۔ لیکن اس کی وجہ سے کاریگروں کو بہت نقصان اٹھا ناپڑا۔ اس وقت مرکز سے مانگ کی تھی کہ وہ کاریگروں سے زیادہ سے زیادہ قابوں کی خریداری کرے۔ میں نے اس سلسلے میں ایک سوال بھی پوچھا تھا بعد میں سرکار سے کہ اس نے مقامی کاریگروں سے کل کتنی مالیت کے قابوں خریدے تو یہ معلوم ہوا کہ ایک کروڑ سے کچھ زیادہ رقم کے آپ نے قابوں خریدے۔ لیکن آپ اندازہ کریں کہ ۵ کروڑ سے بھی زیادہ مالیت کے قابوں بنے ہوئے موجود تھے جن کو خریدنے کیلئے آپ نے کوئی پیش قدمی نہیں کی۔ اس لیے ان کاریگروں کو مجبور ہو کر لگت سے بھی کم قیمت پر لپٹے قابوں بگ بزنس ہاؤسز کو پیچ دینے پڑے۔ یہ دہان کے کاریگروں کے ساتھ بہت بڑی بڑی بوجھی ہے کہ ان کی مدد کے لیے مرکز کی سرکار اس نے نہیں آئی۔ آگے کے لیے میں گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں نرمنتری جی ذاتی طور پر بچپی تے تر اگر اس طرح کی کوئی الحکم پیدا ہوتی ہے دستکاروں کے ساتھ تو اس کو دور کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔ یہی وہ حالات ہیں جنہوں نے کشمیری آرٹیزنس کو پچھاڑ دیا ہے اور ملکیں ناچائز فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں۔ وہ لوگ کاریگروں کو آگے بڑھنے نہیں دیے رہے ہیں اگر آپ ماقعی چاہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر کی شنواہات بیرونی منڈیوں میں زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد میں بھی جائیں تو اس کے لیے یہ بھی ضروری ہے کہ نیشنلائز ڈبیکس ان آرٹیزنس کو آسان شرطوں پر زیادہ ہوں رہیں۔ مجھے اس بات کی خاص شکایت ہے کہ نیشنلائز ڈبیکس دستکاروں کی مدد نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ ۵۔ نیشنلائز ڈبیکس ان دیا پاریوں کی کوئی زیادہ سے زیادہ مدد کرتے ہیں۔ جو اس بات کو ذاتی طور پر جانتا ہوں اور میں نے باسار شکایت بھی کی ہے لیکن پھر بھی کوئی پہنچانے والے

نہیں ہے۔ اس لیے میں آپ کو خبردار کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہیں دستکاروں کی نیشنلائز ڈبیکس کی کوئی پیشگوئی کو فروخت دیں تو آپ کا فرض ہے کہ آپ نیشنلائز ڈبیکس سے لہنے کے دہ قرضہ دینے میں دستکاروں کو پر لیز نہیں دیں کیونکہ بھی کامروں باری ادارے ہی ان سے زیادہ فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں

مجھے دکھ کے ساتھ کہنا پڑ رہا ہے کہ ہمارے دستکاروں کی حالت بالٹی یا یورپی میں ہے۔ بزنس ہاؤسز والے ان کاریگروں کو پہلے سے ہی شادی بیاہ کے لیے چار پچھے پر دس رہا ہے اور نہیں کہ پاتے ہیں۔ اس طرح کے حالات میں سمجھتا ہوں آپ ہندوستان کی ہر سیاست میں ملیں گے۔ میں نے ایک سوال پوچھا تھا کہ پاکستان بظہور دشیں سیلوں یا دوسرے جو ہمارے ہمسایہ ملک ہیں ان کے ساتھ ہمارا کامروں باری کیوں رکا پڑا ہے۔ میں نے پوچھا تھا

“Whether India and Pakistan have entered into some trade agreement since 1971?”

آپ نے جواب دیا۔

“At present there is no trade agreement between India and Pakistan. The last agreement signed in January 1975 expired on 22nd January, 1978.”

آپ نے جو تفصیلات دیں ہیں اس میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان کو ایمپورٹ ہو رہا ہے لیکن بہت کم۔ ۱۹۸۲۔ ۸۳۔ ۱۹۸۳۔ ۸۴۔ میں ۴ کروڑ ۴۰ لاکھ کی چیزیں یہاں سے بھیجیں اور یہاں سے ۲۷ کروڑ ۲۸ لاکھ کی امپورٹ ہوئی۔ میں آپ نے اسے جایہتا ہوں بہت ساری چیزیں ہمارے ملک میں جا رہی ہیں جن کے لیے پاکستان ایک منڈی میں سکتا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں آپ کچھ کنسیشن بھی دے سکتے ہیں لیکن میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ان ملکوں کے ساتھ آپ کامروں بڑھانے کی طرف کیوں نہیں توجہ دیتے ہیں۔

میں نے ایک سوال اور لہبی پوچھا تھا۔ ہمارے ملک میں جو پلکشیں ہوتے ہیں جو ہمارے یا کھلکھلے ہیں۔ اور یہ اور شامنگ میں کی طرف سے کتابیں کمکی جا رہی ہیں ایکجا رہے میں ہمارے ملکوں کے ساتھ ہمارا کوئی سمجھوتہ نہیں ہے۔

حس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ ادیوں کو بنائیں معاوضہ دیجیے
ان کا پلیکیشن دوسرا ملکوں میں ہوتا ہے۔ اس طرح
سے جو ارب ایں ملکوں میں شائع ہو رہا ہے وہ اس
ملک میں بھی چیپ سماں ہے کیونکہ ایس میں کوئی اگریسٹ
نہیں ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں بھی یہی نے ایک سوال
کیا تھا اور اس کا آپ نے جو تو اب دیوارہ تسلی بخش
نہیں ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں ہمارے جواب یہ ہیں تو
ہمارے سامنے یا یا ان کے پلیکیشن کی خفاقت کرنا
ہماری سرکار کا فرض بنتا ہے اور اس مارے میں پھر کار
کو غور کرنا چاہئے۔

شیعہ ملنی رام باغडی (ہیساں) : سभا پریتی ہی،
ابھی خبر آرہی ہے کہ اس ۰ پی ۰ جی ۰ کے کامپ-
لینکس میں اکالی دل کے نेता شیعہ ملنیکسیں ہم
بھارتی کو گولی مار کتلوں کر دیا گیا ہے۔
یہی تریکے سے دو ریلوے سٹیشنوں پر آگ جنی کی
واردات ہوئی ہیں کہ پنجاب کو کیسی تریکے سے
یہ آگ جنی سے بچانے کے لیے جلدی سے جلدی
کوئی کदم ٹھاکا جانا چاہیے۔ ہوم مینیسٹر
ساحب سے کہا جائے کہ وہ اسکے بارے میں بیان
دے۔ جب اس ۰ پی ۰ جی ۰ کامپلینکس میں آدمی
مارے جا رہے ہیں، تو پتا نہیں کیا کیا کوئی
گذبڑ ہو سکتی ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sure the
Government will take notice of this.

Now, the Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH) :** It has been said that two sides
can never agree. So on many of the points
we may not agree. But certainly we have
traded in—instead of trade—trades, parti-
cularly from Mr. Rajda and I am the bene-
ficiary, because in trade you had an eye to
trade and I am sure by the comments that
the hon. Members have made I will be able
to see better and I will try to perceive from
the light they have thrown. If we perceive
the panorama beyond our borders we see a
whole global economic system in convul-
sions enveloping the developed and the
developing economies. So far as the deve-

loped economies are concerned inflation,
recession, high rates of interest, unemploy-
ment have mauled them and they are still
hospitalised. So far as the developing
economies are concerned, their sickness has
been aggravated by increased indebtedness
and widening trade gaps.

Sir, mention has been made by Shrimati
Suseela Gopalan, who opened the debate,
and also just now by one hon. Member that
there has been stagnation. World trade
has not only stagnated but has also showed
downward trend. Negative growth of
world trade has been the environment in
which we have to carry on our world trade.
There was minus 2 per cent reduction in
world trade. Recently there has been some
upward trend in some countries. It has
been harped by many but this glimmer of
hope is yet to become sunshine and even if
it becomes sun shine it can parch us dry
even then if it evaporates our resources by
the mechanism of higher price manufactures
which we import.

So, this is the panorama. I agree with
Mr. A.K. Roy and Mr. K.A. Rajan who
just now mentioned that there is a reflex by
the developing countries of protectionism.
Now, protectionism overt or covert tends to
barricade those very products of ours of the
developing countries in which we have
established our competitiveness. There are
countries which take injury to our success
and our progress. They brand it disruptive.
It is this sort of atmosphere we are faced
with and those who were advocates of free
trade now are using under the garb of neo-
protectionism political muscle power to force
free trade to embrace fair trade. Fair trade
means a trade that is fair to the stronger.

This no environment of free trade by
those who advocated free trade and this is
the case not of system that has broken
down or a break down of system but a case
where a system even at its best cannot have
a break-through so far as the needs of the
developing world are concerned.

Some very much laud the present system
and to the macro weighing balance of the
world trade, they say, that everything is
well. I agree. The beam is strong. The
pans are well-matched. Only the falcrum

is off-centre. It happens to be that the developing world finds a position at the shorter arm of the beam. So, however, you may weight—be it boom or in depression—it has always been the case that the developing economy had to load more than what was the true measure.

That is why a state has come today that 20% of the population of the world in the developed countries enjoy 2/3 of the income of the world, while in the developing countries, 50% of the population, excluding China, is allotted only 1/8 of the world income and even in this group there are 30% of the world population, of people, who enjoy only 3 per cent of the world income. So this is the iniquitous framework of world trade against which every developing country including ours is pitted against. It was in this very context that our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, as Chair-person of the NAM asked for a Conference on Money and Finance to rectify all these injustices and called for steps of immediate concern to the developing countries.

