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Monday, December 12, 1983/  
Agrahayana 21, 1905 (Saka)

## **Lok Sabha Debates**

**(Thirteenth Session)**



*(Vol. XLIII, contains Nos. 11-22)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, December 12, 1983/Agrahayana 21, 1905 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Five past Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, who was a Member of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952-67 and 1971-77 representing Meerut constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was Minister in the Union Council of Ministers for several years since 1971 and held various important portfolios.

Earlier, he held the dual post of the Chairman of National Seeds Corporation Limited and Food Corporation of India during 1968-71.

An agriculturist, Shri Shahnawaz Khan was commissioned into the Indian Army in 1936. Later he left the army and joined the Indian National Army under the stewardship of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and rose to the rank of Major-General in 1945.

The trial of Shri Shahnawaz Khan along with other patriots at Red Fort, Delhi, in January 1946 caught the imagination of our people and gave great fillip to the freedom struggle.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan passed away at

Meerut on 9th December, 1983 at the age of 69.

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

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

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, since you referred to Shahnawaz Khan, I may say that he was the person who inducted a lot of women in the Indian National Army and the women are the only section in the INA who are not getting the freedom fighters pension. So, something should be done about it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : We support whatever the Hon. Member has said.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Who will not support that ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is understood.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Rural Development Schemes from Bihar

\*264. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have received any new rural development schemes from Government of Bihar for 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and  
 (c) the details of the present rural development schemes that are now being implemented in Bihar ?

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

(b) Does not arise.  
 (c) Major rural development schemes of this Ministry under implementation

in Bihar are Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme are under implementation in all the 587 blocks. A statement indicating progress of implementation of these schemes during the years 1980-83 is laid on the Table of the House. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme has recently been launched and only one Project 'Gravel Roads in Tribal Areas' has been received on 9.12.1983 for approval of Central Government.

**Statement**

Item/Year	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (till Oct. 1983)
<b>(A) Integrated Rural Development Programme</b>				
1. Total number of beneficiaries assisted (Nos.)	252630	276169	362354	119530
2. Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	1034.77	3133.68	3399.60	1159.31
3. Total term credit (Rs. in lakhs)	1793.94	3611.35	6713.53	1934.75
<b>(B) National Rural Employment Programme</b>				
1. Utilisation of funds (Rs. in lakhs)	—	2579.42	5137.65	1716.41
2. Employment generated (Mandays in lakhs)	343.96	318.70	450.64	158.05

SHRI N.E. HORO : Sir, I had asked for the details of the present Rural Development schemes that are now being implemented in Bihar. But the Statement which the Minister has given, does not give a clear picture of these schemes there. As for example, he has given the number of beneficiaries and also the total expenditure on IRDP and NREP. I would like to know from him what were the amounts allotted

for IRDP and NREP during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. I would also like to know whether these amounts were completely utilised or some money was surrendered to the Government ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : The hon. Member has, in a single supplementary question, covered both IRDP and NREP, although each is a different programme from

the other. I will try to give the reply as briefly as possible.

So far as IRDP is concerned, although Bihar is not placed in "good" category by the Planning Commission, it has been placed in "good" category as far as NREP is concerned. If the hon. Member wants, and if you permit me Sir, I can give the figures also.

So far as IRDP is concerned, it is true that it has not been placed in a good category, i.e. on all fours with the 15 other States in the country, although IRDP has been put in a good category in the country as a whole. If the hon. Member wants any further elucidation, I will try to give it.

**SHRI N.E. HORO :** My simple question was whether the amount given was fully utilised or not. The point is that these projects are not properly implemented ; they are implemented tardily and clumsily. So, I wanted to know how much money was utilized. I only wanted to draw your attention to the fact that nation's money was not being utilized properly for development.

I have another supplementary. The Minister has said that a project for gravel roads in tribal areas has been sent to the Central Government for clearance. I would like to know when it was sent ; and what is the position now about implementation.