When we talk of trade, it is not merely a compilation of statistics of import and export Trade of a country ; it is balance sheet of the human condition of that country. A trade gap is not a trade gap of a few crores of rupees but a trade gap is a gap in the expectations and aspirations of crores and crores of people. Every day younger people are joining this number and every day they are getting more impatient with the fabric of society in which they find themselves in. As policy makers, be it in Commerce or in any other department, we cannot be oblivious to the expectations and aspirations of the people. The trade policy of any country has to address itself to the perspectives of national economy, of increased production, of employment and—let us not forget—income and distribution also.

It is in this perspective that we have tried to do something in the present policy because we know that trade policy cannot have only trade and industry as its terminal. It has to address itself to the people and their needs. In this aspect we have to look at some of the aspects of the new policy which we have tried to incorporate ; one is the net foreign exchange earning concept

which we have introduced and the other the thrust we have given in value addition and also the special status which we have given in the policy for the small scale sector. Now regarding net foreign exchange earning, how is this related to the concepts which I have already mentioned ? Till now, in policy, benefits accrue from gross exports. So, if a person had even 80% import content and exported 100, he got the same benefit which a person got who having no import content still exported 100 ; both had equal thing. If you analyse most of our agricultural sector, most of the industries which are totally dependent upon indigenous things, you find that their contribution to the national economy was much far greater. They were not given their due share. We have taken care that more impetus is given to this. Thereby, the agricultural sector and also those industries in the manufacturing sector which are highly indigenous will get the benefit from the present policy, and it is in these sectors that there is the highest level of employment. I say why in the manufacturing, in the indigenous sector, there is the highest ratio of employment ? It is because of the amount that we import and for that we export labour somewhere else. So, from the basic concept of employment and income distribution, this is a major policy shift which in the years to come will have a direct impact on the economy. Of course, in the small-scale sector where the income distributive process is there, hon. Members have rightly said that in this sector the people make a lot of money and it does not go down below. So, the thrust is on those export items for which the small-scale sector will get special benefit. The people will also get the benefit in the production process. We have indigenous raw material and availability of the same to these people, and from the indigenous angle we have taken care that where indigenous capacity is available, that is not hurt by the import policy. At the same time, we have also given impetus to those people who commit higher percentage of their production for exports. So, here with regard to production and export we have tried to link them together.

About trickle-down effect of the profits, it has not come down to the worker. That is the real problem and it is a structural

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

problem, of the socio-economic structure and we have to tackle this in a much broader concept. Unless those structural problems vis-a-vis production relationships are not changed, I think much of the things by making policy cannot be achieved. But certainly, as committed, as the Commerce Ministry committed, in the indigenous sector, in this field, we are, with whatever administrative measures we have at our command, trying to ensure that greater and greater share progressively reaches the workers, the artisans and those who work.

There is one angle which I have to refer to here. Population is also one angle. With the huge human raw materials at our command, in the process of production, I think the bargaining capacity of the human element goes down. So, while the angle of population control is not in the commerce view, I suppose that not only the *per capita* income is going to increase but before that the distributive mechanism is also set in motion so that income distribution will also take place from this angle.

About the structure of the import policy, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan and Mr. A.K. Roy have decried the liberalisation. I have received support from other hon. Members and on the various aspects of the policy, Mr. Ram Singh Yadav supported our policy. But on the debate of liberalisation, I just want to draw pointed attention of the hon. Members to the structure of import policy. Some data I want to put forward before I come to the generalised facts and figures of imports. I was analysing 1982-83 structure of our imports and that has been the general pattern—variations may be here and there. Out of Rs. 14,355 crores worth of imports, petroleum and petroleum products including fertilisers, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, machinery and transport and edible oil constitute 67.5% of our imports. Now, in this area, import is almost essential which we need for our economy. We can hardly cut it because they are very necessary for the country's economy. Now, what is left is hardly 33% of the total amount as enumerated above. Out of this 33%, another 50% will be needed for essential production for the export

purposes, then about 17% or 20%, that is the balance in your hand, by tightening, you are not going to extract much or by saving foreign exchange only, and life can be miserable, red-tapism can increase and along with it other things will follow.

Yes, we should keep an eye, so that this sector does not become cancerous and grows unmindfully. That is true of all the consumer items. We should keep an eye. I suppose, the direction in which we are going and the parameters we have followed are absolutely right.

If you see the growth of our imports, the effect of the liberalisation policy is that in 1981-82, the growth rate of imports was 8.4 per cent, in 1982-83, it came down to 5.5 per cent and in 1983-84, it went down further to 2.3 per cent—this is based on data for April to December. Similarly, in the non-oil imports, excluding the oil imports, the growth rate has come down. In 1980-81, it was 21.3 per cent, in 1981-82, it was 15.1 per cent and in 1982-83, it came down to 4 per cent. The liberalisation itself does not mean that there will be wild growth of imports.

Now, the trade gap has been narrowed down. I do not want to take the time of the House in quoting data which have been quoted by the hon. Members. For the second time in succession after five years, we could arrest the tendency of growing trade gap, reverse it and we have maintained it this year. This is something of which we may not boast, but it is not something to be disappointed at either for the efforts the country has made in this regard. In fact, the key to our reduction of trade gap is edible oils. It is the bulk item of our imports. When we have raised the production of fertilizers, metals, transport, machinery, vegetable edible oils etc., there is a silver lining. And I must also pay my compliments to the Energy Ministry that it has been able to contribute to this country by increasing the crude oil production in the form of foreign exchange savings. It has been able to double its production within a very short time, perhaps within a year. Therefore, in our bulk items of imports, efforts to increase production will give us far better results in managing our trade gap. And it is time,

we talk not only of import substitution for manufactured items,—that has been in our mind, but of import substitution in agriculture which has become the need of the hour today. We have to do that if we have to manage properly. Therefore, whether it is edible oil or any sector in agriculture, we have to think of it very forcefully and in the same fashion as we thought of import substitution immediately after independence in the agriculture and various areas.

Liberalisation is not something like this ; if you are allowed to go in the market, it does not mean that you have the capacity to hold the market ; it depends on the pocket. I do not know whether we have money enough to squander away like this. Certainly, we do not have.

A point was made about our policy regarding CCS and replenishment licence. CCS is not something which is given as a gift ; it is given for neutralisation of tax. If our goods become costlier in the international market because of our tax system, the idea of CCS is to neutralise the tax so that the base line is equal to the rest.

In so far as confining the replenishment licence to the actual user is concerned, in the micro picture it may seem that it is the person who has the replenishment licence, should use it. If you see the macro picture of the country, somebody has earned foreign exchange against which a replenishment licence has been given. He might not need it. But there is another person, who needs that input, raw material for production for export purposes, if that can be allowed to him, the macro-economy attains its flexibility, while we do not nail it down to the individual. That is the basic thought behind having flexibility. The system should not be rigid. It should be able to respond in totality. In totality, we will lose nothing, because we have already considered that. That much foreign exchange has been earned.

I would also touch upon one point : when we come to appreciation of policy, we have to consider the genesis of our trade policy. After independence, like all developing countries, we were faced with the challenge of bridging the gap between our import needs, and export earnings. Our constraints

were : in a short time, we could not diversify into the export of manufactures. Exports of traditional commodities could not be boosted within a short period. Foreign capital flows were not adequate. At the same time, new markets were also not easy for us to get, immediately after independence.

These options being closed, by which we could bridge the gap, the only option left was import substitution and curtailment of imports. Import substitution became the symbol of our industrialization and development. Curtailment of imports not only saved us from unnecessary outflow of foreign exchange, but also gave us the protective wall for a demand-led industrial growth. It did give us the necessary infra-structure to build our industries here. That was just necessary. We could not accept any other choices ; and as there were no other choices, debating on the demerits of the course was beside the point.

But it had its fall-outs, viz. it led in certain areas where the demand was not sufficient to provide economies of scale, to high-cost production. Secondly, it led to a too cosy an atmosphere for our industrialists, who became insulated from international competition, and the need for quality products. It is this which led us to introduce fiscal controls also, because when we cut off unnecessary imports, they became high-cost, high-profit areas of the indigenous industry. So, to direct investments, we had to introduce fiscal controls and licences. But from that period, we have now come far ahead. India is one of the leading industrialised countries in the developing world. It has got one of the largest skilled manpower resource, compared even to developed countries. So, now it is time that we go from that context, and see that international competition is introduced a little.

No industrialist's bone need be broken ; but he should be ready to take bruises, and face what is there in the outside world. That is how we are going ahead.

I would like to speak about four types of products, viz. consumer goods, essential raw materials, intermediates and capital goods. We can put aside consumer goods, except

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essential things like edible oils or some things like that. The other consumer articles we need not worry much about. The essential raw materials which we do not have in the country, we have to import. The whole debate really lies in intermediates. That is where the clash of interests comes in. And that is the source of the debate. Capital goods, i.e. those we need for introducing our base production, except where there is indigenous capacity, also are not in my field. They are in the field of intermediates. Now, about intermediate raw materials, there is certain indigenous capacity put in. They do not want any of those intermediate raw materials to come. But downstream the other industries want much access to raw material ; they are on record. For that there is a growth of industry ; and even if there is a token of indigenous industries, they do not want to be constrained because it unable to cater to them. So, the balance we have to strike, as a policy maker, is how much protection we have to give to the indigenous industry. But we should be cautious about it. Just because there is a certain capacity to help only one industry, we hold the whole economy to ransom—that would be a very shortsighted outlook on it, because what we have invested in the last few decades should not keep it in ransom for centuries to come ; and we should be bold enough, where it is necessary, to provide the necessary input and go ahead, because our campus is not the campus of the factory ; our campus is the whole country and the employment is not the campus of a few places but is the campus of the whole country ; and if the whole country is going to benefit by employment, I think we should have to take a direction, a bold direction from it.

Mr. Rajan and Mr. Roy yesterday mentioned about the rupee currency trade. I quite agree with them that our trade with socialist country has been very fruitful and we should consciously develop our trade relations with our socialist countries. It has been rightly pointed out that while there has been instability in the open market economy, these countries have shown stability. It is during this time that there has been a problem with open economy market. Our trade has grown. The level

of our technology is just right even to cater to their consumer market, which is a big consumer market coming in the socialist countries, which we should be aware of ; and we should be prepared to make use of it. At the same time, we should not be oblivious, we should have to identify things that we import, because in many of them, there is a balanced trade ; and if we do not make this exercise of importing from them, I think, we cannot go far ahead on this ; and there is certainly a large scope for this, because there is one other good advantage that whatever we import from socialist countries, it underwrites our export to that extent because of balance trade mechanism ; and for this, two committees in the Ministry of Commerce have been set up at the Secretary's level to identify what we can buy from the socialist countries. So, all these suggestions in this direction I totally agree with.

I had an occasion to go to Moscow with regard to some of the problems and could see the warmth of USSR Government and their attitude as also the friendliness they had over it. I remember Mr. Archipov came here. While the matter of export was stalled at Rs. 1700 crores, at a personal request, it was raised to Rs. 2000 crores. I think this year, so far as our side is concerned, we should take care of the monitoring what we can buy. We have contracted 97 per cent of our commitment already in this year.

In trade, we have no enemy except friends. In USA we have good news from the general currency area that there has been a growth of trade and it has reached 4 billion USA dollars in 1983 ; and there is perhaps a competition as to who becomes the biggest trade partner. We have had a positive trade balance with USA in 1983—317 million dollars. With Pakistan, it was mentioned about treaty and how the trade goes on ; trade can go on even without a treaty, but treaty is an instrument by which much more positive help can be given ; and we, on this matter, would, I suggest, expand the growth of trade. A delegation led at the level of the Commerce Secretary had gone to Pakistan. I myself had personally received a delegation of the business men from there.

And, certainly the benefits of that could

flow from our neighbours and our trade with them can be promoted, I quite agree with the hon. Member. We on our part have allowed private trade to directly import things from Pakistan, but still they have some reservations that if we are to export all the things, it has to be only through these State agencies. I talked to them, those business people who came here and they expressed that if the Indian goods flood Pakistan there may be problems, but that can be taken care of and we can have some controls if necessary. Certainly, it is very well taken, I agree.

I want to bring to the notice of the House that there are certain problems in Africa, especially Nigeria because of the political changes. And the credit facilities needed by these countries continue to be our bottleneck for trade, though potential is there for our trade, and perhaps we cannot afford to lose it. We shall continue to make efforts.

About relationship between Commerce and Finance, and Commerce and Tourism, that was suggested, we have a Committee, an Inter-Ministerial Committee for Industry and Defence, chaired by the Commerce Secretary. It has been given the role of examining the trends in the export trade. So, this suggestion is not only well taken, but it has already been acted upon.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the countries in Latin America ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As for Latin America there shipping has become a problem, and it is a bottleneck. We are aware of that and some solution is being found by transhipment at Singapore. But that is a limited solution to this problem. We will continue to make efforts to explore the potential which is yet to be tackled.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : हांग-कांग की क्या स्थिति है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I would only be answering questions at this rate. But I will make only one comment here. This Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, it has become a *Mantra* with

many people, really this Hong Kong, Korea is not actually Hong Kong but it is... (Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : U.S.A. is involved.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Professor Ranga has said it. The real requirements of these countries are different and we cannot meet them.

Now, coming to agricultural exports, I am thankful to hon. Members like Shri Uma Kant Mishra, Shrimati Vidya, Shri Ram Singh Yadav, who have mentioned about the need for growth in the agricultural sector. It suits us, in our socio-economic policy and it is a foreign exchange earner, and it is also an income-distribution factor. And we have tried to give incentives to the growth of the agricultural sector by this medium of policy instrument. For agricultural products we are having agro-industries of various industrial corporations by the States and they have been allowed to import inputs for agricultural goods, but finally when it comes to boosting of agricultural goods, it is for the State Governments, we have a dialogue with them. We are following it up. We cannot settle the requirements of agricultural exports unless we talk to them. We are boosting up those exports. So, these are the efforts that we are making.

About milk products it is not, I think,—because the need is for grants and assistance—due to lack of market and marketing needs. There are various schemes for it.

Shri Ram Singh Yadav mentioned about the import of cotton. There is no question of import of cotton.

About rice exports, there were some agencies which did this export. Last year I answered this. They have been debarred. We found something wrong and we took strong action. Dr. V. Kulandaivelu mentioned that the export of tea has gone down. In 1983 we have been able to export tea worth Rs. 523 crores as compared to last year's export worth Rs. 355 crores. We are pushing grant promotion. A revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for

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this purpose. About warehousing etc. I would not go into details because there are many other items which are to be mentioned. About value-added, we are giving special support to tea.

Shri Ram Singh Yadav mentioned that our export of coffee has been stagnating. In spite of poor production of coffee, in 1983-84 80,000 tonnes could be exported when the quota was only for 40,000 tonnes and odd. So, it was a special drive on this front that in non-quota countries also we could push our exports and got this figure. Next year we estimate a good crop and it is bright on that front. Mr. George Joseph Mundackal mentioned about maize, rubber and all that. He was not well and even then he made comments. I am grateful to him. He wanted to know why rubber is being imported. Rubber is imported only to the tune of shortage of demand. Rubber production has gone up from 1.48 lakh tonnes between 1978-80 to 1.68 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. Now, in these five years, the consumption has also gone up very much higher from 1.65 lakh tonnes to 2.08 lakh tonnes. So, the gap is there not because the production has not gone up but because the demand is growing higher. And the test whether an import is injurious or not or hurting indigenous growers or not, is the price. In 1983-84 prices have been the highest ever for rubber. When it came to release of rubber, we staggered it. What the Rubber Board has recommended, only that much is being imported. Even in the imported rubber we took care that it is above the quota prices. Quota and prices were quoting at Rs. 1635 per quintal. We took care to release it at the ex-godown price of Rs. 18297 and Rs. 17281. In the industry side also, there has to be some balancing. There are workers in that industry also. While growers were getting higher prices, there was need to give a balanced price. For imports, what has been brought, duty had to be reduced. But still the release price of imported rubber by STC is not lower than the quota prices.

About maize, etc. that has been canalised through NAFED. We have taken care of that. We can always stop the tap whenever

it is flooding.

About tobacco it is a monopoly purchase. And it is done on the decision of the State Government. Mainly it has come to the action in the support price to the growers. That is the main problem. But there I must take this occasion to inform the House that the international environment was also creating problems for us. The EEC and U.K. constitute 75 per cent of our market. U.K. is also in EEC now. They have reduced the maximum duty on tobacco. This mechanism has helped the U.S. tobacco growers. They were subjected to that. For Zimbabwe they have made it duty-free. So, another competitor has come into it which is duty free and our tobacco has just suffered. The minimum duty which we were subjected to has been raised. Because of the switch-over to European units of currency for tobacco in weaker currency areas like U.K., Italy and Ireland, our tobacco has come at a disadvantage. Of course, there is new competition also from Brazil, South Korea and the Philippines, etc. So, this is the general environment because of which we are being affected.

So far as the growers' interest is concerned, last year STC came boldly and bought 22,000 tonnes. This year as soon as we saw that the price is not going up further in spite of the Russian team coming and making its buying, immediately we offered Rs. 10 crores to the Andhra Pradesh Government. I have not yet received the formal reply but I am surprised at the reaction if the newspaper reports are correct; I should not react to it. But I was certainly hoping that this amount of Rs. 10 crores Andhra Pradesh Government would be using because it is immediately needed for the growers. Not that the State Government does not have the infrastructure, last year its own corporation bought tobacco and this tobacco is still with the growers and not with the traders. 95 per cent of it is low grade tobacco. It cannot be exported. It is not the question of STC exports going up; it is low grade tobacco. The export idea does not come into it. The State Government can very much take action and I am sure the newspaper reports are wrong and I still trust that the State Government... (Interruptions).

PROF. N.G. RANGA : A good portion of it could be exported to Russia.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Not even that. That is low grade tobacco. This has to be consumed here. So, the State Government can come into the picture.

About cardamom, there has been a drought situation and shortage of the product availability. A question was raised : what is the STC doing about it ? 125 tonnes of cardamom was bought by the Marketing Federation of Kerala and a Board meeting of the STC has decided to lift this up and export it to South Arabian markets. Of course, there is a loss of 26 per cent on it but it is entirely for the growers that the Government is doing so.

Sugar has been one of our achievements this year and if you see the figures, against 7.25 lakh tonnes which we exported in 1983, in 1980 it was 6.4 lakh tonnes, in 1981 it was .98 lakh tonnes, in 1982 it was 4.53 lakh tonnes and the price that could be attained was 12 per cent higher than the last year's price. A point was made as to why it was exported on losses ? Our productivity here and the net cost of production is higher than in other countries which are our competitors. They can produce sugar at much lower rates. So, here, for the growers for the industry, the Government took a conscious decision that we will go into the market and move this sugar so that our health in the sugar industry and the sugarcane with the growers is maintained and we earn foreign exchange. Anyway, if that would have been lying here, it would have been a problem. If we calculate interest etc. on that, in the net it has been a right decision and a profitable decision to the country. Of course, audit accounts is a different thing but sometimes we have to take a supporting decision on that. It is not a loss because of any mismanagement or anything like that. Not at all.