In the case of implementation of these schemes, will the Minister agree that unless there is people's participation, none of the schemes or projects can be properly implemented ? Will he give instructions to the State Government asking them to prepare a list of non-official agencies, tribal societies and other associations which could be involved in such projects, specially those which are being run in the rural areas ? And about this gravel road in tribal areas, I would like to know the details, i.e. how much money is proposed to be spent, what is the length of the roads covered, and what is the area which this project will cover.

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA :** To answer the last part of the second supplementary, I would say that as late as on Friday

last, we received a single project, the only project from the State Government. This project consists of a number of roads to serve the tribal population situated in the districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga and Singhbhum. The project is estimated to involve an expenditure of about Rs. 3.6 crores, and will naturally serve the tribal population of at least four districts, if not more. Coming to the second part of his supplementary question, it has been always our policy to involve voluntary organisations and non-officials including MPs, MLAs, particularly Gram Sabhas wherever they exist both at the formulation stage of the schemes as also in the implementation. But I must here hasten to add that although we contribute 50 per cent of the expenditure involved so far as IRDP and NREP are concerned, the implementation part is entirely the concern of the State Governments. All that depends upon them. I repeat, it is our policy to involve MPs, MLAs and voluntary organisations.

**SHRI N.E. HORO :** You have said it is your intention or policy to involve non-government agencies. How is it that you have stopped Lutheran World Service working in that area ?

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA :** It is not only government's instructions, instructions have been issued to this effect.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** On 15th August, 1983, the Independence Day, the Prime Minister made a declaration for employment of the weaker sections in the rural areas. I will like to know whether the Rural Development Ministry has received any report for such scheme from Bihar yet ; if not, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken for that ; is the government aware that in Bihar subsidy for the rural section even for boring, pumping sets, etc. has been halved since November First ; if so, the reasons thereof and any remedial measures being thought of ?

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA :** The hon. Member referred to the Prime Minister's declaration made from the rampart of the Red Fort about the landless Employment Guarantee Scheme. Well, as I mention-

ed in the reply itself and subsequently also, only one project has been received from Chota Nagpur. I am also equally anxious if not more anxious that more projects should be received from the Government of Bihar; and I will be grateful to my friend if he just persuades the local government to send as many schemes as they can. In fact, we are sanctioning projects for the next 15 months that is till March 1985 and the fund at the disposal of the Rural Development Ministry would be of the order of Rs. 85 crores under this scheme for the State of Bihar.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत छोटा है, उत्तर भी छोटा चाहिए ताकि मेरी बुद्धि में आ सके।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि 1981-82 और 1982-83 में जो राशि भारत सरकार ने एन० आर० ई० पी० के अन्तर्गत बिहार सरकार को आवंटित की उसमें से 80 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का उपयोग नहीं हो सका?

**श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र :** मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में इतना ही उत्तर दूंगा कि अंशतः यह सत्य है कि जो राशि उपलब्ध थी उसका उपयोग बिहार सरकार ने नहीं किया। मैं प्रसंगवश इतना और बता देना चाहता हूँ जैसाकि मैंने कहा कि 85 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुल लैंडलैस इम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी प्रोग्राम के तहत राशि उपलब्ध होगी। और मार्च, 1985 तक सब मिलाकर कोई 200 करोड़ रुपये ग्रामीण विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार के सामने है, वह जहाँ तक चाहे उसका उपयोग कर सकती है।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Tariq Anwar.

**SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :** Sir, one question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This question has taken 20 minutes now.

**SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :** Hon. Minister has spoken about the Gra-

meen Udyog Scheme, etc. Members of Parliament have not been involved in the Selection Committees in Andhra Pradesh. I want to know if there are any instructions of the Government that Members of Parliament should not be included in them.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This question is about Bihar.

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA :** Yes, the question relates to Bihar only.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Tariq Anwar. Absent.

Shri Jitendra Prasad. Absent.

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty.

#### Sports Promotion

\*266. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to promote the sports activities in States lagging behind national standard ; and

(b) whether any conference of the Sport's Ministers of the States is contemplated to organise and to promote the sports activities in different parts of the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

Sports, being a State subject, the primary responsibility for providing necessary infrastructure and training facilities for maintaining and improving sports standards rest with the State Governments. However, with a view to supplementing efforts of the State Governments in this direction the Central Government, within their constitutional and financial limitations, are implementing a number of schemes, as under :

(i) financial assistance is made available

to the State Sports Councils/State Governments for setting up rural sports centres, holding of annual coaching camps, development of playfields, purchase of sports equipment of non-expendable nature, construction of stadia, swimming pools, sports complexes, etc.

(ii) 800 State level scholarships of the value of Rs. 600/- per annum each, and 400 National level scholarships of the value of Rs. 900/- per annum each, are awarded through the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala, every year to the school students all over the country, talented in sports.

(iii) 100 scholarships of the value of Rs. 1200/- per annum are awarded through the NSNIS, Patiala, every year to university/college students all over the country, talented in sports.

(iv) Financial assistance through the University Grants Commission and the Association of Indian Universities for promotion of sports in Colleges and Universities, for development of play-fields, construction of Gymnasia, holding of university level coaching camps, combined university coaching camps, and inter-university tournaments.

(v) holding annually of rural sports tournaments at national level and giving assistance to State Governments for holding such tournaments at block, district and State level.

(vi) holding of National Sports Festival for women annually and giving assistance to State Governments for holding sports competitions for women at block, district and state levels.

(vii) grants to National Sports Federations/Associations for holding coaching camps, passage cost for the teams visiting abroad, financial assistance for foreign teams visiting India, National Championships, salary of Assistant Secretaries, purchase of sports equipment etc.

(viii) Arjuna Awards are given to outstanding sportsmen and women on the basis

of their performance every year.

(ix) Organisation of low cost games and sports in rural areas is one of the activities of the 194 Nehru Yuval Kendras functioning in the country in various districts. Each Nehru Yuval Kendra is provided not only funds but also a trained coach for its sports activities.

2. For taking care of technical aspect of training sports standard generally, the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala (established by the Government of India) takes necessary steps. It has set up two Regional Centres, one at Calcutta and the other at Bangalore. It has trained 5830 professional coaches in different disciplines since its inception in 1961. Services of the coaches are made available by the Institute to State Governments under the National Coaching Scheme apart from conducting its own extensive coaching programmes. The Institute is technically well-equipped and has also a faculty of sports science to put the coaching, training and selection of sportsmen and women on a scientific basis.

3. The Government have decided to set up a Sports Authority of India whose activities are intended to include development of sports, maintenance and utilisation of stadia etc.

4. In order to provide the State Governments and other bodies concerned with the promotion of sports an agreed policy framework in the light of which they may take concrete steps for promotion of sports in all its aspects the Government are considering the adoption of a Resolution of National Sports Policy in consultation with the State Governments.

5. A Conference of Ministers of Sports of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations has been already held in New Delhi on the 1st September, 1983.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Although a three-page reply has been given, my question has not been answered. Especially the first part of my question, "the steps Government have taken to promote the

sports activities in States lagging behind national standard" has not been answered. However, this reply is an essay on the activities of the Government in the field of sports. And the Minister has taken the trouble to give it. The National Sports Council has formulated the national sports policy with a view to involve the Indian masses into sports ; to bring the sports activity into rural areas ; to encourage indigenous and traditional games and to bring more and more women into the field of sports. But my question would be whether that national policy evolved by the Indian Sports Council has been brought to the notice of the Government and what is the reaction of the Government of India to it ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** The last part of the question is not very clear. Does the hon. Member want to know whether the policy has been brought to the notice of the Government here, or the State Governments ?