Some hon. Member referred to marine products and the need for further exploitation of marine resources. I agree with him that the sea resources or marine wealth is still to be exploited. He has stated that the STC should be more actively engaged in the

export of marine products. STC has a project for export of Tuna and it is going ahead with this. We hope to achieve our target of Rs. 360 crores, so far as marine products is concerned, this year. The main problem here has been shortage of trawlers. We are thinking of chartering foreign fishing vessels till we have our own trawlers. Now 87 of them are there. So, these steps have been taken.

So far as engineering exports are concerned, the problem is that it has not gone up. One reason is the high cost of the raw material itself and another is competition from other countries. The fall in oil revenue of Iraq and other countries has also affected our engineering exports. The credit problem with Nigeria has already been mentioned. So, these are some of the problems. I am happy to report to the House that there is a scheme for neutralising the difference between the domestic price and the international price of steel, because that has been hampering the engineering exports. We are trying to see that this parity could be maintained. There are certain problems. The Steel Ministry have informed us that they will continue funding arrangements in this regard. So, our engineering exports will go ahead and there will be no problem on this score. I compliment the Steel Ministry for coming to this conclusion.

Shri Rajda mentioned about the fall in iron ore exports. Certainly, what he says is not unpalatable or unfriendly to me. I think he is friendly in giving me advice. He knows, though he may not admit it, that every letter of his has been acted upon. He is aware of it. Formally, he will not accept it ; formally, I may not also concede it, but we know it....(Interruptions) We have a lot of understanding. I can assure him that we are not going to compromise either on lethargy or corruption.

The world steel consumption has come down. The steel production has come down. But the world iron ore production has gone up. This is a peculiar situation. At the same time, Japan, which is our largest buyer, has cut down its requirements of iron ore. These are our bottlenecks. In this environment, MMTC is selling to China 30,000 tonnes. Iraq market, which was

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closed, could open once again. In such a situation, Japan is contracting its imports. It could expand the quantum of export from our country, instead of contracting it. It could also ensure a minimum which it could lift. We can also persuade Korea to lift more than what it was initially thinking. I am just mentioning the balance of both sides.

Coming to gem and jewellery, Shri Ram Singh Yadav said that these imports are not necessary for a country like ours. Gem and jewellery has been one of our biggest growth areas. While our export in this sector in 1972-73 was only Rs. 76 crores, this year it has reached Rs. 1,095 crores. We have reached in 11 months the target fixed for the whole year, which is a very creditable performance. There is an import content in these exports. Since we do not have diamonds here, we have to import it. But the net foreign exchange earned plus we have one thousand crores of employment activity. It is a highly labour intensive area and the employment fall-out is there. So, it is not unnecessary, it is very much needed.

Mr. Roy made a point yesterday that the Bihar Government is framing questions on MITCO and mica. Sir, it is not the questions, but what answers we give that is important and if anybody wants to put a question, there is no ban.

On the weaker sections Mr. G.L. Vyas made a point that MITCO should take care of the weaker sections, and I am happy to inform the House that quantitywise the MITCO's buying from the weaker sections is 95 per cent and value-wise it is 87 to 93 per cent.

Now I come to the most vexed area, the textiles. It is the greatest problem area and I think I still have time enough to deal with textiles. But before coming to the internal problems of textiles I want to report on the textile exports. Our ready-made garments—I have got the figures from April to January—have shown a 11.5 per cent growth standing at Rs. 551 crores already. Silk goods exports have shown 26 per cent growth

during this period standing at Rs. 86 crores. Handloom has progressively shown expansion towards export earnings. In 1970-71 it was Rs. 75 crores and in 1982-83 it was Rs. 330 crores—more than 10 times has been the growth. Prof. Ranga will be specially happy about it.

I will not go into the measures ; that will take time, but I will just confine myself to the proposals that have been made.

SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA (Udaipur) : Would you throw more light on handloom workers ? Are you going to encourage them ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is a very pertinent point and Mr. Ashfaq Hussain also mentioned about it. I have always respected his opinions because he has always given a very sober opinion and it is a very balanced one and particularly handloom has been taken much care of.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Verma was also speaking about it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes. I will come to this first. This is a problem, and it is concerning the middleman. To give credit becomes the biggest lever with the middleman. Even if we provide yarn because governmental sources are able to give yarn till now on cash payment, even if you say it is a mill gate price and all that, while the weaver needs for his daily bread, he wants something, that is, the credit facility which the middleman gives. That is his want. Now, as a country we are running short of our capital investments. Carving out what is needed for capital investment and growth to areas of trade is a difficult choice and it creates its own problems, but still the term of the Chief Executive of the National Handloom Development Corporation is five years, but after five years Mr. Ashfaq Hussain would appreciate that at least the selection of the Chief Executive by the PSB is a bench mark, and I hope somebody will be solely in position. So, I think a few weeks' waiting is not much of waiting now in comparison to 5 years which you have mentioned.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They want a separate Finance Corporation.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : He is aware of that. This will provide for material etc. and also this funding, and perhaps the middleman could take care of this problem.

About N.T.C. yarn, I have given direction that if the States Weaver Handloom Corporation wishes to lift N.T.C. yarn at mill gate price, we will give it to the handloom corporation of any State. We have decided that on N.T.C. side.

About handloom yarn, I may state, if there is nothing else, there has been a cry for long that the reservation for handloom has no force of law. We are going to bring enactment for reservation.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Under Essential Commodities Act, I suppose.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : At present that is under the Essential Commodities Act. But they have gone to court. So, an independent enactment is necessary and that is being vetted.

Now I come to closed mills.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : 1.50 and 2. There is difference in subsidy in N.T.C. and handloom.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Last year there was accumulation and non-movement of collected cloth, much in N.T.C. We had problems. It had to be disposed of. Certainly, I have made a note of your point.

Closed mills—Gujarat, Binnys, Anglo French, Birla, Krishna from Beawar—the hon. Member is from that place, Hope Textile Mills—have been mentioned. There is a long list.

So far as Gujarat is concerned, an official group has been set up to go into it and identify the viable units. Only under the viability norm something can be done. If there is no viability, you cannot run that.

That is not economical. So, preliminary report has been submitted and I can assure you that our response to the solution will be very positive.

About Binnies, the IDBI, S.B.I. and the Trade Union, have fixed a meeting for 19th April to sort out the issues of strike.

About Anglo French, the financial institution bank the State Government and the owners, are meeting the Secretary (Textiles). I hope, I cannot immediately say—that is an effort that is being made for opening it.

About Birla Mills, the closure was prohibited by the Labour Commissioner in Delhi. But the management has gone to the court and got a stay from the High Court. However, the Labour Commissioner has been asked to expedite the settlement.

About Krishna Mill, Beawar, the State Government is considering the revival with the help of the financial institutions. That is the situation there.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : एक साल हो गया, 16 हजार मजदूरों के परिवारों का सवाल है। आप इसमें स्वयं रुचि लीजिए।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I very much share your concern and I am on your side.

16.43 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*)

About Textile, IDBI has given a packet. We are in correspondence and in touch with the State Government to implement the IDBI packet.

A point has been made about the losses of NTC mills. When we come to NTC, it is not like some new investment that has been made and they are making losses. It is the sick ones that we have taken. Each NTC is monument of the failure of the private sector. It is what they had abandoned and thrown as junk and we have picked it up. And there are losses, I say. But the

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total loss, ever since NTC was taken, is Rs. 425 crores, a big sum. But the total is over the years. During this very time—Rs. 425 crores loss, Rs. 222 crores has been paid as excise. Wages it has distributed—Rs. 1378 crores. It has gone to the labour and again to the employment of 2 lakh people. Interest rates—it has paid Rs. 130 crores. Capacity that is being used, out of 900 million metres, NTC produces 300 million metres controlled cloth.

It is for the weaker section of the society. If you take the balance-sheet—I must say the social balance-sheet of the NTC—it is positive and not negative. You take it. Certainly, we have taken steps to tighten up the management and one of the major steps that we have taken in labour participation. About 10 to 12 mills have already been covered under the labour participation scheme. It is not just eye-wash at floor, shop level etc. They are in the committee for purchase, sale etc. The labour representatives sit in the NTC management committees and will be associated with purchase, sales and commercial operations. And within a year...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER
(Durgapur): Have you put the labour representatives in the Board of Directors of the mills also?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The Directors are at the subsidiary level because at the mill level, there is no Board of Directors. So, at the subsidiary levels, they are there.

We intend to put one-third of the NTC mills, within a year, under labour participation because I have laid great stress on the labour. They are our eyes and hands because on the system based on profit-making, when the owner has been removed—who was the mechanism on the profit-making system in running the unit—the next person who is on the side, who is interested in the mill is the labour, the workers. It is because, workers want wages, they want bonus, they want leave but they do not want the unit to be closed. That is our human motivation which we want to

put for management purposes and administrative purposes.

The jute strike has been mentioned by Shri Kali Charan Sharma and Shri K.A. Rajan. It is a great relief to all of us. We were all anxiously looking forward. It is not that the Central Government was aloof from it. But we were in touch with the developments and we were hopeful that some solution would come when the initiative was being taken. And today, a solution has come and we look forward that whatever losses in production, in export and in sales were there would be made up in the times to come.

A mention was made about silks and Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli mentioned about the possibilities of some projects in Jammu and Kashmir. I was trying to hunt it out from the report and certainly I will look into the suggestion as to what possibilities are there to strengthen the silk industry. But certainly we have the World Bank schemes in Karnataka. We intend to put Malberry in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and other non-traditional areas. By the Swiss Aid, there is a Tusser Project of inter-State in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

About handicrafts, yesterday, Shri Uma Kant Mishra mentioned and he was happy that the carpets were picking up. Shri Kabuli is also happy. It is a good trend in our carpet exports. Regarding the Institute of Carpet Technology, a project has also been sanctioned and builders have been nominated. The Uttar Pradesh Construction Corporation will be taking up construction and I hope within some time matters will go ahead.