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** National Sports Council is here, the Government of India only.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** With a view to ensure that the Central Government and the State Governments take up the task of promotion of sports in the country in a well planned and guaranteed manner the question of evolving a national sports policy has been receiving the attention of the All India Sports Council and the Government of India. The All India Sports Council has recently recommended a Draft Resolution on the national sports policy. The Draft Resolution was considered by the Consultative Committee of this House attached to the Department of Sports, and the Draft Resolution was approved by the Committee and was placed for adoption before the State Sports Ministers.

I had held a conference on the 1st of September, 1983 with a view to obtaining their endorsement. The conference endorsed the draft resolution with some minor changes which have been incorporated in the draft resolution. This draft resolution has since been circulated to various Ministries/Departments concerned of the Government of

India so as to obtain their comments. Thereafter it will be placed before the Cabinet for consideration.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** As the newspaper reports say some of the internationally known players are now being persuaded to play in South Africa. You also know that these players do not behave with a sense of discipline and national dignity even when they are off the field. Is the Government considering prescribing code of conduct, some do's and don'ts for the players and enforcing them ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** The players are governed by their respective federations and national associations. Each game has a set of rules and the player has to play the game according to the rules of the game. I am sure, you cannot force any discipline or any conduct on the players other than through the federations and the elected bodies at the national level. By and large, I must say that Indian players are rated number one so far as conduct of the game is concerned, and we are proud of that.

About the question of South Africa, we have a policy that we do not allow our teams to play against any team which has visited or played against South Africa. Since the national policy is very clear, the question of fixing a separate code is not necessary.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Arms chair sportsman Mr. Halder.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** I played football and various other games.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am talking of the present and not of the past.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Due to my physical inability I could not represent your team.

The hon. Minister has stated that they have formulated a national sports policy and that it has been sent to the sports councils. The Minister has not answered part (a) of the original question inspite of supplementa-

ries by Mr. Mohanty. Our national standard is lagging behind the world standard. For promotion of sports, will the Government give proper instructions to the State Governments to include sports as compulsory curriculum in the schools and whether weightage will be given at the time of promotion. He has said that there is Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports at Patiala and two other regional sports institutes have been formed in Bangalore and Calcutta. Will the Government form such type of sports institutes in every State capital, particularly those States which are lagging behind in sports, for improvement of the sports of our country? Will the Government sanction proper pension for the ex-players who represented our national teams?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** Sir, the hon. Member has raised three points. His first point is that the Central Government should issue instructions, rather directions, to the States which are lagging behind in the sports field. I am sorry that under the present set up it is not possible for the Central Government to issue directions or instructions to the States. As the hon. Member is fully aware, sports is a State Subject and no doubt, in my meeting with the respective Ministers of States from all over the country, there was a need expressed that the sports should also be included in the Concurrent List as was done in the case of education. I do not know how it was left at that time when sports was an integral part of the education, otherwise I am sure, it would have been possible for us to guide the States and assist the States from the national level. At the moment what we can do is we can persuade the States to include sports in the curriculum otherwise sports at the moment are being managed by the various States and the universities. Some of the States, on the advice of the All India Sports Council and the Ministry of Sports, have already introduced sports as compulsory subject in the school and some of them have already started sports schools, sports hostels and sports colleges. The Governments like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are among those States which have gone a big way in establishing sports schools and sports colleges and sports hostels in their respective States. The

Madhya Pradesh Government have also started a scheme involving the tribal youth in sports activities by establishing sports hostels in the tribal areas. I would like the hon. Members to join me in persuading all the States to follow these few States which have given a lead to the rest of the country in developing the sports.

The second point raised by the hon. Member is about the National Institute of Sports at Patiala opening its centres and helping the States in raising the standards of sports. I am happy to inform the hon. House that as many as 25 centres have been opened by the National Institute of Sports at Patiala. The sub-centres functioning at various points in the country are Gauhati, Patna, Madras, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Jullundur, Karnal, Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Meerut, Bhopal, Kanpur, Nagpur, Jammu, Srinagar, Imphal, Panaji, Agartala, Chandigarh, Cuttack, Gangtok, Port Blair, Calcutta, Mandi and Lakshadweep. It is our effort to see that more and more centres under the aegis of NIS, Patiala are operated in the country so as to give latest scientific techniques to all the sportsmen in the country under the supervision of competent coaches from NIS, Patiala.

The last point raised by the hon. Member was about pension. I am afraid, there is hardly any such scheme. Recently we have constituted, what is called, the Sportsman Welfare Fund at the Centre. From this Fund we only help those Sportsmen who are in difficult situations and who, after retirement, are finding it difficult and have some crisis or are suffering from disabilities. Regular pension, I am afraid, is not possible from the Centre.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि किसी भी खेल में निपुणता प्राप्त करने के लिए बहुत बड़ी साधना करने की आवश्यकता होती है। किसी भी प्रकार का खेल हो, उसको तैयार करने के लिए खिलाड़ी को लगातार प्रयत्न करने होंगे। हमारे देश में खेल का जिस प्रकार का परफोरमेंस रहा है वह कोई उत्साहजनक बात नहीं है। हम प्रयास तो कर रहे

हैं लेकिन छोटे-छोटे खेलों या प्रतियोगिताओं में हमारी परफॉरमेंस अच्छी हो रही, यह नहीं कह सकते। मुझे आपसे यह पूछना है कि किन्हीं खेलों...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about Kapil Dev ?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : वह अकेले मेहनत कर रहे हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He is from BJP ; he knows only kabadi.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : यह सारा फाउल हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फाउल के अलावा, गलत-बयानी भी कर रहे हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I declare no ball.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं बाऊंडरी की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि किन्हीं खेलों में जिनमें कि हमारे यहां प्रतिभा उपलब्ध है, उनके लिए यदि हम कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित करें और उनके बारे में विशेष ध्यान देकर अपना स्तर बना सकें तो हमारे उन खेलों का स्तर ऊँचा हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये कह रहे हैं कि कहीं प्राथ-मिकता दी जा रही है ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The suggestion is very good. We will try how best we can implement it.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Unfortunately, sports activities are considered only in the competitive sphere and not as activities for better health of the children. We find appalling conditions in the field of sports because shockingly small budgets are kept apart for sports activities in various States. I would say that looking to the physically

well-being of the young of our country, no thought has been given to encourage more sports activities from the point of view of health and it is taken only as a competitive activity.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I fully agree with the hon. Member that sports should be taken as a programme for encouraging the development of our people. It should not be taken only as a competitive sport. Now the competitive sports has become so intricate and so costly that it is very difficult for a developing country to have those instruments or equipments and facilities which are required for competitive sports. The use of astro-turf, fibre glass and special tracks have made competitive sports rather prohibitive for the developing countries. I agree with the hon. Member that we have to depend more on cheap sports, in which we can involve the young men and women of our country, so that the health of the nation improves. It is not only a question of improvement of health, we can even achieve real national integration through sports. I fully endorse the views expressed by the hon. Member.

#### Completion of Syphon Across Kamala

\*268. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 183 on 25 July, 1983 regarding construction of Barrage and Canal at Godar upstream of river Kamala and lay a Statement showing :

(a) the latest position with regard to the time schedule and steps for completion of syphon across Kamala structures over river Balan and Bhutahi Balan, silt ejector at the canal head and acquisition of land west of Kamala ;

(b) whether work has been hampered due to non-supply of cement, delay in according approval by the Poona institute and other factors and if so, steps to rectify the deficiencies ; and

(c) steps being taken to ensure irrigation east of Bhutahi Balan by June, 1984, at

east of river Kamala by June, 1985 and west of Kamala by June, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The time schedule for completion of the following works as intimated by the State Government is as under :

(i) Syphon across River Kamala June 1987

(ii) Structure across Bhutahi Balan (Super passage) June 1985

(iii) Silt Ejector at West Kosi Main Canal Head June 1984

(iv) Land acquisition West of Kamala Acquisition proceedings under progress. Land will become available reachwise in stages from March, 1984 onwards.