A point has been made by Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli about Kashmir being an important area for handicrafts and it was the pride of our handicrafts. Whatever he has said is very true of the craftsmen there. And we lay the highest importance and we will give all possible support in this direction.

Yesterday, Shri Gulam Mohammed Khan had mentioned about Moradabad and the brass export and about the workmen and

other people who are not in a healthy situation. There is going to be Peetal Nagri, and 80 sites have been allotted by the U.P. Government already. Non-ferrous rolling mill for brass has been established. When we see Moradabad, it is 80% of the export of brass all over the country from one place. Lacquering and electro-plating foundation has been laid to create facilities there. MMTC would open a raw material depot for brass manufacturers.

It has been decided that Moradabad would be taken under the CCI and E office in Delhi, rather than going to Kanpur. It will become much easier for them.

Sir, I have tried my best to cover as many points as possible. I am thankful to the hon. Members for making all the valuable suggestions. About the rest of the points which I have not been able to cover, I will give my fullest attention to them.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, I am sure, all sections of the House will join me in congratulating the Minister for a very clear, efficient and also progressive exposition that he has given to our export and import policy. I am also glad that the people concerned on the commercial side who have met recently in an all-India conference welcomed the new export and import policy that was enunciated in this House.

I have only two or three points to make. I am sorry I myself did not take part in the debate.

In regard to tobacco, I am sure, all the tobacco growers are grateful to our Government as well as our Minister for having come forward last year to provide necessary protection for those people in an able way with the result that the Government of India lost quite a huge sum. Yet the Government of India has not regretted it. But the only pity is that the experience they have gained, they have not tried to utilise it this year in order to help the tobacco trade to become and tobacco growers to be properly protected.

I would like two things to be done. I made enquiries about the possibility for the State Government of Andhra to make their

State Trading Corporation, at their level, to purchase and to export as well as sell in our own country. But then they raised one point that the State Trading Corporations at the State level are not allowed the freedom to export. They want licences to be given to them. . . .

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : They will be fully allowed. I can say it on the floor of the House that if the Andhra State Marketing Federation or whatever it is want to export, they will be fully allowed. There will be no barrier to that.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There is one catch there not only in regard to this commodity but in regard to other commodities also. The State Trading Corporation at the Central level wants to collect from them some percentage—I do not know for what purpose—and, I think, it is an unreasonable demand. . . .

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will examine this question of percentage also. Let them export.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Another point is that the Government of India should try to help the cotton growers as well as the tobacco growers who are interested in exporting their tobacco or cotton to form themselves into cooperatives. An effort was made earlier when the Janata Government was there but it was not very successfully done. I would like my hon. friend to take up that matter seriously.

Coming to the handloom weavers, my hon. friend just now said that at State level there will be Financial Corporations in order to provide capital and credit for two purposes, one to purchase the inputs and the other to provide consumer credit. I want those efforts to be further strengthened and suitable steps to be taken by the Government of India at the Central level either directly or using their good offices with the Reserve Bank of India and other nationalised banks. . . .

In regard to promoting the exports of all our commodities, I appreciate the realisation on the part of our Government that there is a growing market in the East European

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

countries for the kind of consumer goods or semi-consumer goods that we are capable of producing and exporting.

Therefore, I am sure the House would strengthen my observation that we wish further strength to the Government in their efforts to develop this market as much as possible and as fast as possible.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक मेरे क्षेत्र से संबंधित है।

पटना के बगल में फुलवारी शरीफ है जो कि 6 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। वहां बीसियों बरस से बिहार कॉटन मिल्स के नाम से एक कारखाना चल रहा था, उससे हजारों लोगों की जीविका चलती थी। वह कारखाना, बिहार कॉटन मिल्स लि० अब जुलाई 1982 से बन्द है। मजदूरों को मजदूरी भी नहीं दी गई है और उनके दूसरे ड्यूज भी उन्हें नहीं दिये गए हैं। मालूम हुआ है कि बिहार सरकार ने यहां की सरकार से और मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया है कि इस कारखाने को सरकार अपने अधीन लेकर चालू करे ताकि वहां जो 500 से ज्यादा मजदूर काम करते थे, उनको फिर से काम मिल जाये और उनके परिवार का भरण-पोषण हो सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

दूसरा प्रश्न एन०टी०सी० से संबंधित है। मेरी जानकारी में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के दो कारखाने हमारे यहां चल रहे हैं। एक गया मैं है जिसकी हालत खराब है और एक मौकामा मैं है जहां बहुत दिनों से हड्डताल चल रही है। उस हड्डताल को तो कम-से-कम समाप्त कराना चाहिए। इससे मजदूरों का भी नुकसान हो रहा है और उत्पादन का भी नुकसान हो रहा है। इस बारे में आपने कोई पेशकश की है या नहीं?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Mr. Chairman, There are various acts of mismanagement in the National Jute Machinery Corporation. Re-

cently its Chairman has resigned. The President of its Union Shri Somnath Chatterjee has written many letters to the hon. Minister. No action has been taken.

I would like to know what steps you are going to take.

The hon. Minister has stated that record quantity of tea has been exported and that we are earning large amount of foreign exchange by exporting tea. But in the internal market—perhaps the hon. Minister knows—the Government Undertaking, the Tea Corporation of India, has increased the price of one packet of 500 gm of Darjeeling tea of Natraj Brand from Rs. 11.75 to Rs. 26/-, an increase of 130% ! If Government Undertaking increases its price by 130% at one stroke, then what would happen regarding other private sector undertakings ?

The hon. Minister should look into the matter and try to decrease the price of Natraj Brand of tea. I am giving you a specific example.

I seek clarification on these two points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What about MMTC's efforts to export iron-ore from Orissa ? That is a big problem there.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : About Prof. N.G. Ranga's two queries, I have to say that if the State Corporation of Andhra Pradesh wants to export, it can certainly do so. There will be no problem.

Prof. N.G. Ranga mentioned about certain percentage charges. That can be looked into.

But there would be no problem on exports by the Andhra Pradesh Corporation.

About Phulwari Sharif, a point has been raised. We have asked the Textile Commissioner to go into details of its viability along with the financing institutions and recommend a package of measures by which it can be restarted.

About strike in Gaya and Mokameh...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Th-

strike is not in gaya but in Mokameh. Of course, the condition in Gaya is also bad.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You know about Gaya, what was the condition of the unit itself right from the beginning : you are aware of it.

About this strike, I would pass it on to the NTC to take care and report on its condition.

About tea, mention has been made. It was because of price rise in the internal market that we banned export of CTC tea though it cost us Rs. 125 crores on export ; it was done for this purpose, for internal market. It is loose tea ; CTC is the tea which the common man buys in loose form, not the Darjeeling tea or packet tea which we may buy. There was an impact on the CTC prices of tea. And that has been recognised, that effective action was taken on this.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I have given a specific instance of the Tea Corporation ; there has been an 130 per cent increase in Nataraj Tea.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The hon. Member is quite aware of this problem. The cost of Darjeeling tea itself is going up because of its falling productivity ; due to various reasons, its cost of production is going up.

I have to answer the question that has come from the Chair. You may be glad to know that the MMTC will be able to maintain at least the exports from Paradeep at what they were last year. About the

problem of steel, they have got their own captive mine and they have to operate it. We will try to do our best. That is all what I have to say.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What about the National Jute Machinery Corporation ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The Chairman has not resigned. He has been inducted into another organization. About enquiries, enquiries are being made.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of the Cut Motions be put separately.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce to vote. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 10 to 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce voted by
Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House		
			1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	Ministry of Commerce				
10.	Ministry of Commerce	44,45,000	...	2,22,25,000	

1 2

3

4

11. Foreign Trade and Export Production	110,45,05,000	86,77,50,000	552,25,25,000	433,87,50,000
12. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	58,52,02,000	31,84,22,000	292,60,12,000	159,21,11,000

17.04 hrs.**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85-Contd.****Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 64 to 66 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut

motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 64 to 66 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting					
64. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	23,52,000	...		1,17,60,000	...
65. Information and Publicity	5,89,54,000	21,83,000	29,47,68,000	1,09,17,000	
66. Broadcasting	23,20,07,000	19,88,70,000	116,00,36,000	99,43,51,000	

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : A country is known by its mass media. Although our country claims to be the largest democracy, our two electronic media continued and still continue to be as bonded serfs. They are just like bonded labour. Even after 55 years, this Akash Vani, All India Radio and after 25 years of its existence, the Doordarshan...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : They are as free as Radio Moscow.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : ... they are as bonded as ever. They are bonded labourers and there have been persistent demands all these years for autonomy for these two institutions. There should be some democratic norms for a civilised country.

Although important committees and working groups have been set up and one at the time, when Mrs. Gandhi was the Minister for Information and Broadcasting—the Chanda Committee, but never the recommendations were considered and the public demand, a very justified demand for autonomy to these electronic media granted. In this sphere the performance of the Janata Government is not also very laudable. Although they had an election pledge to redeem the media from its bondage and to relieve it from its subjugation at the hands of the Central Government and the ruling Party, they could not keep up their pledge. In spite of the Verghese Committee that was set up and its recommendations, they could not keep up their promise and they had also failed.

The Congress (I) Party which is now ruling at the centre is determined to continue these two electronic media as their subservients and to them there is very little difference between the Party and the Government and the line has been erased to a large extent. Where the Government ends and where the Party begins they have forgotten and they have mixed them up together... (*Interruptions*) And the be-all and end-all of these electronic media is now to project the only leader and the only successor, the present leader and the future hope. That is the purpose for which these two electronic

media are being used.

We have several times discussed on the very floor of this House how the Akash Vani and the Doordarshan are being totally misused—totally, for narrow partisan ends. Otherwise, how can we explain that a Chief Minister of a State was to address the people and a petty officer in one of the electronic media had the audacity to disallow him—one elected Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh ? This was discussed here. Several times we have raised this question. Even the other day we discussed it.