(b) There has been some delay in the works due to shortfall in the supply of cement as planned and delay in finalising the model studies of the silt ejector at Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune. Regarding cement supplies, the matter is being pursued with the Cement Controller. The model studies and designs of silt ejector have since been completed.

(c) With a view to ensure expeditious and timely completion of the project the Government of Bihar have reconstituted the Kosi Control Board in August, 1981 under the Chief Minister of Bihar. The construction of Western Kosi Canal is being monitored at the State as well as the Central level and all steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : This relates to Unstarred question No. 183, replied on 25th July. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether after the construction of the barrage at Balanin Nepal, and approach has been made to the Government of Nepal for the multi-purpose project of this very region because, due to that, the Kamla system has become paralysed. On the 26th

August last, in reply to a half-an-hour discussion, the Minister assured this House that political level talks will now be held to facilitate matters with regard to the construction of the multi-purpose projects on Kosi, Kamla and Bhagmati. May I know whether this has been done ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, there are a number of questions which we are discussing with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. We have a Committee at the level of the Secretaries which has been meeting from time to time and the date for the next meeting is in the process of being settled when all these things would be taken up again. We also have a proposal to have an Indo-Nepalese Joint Commission headed by the Foreign Ministers of the respective countries where also these problems will be discussed. So, the problem raised by the hon. Member as also other common issues between the two countries are constantly before the Government's viewpoint and efforts are being made to sort them out.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : It is reported that the Report of the Government of Nepal for Karnali project is pending with

the Government of India and no reply has yet been sent though that concerns India equally, if not more.

Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the House states that there has been a delay in the works due to shortfall in the cement. With regard to the silt ejector of Western Kosi head due to non-supply of cement, the work has been delayed on the Western Kosi Canal. So, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the private sector cement company failed to supply the cement for the Canal though the public sector did supply. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. He had mentioned that the Kosi Control Board was reconstituted in August 1981. Prior to that, that Board was headed by the Chief Minister also. But for the last 20 years it never met. I would like to know what is the position after 1981 when it was reconstituted and whether the Central Government, because it is monitoring, is prepared to send a monitor to have on the spot inquiry into the scheme so that it is completed in time.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Well, Sir, the hydraulic model studies for the silt ejector at the canal head was being examined at the Central Water and Power Station, Poona. It is a very complicated design, and it did take some time to finalise such type of designs that would be recommended. Now, that procedure is over and the construction of this silt ejector is in progress, we hope it would be completed some time in June next year.

As regards the Kosi Control Board, it was reconstituted in 1981. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of this Board. The last meeting was held in March 1983 and I am sure the problems that the hon. Member has raised are very much before the Board and they will do everything to expedite the completion of this project which has been, it is true, going on for a long time.

As regards our problems with Nepal, I would again repeat what I said, that there are a number of issues being discussed between the two countries and we will try to expedite the decisions thereof.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Sir, these talks between India and Nepal are in the nature of a saga and they seem to have become purely a mechanism to allow Indian bureaucrats to have a good time in Kathmandu and Nepalese bureaucrats to have a good time in New Delhi. Nothing seems to come out of these talks. Unless there is a political element to it and until some people at political levels are involved in these talks, I do not think anything going to come out of it. Therefore, what the hon. Minister has just said about the Indo-Nepalese Joint Commission being set up at the Foreign Ministers' level is an excellent idea. Now, I would like to know, rather than just make a general and hazy sort of indication that this is going to be set up, can you categorically tell us by which time you expect to set up this Indo-Nepalese Joint Commission at the Foreign Ministers' level so as to take some political decisions in regard to these water talks ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** It was decided by India and Nepal to set up a Joint Commission to be headed by the respective Foreign Ministers. The terms of reference of the Joint Commission are being finalised and possibly there will be special commissions also which will take care of special areas of interest between the two countries. I can assure the hon. Member that everything is being done to expedite the formation and setting up of the Joint Commission.

Well, it is not correct to say that official level Committees are just meant to have a good time for the Nepalese officers and the Indian officers. By the same connotation, it can also be said that the political level committees may also be having a good time...

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** That depends on what your intentions are in Kathmandu.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Our intentions are really serious and whatever we will do, we will do it seriously.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Scindia has got more knowledge on Kathmandu.

### Decrease in yield of Coconut Cultivation

\*270. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the yield from coconut cultivation has considerably decreased due to various factors like the rootwilt disease, lack of irrigation etc ;

(b) whether no effective methods have been evolved so far to combat the root-wilt disease ;

(c) whether the disease is spreading in Kerala and has entered the Karnataka region ;

(d) whether coconut growers have been advised to cut down the diseased trees and plant new ones ;

(e) whether coconut growers, who are mostly small holders, are unable to meet the expenses for such replantation ; and

(f) whether Government have any proposal to treat coconut cultivation on par with plantation and extend assistance to coconut cultivators by forming a separate Commodity Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The yield of coconut had been fluctuating due to various factors such as root-wilt and other diseases, replacement by rubber plantations and drought.

(b) So far no curative measures are available against the disease. However, scientists of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute have been able to develop a set of management practices which can considerably mitigate the adverse effects of the disease.

(c) The disease has spread in Kerala but so far there is no authentic report about the prevalence of root-wilt disease in Karnataka.

(d) The coconut growers have been advised to replace diseased palms with heavily seedlings.

(e) A subsidy of Rs. 75/- per uprooting diseased palm and 50% subsidy on price of seedling are provided.

(f) The Government has already set up a Coconut Development Board and it has started functioning.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, root-wilt disease has been a very serious affliction which has affected the coconut cultivation in Kerala. It was first noticed some 18 years back. Since then, it has grown gradually and 8 out of the 12 districts in Kerala have been very badly affected by the disease and the northern part of the State, i.e. Malabar area, which was comparatively safe has now also fallen a prey to this disease. Now, the coconut cultivation being a very vital economic activity of the people of Kerala—almost one-third of the population one way or the other depends on coconut cultivation—the root-wilt disease has become as serious problem for them. It is unfortunate that the Central Government and its scientists in the Department of Agriculture have not been able to find out an effective solution to this disease.

Now, the hon. Minister has said that the Central scientists have found out a sort of management practices which would largely mitigate the effect of this disease. I want to know from the hon. Minister :

(i) how long will they take to find out an effective solution to this disease ? and

(ii) what are the set of management practices and how these management practices are being implemented in the State of Kerala and with what kind of help is being given to the cultivators for this purpose ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : It is very difficult for me to give specifically the time by which scientists will be able to devise curative measures. The scientists and research organisations are doing their best

and the effort is to find out some curative measures. A set of management practices relate to seedlings, how to bring them up, etc. I can supply the set of these practices to the hon. Member.

**SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :** In reply to the last part of my question, the hon. Minister has stated that the Coconut Development Board has been set up. The purpose of my putting the question was to see that coconut cultivation is treated on par with other plantation crops. Most of the coconut oil is used not for edible purpose but for industrial purposes. But it is still being considered as a food item. It is not treated as an industrial item. The demand for setting up a Commodity Board on the lines of the Rubber Board has been made because if such a Board is set up, the coconut cultivators will get all sort of help, including financial help, from the Board, as rubber growers are getting from the Rubber Board.

The Coconut Development Board that has been set up has taken up only a very few schemes. Very little assistance is being given to coconut cultivators. Not only that. The Board has very little finance also. Therefore, the purpose of my asking the question is—I do not want any change in the name and call the Development Board a Commodity Board—whether sufficient funds will be made available to the Coconut Board so that the Board can help coconut growers as the Rubber Board is helping rubber growers.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** As I have stated in my reply, the Coconut Development Board has already been set up and funds are being provided. Some schemes have also been sanctioned for implementation through the Coconut Development Board, for instance, project for production of quality coconut seedlings, project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for removal of root-wilt disease, project for establishment of highbrid seed gardens and pilot highbrid testing centres in Tamil Nadu, project for coconut plantation on canal embankment in Orissa, project for extension of area under coconut, etc. The total amount comes to Rs. 1,381 lakhs and the Board's share comes to about

Rs. 583 lakhs.