On 15th January a very ugly incident had taken place in Calcutta when the Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah was coming to Dum Dum Airport. He was physically assaulted by Congress (I) hoodlums at the instance of the known Congress (I) leaders. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Jammu and Kashmir Government Information Officer in Delhi has totally denied that he was assaulted by anybody. ...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I am not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

And according to the law of the land the offenders had been arrested and in protest they organised a so-called 'bundh' and indulged in violence. In the evening of 17th January the Chief Minister of West Bengal gave a statement regarding the happenings of the day and the Delhi station of AIR blacked it out. They only covered the statements of the offenders. Then we raised this question the Information and Broadcasting Minister tried to avoid it by saying that the Chief Minister's statement had been covered in the regional news. We did not ask about the regional news. That is a different matter. It has been seen on several occasions that the statements of important political leaders of national stature were completely blacked out and pigmy leaders of the Congress (I) of the village level were covered at length. (*Interruptions*)

During the last panchayat elections in

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West Bengal the statement of the Panchayat Minister was not covered in the news. There was nothing news-worthy in the Panchayat Minister's statement, according to the judgement of the official media. But if the Congress (I) leader sneezed it was news. If the Congress (I) leader yawned it was news. You claim to be the largest democracy. This is the horrible situation prevailing in the two electronic media—monopoly control in telecasting and monopoly control in production of programmes. This is the way you are moving. So, it sounds very ironical when our Prime Minister at the international forum says that the developed countries—America and others—are united in one thing, that is, not to allow developing countries their due share in the air frequencies. So, she says that we should have a new international information order. Many meetings have been held where demands have been made that the developing countries should have their due share in air frequency. It should not be at the mercy of the developed countries but it seems ironical that at the domestic scene it is authoritarian monopoly control and the two mass media being used for narrow partisan ends. In a democracy the Opposition is believed to have its own views. It is permitted and it is expected that important views, comments, constructive criticism and suggestions should be covered by the mass media. It is hardly done. There are norms, codes and guidelines. In the revised guidelines of 1980 it has been said that the two electronic media will present objective and balanced news.

We find that Guideline No. 6 states as follows :

"Dissemination of information, news and comments in Akashvani and Doordarshan and Films Division should be done in a fair, objective and balanced manner, including contrasting points of view, with emphasis on events and developments."

Now, Sir, it is nowhere to be seen in practice. It is only the views of the Government which is propagated. There is a very thin line between the views of the Government and the views of the party in power.

Then the Guideline says :

"Reference to personalities may be made primarily for providing human interest."

Is it so ? It is not so. Unimportant utterances, utterances of no national interest are being covered at length but the opposition views are never touched. Even a single word from opposition is not touched by your news on many occasions. This is the situation. The fact is that even after 55 years of the existence of All India Radio and 25 years of existence of Door Darshan, the Government has not yet evolved any coherent national policy of broadcasting.

We may or may not agree with some of the policies like industrial policy and so on. Of late you have announced a technology policy ; they have a Space Policy ; these are announced policies ; but till today there is no national policy of Broadcasting. Why do you not have such a policy ? It is said that we are on the threshold of a communication revolution with the latest technology being brought to our door-step. I am not going into that. By that way you are opening the gates for multinationals and monopolies to control the hardware. But I am not going into that now because this is not the occasion to discuss that thing. On broadcasting you have no policy. What is the role of Akashvani ? What is the role of Door Darshan ? How can they interact ? What should be the thrust ? How much is to go for the rural area where 80% of the population lives ? How much for urban sector ? How much for working class ? How much for peasantry ? How much for entertainment and how much for education ? How best can you use your INSAT I-B and other things ? This study has never been done. Is there any institutionalised mechanism to review and assess the programmes which you are giving out ? No. There is no institutionalised mechanism to assess what they are doing. The bureaucrats meet and discuss certain things. There are meetings of the State Information Ministers and so on. They pass some pious resolutions, that is all. Some suggestions are made. But, Sir, if you look at the content of broadcasting, what is the content, you do find ? If you analyse what do you find really ? You say, broadcasting is for information ; you say it is for education,

and also for entertainment. Well, if you analyse the total broadcasting time you find that 38% of broadcasting time is given for music, it includes classical music, folk music etc.—all types of music. What time do you give for 80% of the population, who are the farmers, who have to be educated on many points in respect of agriculture, who have to be educated or how to get over their superstitions and social obstacles ? In this regard what is the situation which is prevailing ? The bulk of the farmers and weaker sections does not get more than 6 per cent of the broadcasting time. 38% is given for the music programme. For the tribal people's music and also folk music and rural people's music, music for 70 per cent of the population, only 3.84 per cent of the time is given. For folk music, tribal culture, etc. only a very, very limited time is allotted.

Now, do you educate the people regarding the problems of our country ? What are the problems in your country ? You need not accept my philosophy or my views. But according to your 20-Point Programme, one of the major problems in our country is land reforms. What are the constraints and what stands in the way of land reforms ? Have you ever educated the people in our country about the land reform ? When you are having 20-Point Programme, through the mass media, have you tried to educate your people ? What stands in your way of educating the people about the land reform ? Have you made any effort in this regard ? Never.

It has been stated explicitly in our Constitution that the aim is to establish an egalitarian society, to reduce the discrepancy between the rich and the poor. But when people find that the total assets of the monopoly houses mount in geometric progression, on the other hand a large segment of our population—60% to 70% of our population—are still living below the poverty line in spite of your manipulation of statistical figures. Do you ever see why this discrepancy ? It has been said in the Preamble that we have to adopt Socialism. Now, what socialism means ? Do you ever educate the people about socialism ? You speak so much of 20-Point Programme. Have you ever propagated socialism ? Never. You

don't like to do that because according to your class-interest, you cannot do that. The two media are used for the same purpose which you control. You want to continue the class-rule, the monopoly houses, multi-nationals and the imperialist agencies who are in collaboration with them.

Now, you have got educational programme, whatever education you mean. But how many receiving sets do you have in schools ? You have got about 15,000 programmes, different educational programmes. There are 5 lakh schools and you have a total of 73,000 receivers only. You say it is not your responsibility. You have stated that it is the responsibility of the States to provide the receiving sets. Now, you have decided to expand the new electronic media, that is, Television. You have decided to expand it with an involvement of Rs. 68 crores or Rs. 70 crores for setting up 139 new relay centres. Do you know how many receiving sets—that is, Television sets—this country has got ? It is only 2 millions and they are mostly concentrated in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Now, there are only 7000 community viewing sets in the country. You claim that there is going to be expansion. But this is in fact no expansion. This is also measure to continue monopoly control. Because real expansion means setting up of studios and programme production facilities so that in a country like ours, with a diversity of culture, with different linguistic groups, they can produce their own cultural programmes. Such expansion will cost about Rs. 700 crores. But with this Rs. 70 crore, what are you going to do ? From one centre, you are going to have some sponsored programmes with captive audience viewing very wide projections of the only leader and the only successor. You have introduced National Programme. Now our country is facing so many problems with regard to unity. It seems our own unity is in danger.

There are a number of destabilising factors and certain international agencies are also working in that direction. There are many other things. At such a time, we need to stress the importance of national harmony and national integration and the mass

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media should be used to educate the people of different ethnic, linguistic and cultural groups. But by introducing one national programme in Doordarshan without a proper imagination and perspective, you are doing just the opposite. You are taking away the time from the regional programmes and imposing your own programmes on a captive audience. What is the quality of programmes in Doordarshan ? It is sub-standard. Instead of having a coherent national policy about the software, about the programmes, you are just making the television another outlet for the film industry. I have learnt that from the 14th of this month, the number of Hindi films has been increased and the time of the regional films has been shifted to a very inconvenient time. This is the position.

Now, let us have a look at the cinema. It is the same story. This Government is out to destroy the unity of the country. I make that charge. Even after 37 years of our independence, if you look at the production of films the picture is not at all encouraging. 741 films have been produced in the year 1983. Out of these films, 134 have been produced in Telugu, 132 in Hindi, 128 in Tamil, 112 in Malayalam and then the number goes on reducing. And Mr. Chairman, Sir, your State has a very rich culture, and the number of films produced in Oriya is just 12. Why ? Why this uneven development ? Again what is the standard of most of these films ? Cinema is a State subject. But the censorship is in the control of the Central Government. Is there any uniform pattern or standard of censorship ? I have repeatedly raised this question. Films from the South are being passed, which are not only obscene, not only full of sex, but full of vulgarity. The producers have come to the conclusion that sex sells better, violence sells better, and somehow they will produce only such films. Even sometimes by changing the title of the film, they show films full of sex and vulgarity. I can cite a number of examples.

Now, let us have a look at the freedom of the press. We have been giving some advices to other countries and making speeches in the international forums. I am not

going into the details of the Bihar Press Bill etc. which has already been withdrawn. The Second Press Commission has come out with certain very important recommendations. Has the Government accepted any of them ? Is the Government considering measures as to how to take out the newspaper industry from the hands of the big business houses ? Has any attempt been made to protect the interests of the small newspapers ? Have you any advertisement policy other than using it as a weapon to keep the press in control ? If you have a close look at the press and other media spheres, you will find that the Government wants to have an absolute control over it. This cannot continue to be so. The State Governments in a federal setup must have a say, and very rightly a demand from the opposition has come up that a coordination Committee with the representatives of the Central Government and State Governments should be set up for the two electronic media. This is very correct. I do not know when P.C. Joshi Committee on software policy is going to be implemented. It has also recommended autonomy for the mass media so that the news coverage can be independent, so that their credibility is not totally destroyed. Credibility is a very important question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken a lot of time.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Sir, credibility is more important than time.

I conclude by saying that it is high time the Government seriously pondered over this, viz. if they do not allow these two electronic media to develop in the right, democratic manner as they should, the day will not be far off, when instead of unifying the country these electronic media, because of their wrong policy, will cause a great damage to our country.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to give more powers to Cen-

tral Board of Film Censors and ensure production of films according to the requirements of the country.] (67)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to implement the provisions of Official Language Act, 1983, in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.] (68)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to follow right policy in giving Government advertisements to the newspapers controlled by the monopolists.] (69)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to give more Government advertisements and other help to small newspapers.] (70)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to end monopoly in newspapers.] (71)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to check increasing stranglehold of monopolists on the newspapers.] (72)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to eliminate yellow journalism.] (73)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to take action against the newspapers fomenting fissiparous tendencies, communalism, casteism and lingualism.] (74)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1".

[Failure to instal more powerful transmitters for A.I.R. and Doordarshan to counter the propaganda of hostile countries.] (75)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to take assistance from socialist countries for the development of Akashvani and Doordarshan.] (76)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure for an impartial policy by Akashvani and Doordarshan.] (77)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure of Akashvani and Doordarshan to counter effectively the malicious propaganda made against the country.] (78)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to start a forceful campaign against divisive forces and secessionist elements through Akashvani and Doordarshan.] (79)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to initiate, special efforts to infuse and spread through Akashvani and Doordarshan a sense of country's

[Sbri Rawavtar Shastri]

unity, integrity, democracy, socialism and secularism among the people.] (80)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to do away with the partisan policy being followed by Akashvani and Doordarshan in allowing more time to ruling party leaders as compared to the opposition party leaders.] (81)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to give special assistance to the language papers.] (82)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the Directorate of Field Publicity more effective.] (83)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority to small newspapers, Hindi and regional language newspapers in the matter of allotment of newsprint.] (84)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to check malpractices in Hindustan Samachar news agency.] (85)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for the payment of salaries to the employees of Hindustan Samachar.] (86)

"That the Demand under the Head

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for the withdrawal of lock-out in Hindi news agency Samachar Bharati.] (87)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure payment of arrears of pay and bonus and other dues to the employees of Samachar Bharati.] (88)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more powerful equipment for Akashvani, Patna.] (89)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check unnecessary delay in the setting up of a Doordarshan relay Station at Patna.] (90)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure impartiality by newspapers towards certain parties and Members of Parliament.] (91)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure impartiality by newspapers in reporting the Proceedings of Parliament.] (92)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with the biased policy in broadcasting *Sansad Samiksha* and *Today in Parliament*.] (93)

"That the Demand under the Head

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check giving of special importance to certain political parties and MPS by ignoring the contribution made by others in broadcasting the programmes, 'Sansad Sameeksha' and Today in Parliament.] (94)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make films on the lives and struggles of revolutionaries of the country for inculcating among the youth a sense of patriotism, good conduct, nation-building and fight against communalism.] (95)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make films on the lives and work of Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Master Dave, Rajguru, Sukhdev and other revolutionaries.] (96)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ban production of obscene, horror, anti-women and other films that incite violence, robberies and dacoities.] (97)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take a film depicting the glorious history of the freedom struggle.] (98)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ban talks by the communal elements over the AIR and Television.] (99)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce films that help to solve problems of the people.] (100)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check wrong and misleading propaganda against the opposition parties by the AIR and Television.] (101)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the time and frequency of talks by opposition parties over the AIR and Television.] (102)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands presented to this House by the hon. Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting.

I was simply amused by what my friend from the opposite said. He saw nothing except captive control in everything that emanates from AIR and TV. Because this word 'captive control' is his technique, and the technique of his party, he could find nothing better.

On the other hand, I must congratulate the Ministry—both the Ministries at that—for a very qualitative improvement and also for quantitative expansion of the network. I would only refer to the figures for the 6th five-year plan. At the beginning of the 6th plan, AIR covered 90% of the population of this country, and 78% of the area was within its range. Now at the end, it is expected that the population covered would be 95% of the total, and the area covered 86%. This is for AIR. For TV, at the beginning of the plan, only 6% of the area was covered, and only 16% of the population. At the end of the plan, we expect 17% of the area to be covered, and 33% of the population.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

We have one very ambitious plan, called the Special T.V. Expansion Plan, which is expected to cover 78% of the population at a cost of Rs. 68 crores. This big push has gone unnoticed by my friend opposite. But it is convenient for them to forget what is good for the country, and good for the masses. It is convenient for them to remember only what is good for their party.

We on this side have a different complaint. The ruling party does not get the time that it is entitled to, on the basis of the votes got by it in the elections, or on the strength of the seats obtained by the party in this House. It is the Opposition which steals the show. I would request the Minister to redress this imbalance in our favour, because it is our members, it is our people who have to suffer on this score.

I am afraid that most of the things that have been quoted by my friend opposite are out of place. He has referred to lack of any communication or broadcasting policy. Only last year, we celebrated the International Communication Year ; and the two Ministries, viz. the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Communications jointly organized some conferences. I am told that a National Communication Policy is in the offing, and in the process of evolution. But it does not mean that unless that national policy on communication is evolved and is approved by this House, there is no policy at all. There is a concrete programme. There is a solid content which our friends on the opposite side miss. They count the trees, but miss the woods. That is their fundamental mistake.

In a vast country with a cultural diversity of a very high order, we can only refer to one thing ; and we can see what is there. I want to quote two news items which are broadcast from the radio. He is not here to listen ; but he should know this. I would read from page 18 of this News Services and we would have an idea of what the AIR is doing. No other University, no UGC, no other network of the schools and colleges are doing what the AIR is doing and the TV are doing for the presentation of a rich cultural programme to the people and the

news in the various languages. The News Wing of AIR broadcast everyday 254 bulletins for a duration of over 35 hours in its home external and regional services. In the home services, from Delhi these national bulletins are put out in 19 languages. The Constitution recognises only 15 languages and the radio uses 19 languages for a duration of 10 hours and 8 minutes daily. In the regional services, 123 regional bulletins including 3 from Delhi are broadcast daily in about 16 languages and dialects. You can imagine which is the university in the country which is teaching all these 16 languages, which is the programme in the field of education or in other spheres or in other Ministries of the Government of India which is given patronage to the 68 regional languages most of which are not recognised by the Sahitya Akademy ; they are not recognised by the Constitution, but they are patronised by the AIR and TV because they are living languages ; they are spoken in the length and breadth of the country : they are understood and spoken. This is the valid point.

Let us look at the foreign languages. In the external service, 63 bulletins in 24 languages are put out every day from Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras for a duration of 48 hours and 42 minutes. Is there any university in the country which is teaching all the 24 languages spoken in foreign countries which are being employed, utilised and used by the external services ? Is there any educational institution in the country which is carrying even research in 16 languages of this country and dialects ? There is none. Therefore, we must be thankful to the AIR, to the Ministry and to the TV for patronising these spoken languages which are even otherwise dwindling and which may not be used by schools at many places.

The other aspect is that in this country where the roads are not easily available in the far flung areas, where people may not be there but scattered hamlets may be there, it is the spoken words of the radio which give information, which give education and which give entertainment to the masses. These three basic concepts of information, education and entertainment are catered to by no other agency on such a large scale as

by this Ministry. I must congratulate the Minister for this that in the ranges, in the far away hills of Lahaul and Spiti and Arunachal Pradesh where it is not possible to reach for six months of the year, it is the radio which caters to the needs of those people and bind them to the nation.

Prof. Paul has charged the Congress Party and the Central Government for destroying the unity of the country. If there is any party in the country, if there is any government holding the unity of the country together, it is the Indian National Congress, it is the Central Government which is represented by this party. AIR and the other media are trying to see that the unity remains and develops in spite of the opposition, in spite of their burns and in spite of their agitation that they launch from time to time in the name of religion, caste, language, sub-group, culture, region, everything, whatever tool they can take and hold of, they would try to fling it at the nation's unity.

We, on the other hand, have a clear vision and a solid programme and a concrete ideology which we want to bring forward to the people. I would request the hon. Minister to bring home to the people the sacrifices made by the freedom fighters of this country during the course of freedom struggle.

My esteemed colleague, Shri V.N. Gadgil has launched a series of commemorative stamps to highlight freedom struggle in the country. The first stamp in this series was released by the Prime Minister on the 9th of August in Delhi to highlight 'Quit India' Resolution passed by the Indian National Congress which showed mass upsurge among the Indian People for throwing away the yoke in a manner. I would request him that broadcast from the AIR, scenes on the TV and various films should be prepared and produced in the near future so that the tremendous upsurge that the nation witnessed during the past few decades before India got independence and the tremendous amount of sacrifices that the people had to undergo for the sake of the liberation of the Mother Land should be brought to the mind of the young people and they should be registered properly.

And they should be registered properly. Similarly, I would request that in the Publications Division also the series, 'Builders of Modern India' covering the biographies should be extended to cover various regional heroes in the States so that people of the country are brought on a common platform to share this feeling that this country was united in the freedom struggle and it is united now and it will continue to remain united in the future also.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : But they are going slow about it.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I agree that they must be quick about it. Already a large number of our people, the younger generation, have already forgotten what they really sacrificed for the country. They should be told that there were freedom fighters like Gandhiji, Jawaharlal and Subhash, and that the entire nation came forward to listen to their call, filled the jails and marshalled the freedom movement, and therefore we were freed from the foreign yoke at a speed which even amazed the foreigners. This must be highlighted and properly publicised.

The Directorate of Field Publicity the Song and Drama Division, and the Films Division can play a prominent role in this sphere and they must play it.

We have seen how energetic and imaginative is the programme that has been launched for covering the entire country. Today the child in the village looks forward to the day when he will be able to have some programme of INSAT in his own home school, primary school.

Education has also to be taken care of by this Ministry. The Education Ministry wants the programmes to be strengthened, not only for universities and colleges but also in the village schools. He has referred to the fact that five lakh schools are to be given receivers for the people, but it requires Rs. 28 crores, and this amount has been transferred from the Commercial Services and piped into this programme for the extension of TV. I want to tell him that it is very good to have these 13 high power

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

transmitters and 113 low power transmitters throughout the country. Our State, Himachal Pradesh is a big State, it is larger than Punjab and Haryana in area, it is vast in expanse, and very uneven and high and low in depth ; it is entitled to more than what he has given. He has given only two new transmitters, one in Kasauli and another at Kulu. I would plead with him that unless more transmission time is given to the State and unless district radio stations are set up it will not be sufficient to meet their requirements. The area is hilly and backward and it will not, as I said, do justice to their cause. Therefore, I plead that a radio station at every district should be given—may be of a lower power—but that must cater to the regional contents and that alone will lead to enrichment of the culture. There is demand every village—not only Delhi and its neighbouring areas—for this. Opportunity has to be provided for that also. Just as you have said that you are going to provide for the promotion of 60 languages, it is good and his Ministry is doing justice to the vast cultural variety of India and it should be his endeavour to cater to more languages. There are at least 40 tribal languages which are spoken and there are many regional languages also. My own State deserves to be taken up for better attention and patronage by the Minister, because, at present, Jullundur station covers only Dogri language. Himachal Pradesh is a neighbouring State, but the TV station at Jullundur does not do anything for it. Therefore, for TV I want that we should be given adequate share.

I am happy that on the structural side the 14-member Advisory Committee which was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Parthasarathy, constituted on 28th November, 1980, has made recommendations, and most of these recommendations have been accepted. On the others they are having some serious thinking. The recommendation regarding staff artists for the grant of pension is a very welcome step, because they are all talented people, they have given of their best and they deserve a better deal. Similarly the other aspects of the proposals about the introduction of Colour TV have

also to be taken into account. The recommendation about the Publications Division are also under the consideration of Government. The Ministry is also doing good work in the implementation of Hindi and the charge that the regional languages are being neglected is not true. Because, we want to patronise the regional languages ; in fact, I am more eager to see that more languages are given patronage than they are given at the moment. Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, and all the languages have a good heritage and they should be promoted.

I would be a very happy man when I see the entire country has district administration and district headquarters and each State has adequate number of TV stations so that the entire length and breadth of the country is covered, because we are coming to an age where information would be important. The communication of information without partiality, without any bias, without any control would be of a great value. And towards this end, an international information order is being oriented. I am not happy to see that my friend opposite has levelled serious charges. I must state that India is taking a lead in the evolution of an international information order and it would be a proud day for the developing nations of the world when this lead is given and the developing nations steal a march over the western countries in the process of patronising the media and placing of news which is shared by the whole of mankind without referring to caste, creed and colour.

With these words, I congratulate the hon. Minister and his deputy and the people who are working in the Ministry at various far away stations, for the good work that they are doing.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vai-shali) : I rise to express my views and offer a few remarks on the working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. At a time when information has acquired great importance, we have a progressive scaling down or downgrading of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Earlier, the Ministry was under a Cabinet Minister. I must give credit to Mr. Sathe who brought to bear a modern outlook and enabled the

Ministry to come out from its shell of old fashioned broadcasting to the modern TV age. We do not know why he was shifted and that too on the eve of his signal achievement in introducing colour broadcasting.

The contents of the broadcasting material being put out, create an impression that information is replaced by propaganda and education by indoctrination. Unfortunately this transformation is taking place when Shri Bhagat for whom I have great regard, is heading the Ministry. I am sorry to have to say that some time this is overdone, so much that a commentator the other day characterised the All India Radio news bulletins as East Delhi Gazette—much like the Railway Ministry is now-a-days called the Malda Express. I hope, that Mr. Bhagat would direct his attention to this aspect in order to correct distortions.

When I said that a change has taken place by shifting from information to propaganda, it is not without evidence. But I know that this would not be liked by the other side. Therefore, I would suggest that this may be referred to an independent body of experts to give their opinion.

The projection of Asiad through the lower power transmitters was a striking demonstration of the capability of this medium. From there to the concept of covering the entire country with these low power transmitter networks was certainly a big jump—one for which the Government must receive credit, though, as in the case of Mr. Sathe, the one technocrat who gave this idea was shunted out. There is something in this Government which, like the ancient Egyptian Pharaoh, slaughters the very person who gives an impressive idea.

Having discovered the potential of T.V., what is the very first thing that is done? A programme is chalked out in all haste to draw up a schedule of screening films on independence struggle, all in a hush-hush manner, the obvious and unstated idea being that this should be used to identify the present ruling party with the great Congress which fought for independence, to project the contributions of a few persons to the virtual exclusion of others. While money and energy for this is easily found, the main

purpose for which the INSAT TV programme was designed, namely, to reach out to villages in 18 districts in six States, is lagging behind and localised programmes are available only in Andhra and Orissa. The local programmes that should have been broadcast from the backward districts of U.P. and Bihar, for instance, are simply not there, the transmitters in Muzaffarpur and Deoria depend on Delhi Doordarshan with its urban programme. I would urge most strongly that the transmitter of Muzaffarpur should be replaced by a high power transmitter and should be made a full-fledged T.V. Station. I am told that Government are thinking of setting up a T.V. Station at Bettia. The reason behind this proposal is not clear. I would strongly suggest that Government should strengthen the T.V. Station of Muzaffarpur. Besides, I would once again emphasise the need for finding even ten minutes everyday for some broadcasts from Muzaffarpur in Bajjika which is spoken by 50 lakh people in Bihar.

Reverting to the film on independence struggle, I wish to make it clear that nobody says that the independence struggle should not be filmed and shown. The whole thing is vitiated by the propaganda angle and the hasty production on such a great theme could only degrade the quality and instead of presenting an authentic version, contrary results could come. I would like to sound a word of caution to this Government that you are handling a medium like T.V., the full meaning of which it appears is not realised. T.V. is a cruel medium. We remember that during the Nixon-Kennedy debate, it was T.V. which decided the fate of the election and Kennedy scored. The systematic attempt to project only few people may be self-defeating. Despite Government propaganda, the Assamese, by and large, did not participate in the elections. What happened was that they began to switch on to the BBC for news as AIR turned more and more to fancy than facts. It is most unfortunate that our people should believe a foreign radio and disbelieve our own. But it is the result of substituting propaganda for facts, for imagining that people could be misled in forming their opinion. Here, I recall the position of Goebbel's propaganda machine. The German people did not believe the announce-

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

ment that Britain had declared war on Germany. They thought that this was another trick of befooling the people. So, all your facts about the 20 Point Programme are also likely to be taken to be fiction by the people because AIR is gradually losing credibility. I am sorry to say that.

I know the Minister has worked among the public for more than three long decades. He is a real grass root man with considerable experience about people's psychology. I do hope he will agree that there are greater dangers in this all consuming passion for propaganda.

The Government is confident today that it can control the media because it has the AIR and T.V. and the Films Division under its control. Any programme to be beamed to the nation has to go through the satellite and the Government exercises control over the satellite. This Government controls all access to the media, in addition to the media itself. May I, however, remind you that this situation is changing.

The TV today is a passive medium. The consumer has no choice but to see what you want him to see. But this situation will change in just five years. The first change is the incursion of foreign broadcasting media; the United States is building a string of powerful transmitters in Sri Lanka to cover the entire Indian sub-continent. It can also hire Intelsat V and Intelsat VI series of satellites in the next four years, which will enable it to beam TV programmes into India, which Indian TV viewers can contact with a direct reception antenna. True, this antenna today is too costly for individual viewers to buy. But it will not be so in the next five years. With this technological change, the monopoly of the TV media will end before the current decade ends.

Another change is the fast rate at which video is catching up. The Government, of course, is cracking down, and rightly so, on video piracy. But that is only one aspect. Already, most towns have video libraries. With greater demand for video tapes, it will not be long before private programmes come into the field and have video tapes for educational, informational and other purposes, apart from entertainment.

What about the video player? Today a VCR costs around Rs. 10,000 which used to cost around Rs. 40,000 about four years back. Even if you do not allow the local price to come down, the rate at which the VCR prices are coming down, all over the world, it will be available for as low as Rs. 5,000 in the next two years. I hope the Minister realises that he will soon have to cope up with the fact that most middle class

families in towns will have VCRs, that they will pick up tapes from circulating libraries and play their own programme, and only selectively listen to the Doordarshan. And once this happens, it will not be long before the video revolution goes to the larger villages. In fact, with wide screen projection now having been made possible, larger village panchayats could afford to put up their entertainment-cum-information-cum-education programme and then they would not care for your programmes. You cannot prevent this for long. The Government has wisely decided to expand TV to cover 70 per cent of the population. But to satisfy a diverse population, the uni-dimensional approach would not do. The stifling atmosphere prevailing due to bureaucratic control militates against the spirit of creativeness. And it is creativeness which the TV revolution demands.

The problem with this Government is that it has no media policy or rather communication policy. I said this two years ago. But, since then, I see only *ad hoc* responses. The new communication revolution should have been assessed and a plan to utilise its potential should have been ready by now.

One word for the AIR and TV employees. Working under great strain, these employees have done the best they could under the circumstances. They are discriminated against despite all this. They still do not have all the facilities that Government employees get, even though they have all the responsibilities of Government servants. The casual artistes lead a miserable life. In fact, AIR and TV should create special benefit funds for artistes who might be disabled or might be otherwise in difficult straits. So, I would suggest for the consideration of the Minister the need for implementing the recommendations of the Sarkar Commission.

Finally, let me appeal to the hon. Minister to re-orient the policy. The media is offering this country great opportunity to jump the literacy barriers, to be well and critically informed and to discuss and understand public affairs without prejudice. Let this opportunity be used in furtherance of democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Bishnu Prasad may speak.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Prasad, you may continue tomorrow.

18.01 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 17, 1984/Chaitra 28, 1906 (Saka).