As far as the suggestion of the hon. Member about the Commodity Board goes, we in the Agriculture Ministry are concerned with increasing production. The commodity aspect of that is looked after either by the Commerce Ministry or by the State Government. We will pass on this suggestion to the State Government.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** I must thank the Government for taking up various steps to arrest this disease. But the activities of the Board have yet to be felt by coconut growers. That is a fact. In the main reply, it is stated that a subsidy of Rs. 75/- will be given for the transplantation or destruction of the diseased tree and also 50 per cent of the cost of the seedling will be given. My question relates to that aspect. With this small amount, it is not possible for a farmer to do anything, and the farmer will not be attracted to this. This is spreading all over the country. Therefore, my question is will the Government consider to enhance Rs. 75/- to Rs. 150/- per plant and will give full thought to the seedlings and other items so that the farmers can make use of this scheme?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** I have given the details of the scheme already sanctioned and which is being implemented by the Coconut Development Board. The suggestion of the Hon. Member has been noted by me.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN :** The Hon. Minister has been saying that many schemes suggested by the Coconut Board have been sanctioned by the Government.

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether many of the schemes suggested by the Coconut Board are in waiting at the doors of the Ministry of Agriculture and they are standing in the way of these works being undertaken by the Coconut Board?

Will the Hon. Minister kindly look into the suggestions and recommendations made by the Coconut Board and see that steps are taken to expedite the sanction for the schemes

sent by the Coconut Board ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Are you going to implement the suggestions of the Coconut Board ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Certainly. That is the purpose of setting up the Coconut Board—to devise the schemes and implement them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The Hon. Minister did not reply my question. That is the difficulty. My question is many schemes are pending at the doors of the Ministry of Agriculture. Will the Government see that permission will be granted for the scheme which is already sent by the Board ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : No schemes are pending with the Ministry of Agriculture. If the schemes come, some time is taken by the authorities to examine the schemes. But no unusual or unnecessary delay is caused by the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture. Whatever schemes come, we examine them. That is our intention and that is our policy to implement the schemes for the benefit of the coconut growers.

MR. SPEAKER : I am expecting that report on cotton from you ! I am still waiting for the report on cotton from you !

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Your question will be separately dealt with !

#### Distribution of Land to Landless Scheduled Caste Peasants in Gujarat

\*272. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether surplus agricultural land has been distributed to the landless Scheduled Caste peasants in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, how much and the details thereof so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, 1960 as revised in the light of the national guidelines, 3638 eligible members of the Scheduled Castes have been allotted 21135 acres of land. This is about 60 per cent of the total area distributed so far.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : It is very heartening to know that our unfortunate friends have been given this benefit. But, just allotting the land is not enough.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the people who have got the land have benefitted from this allotment ?

Also, our agriculture needs to be more progressive and more agricultural land should be taken under agriculture. I would like to know whether the distribution has resulted in more production in our country ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : I may respectfully point out that from no part of the question, the supplementary which the Hon. Member has put, arises. He wanted certain factual information which I had the privilege of giving.

श्री माधव सव सिन्ध्या : यह कागज के अंकड़े हैं कि इतनी जमीन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दी गई, लेकिन लठ के बल ठाकुर साहब या पंडित जी उनको निकाल देते हैं उस जमीन पर से ।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : इसके बाद और आप पूछेंगे तो मैं जवाब दे दूंगा ।

I respectfully say that if the Hon. Member wants any more information, and writes a letter to me, I will get full details from the office and give them.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Master Plan for Delhi and Other State Capitals

\*265. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :  
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

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

- (a) whether a draft 10 year master plan for Delhi is proposed to be finalised by December this year ;
- (b) if so, the physical and financial targets proposed to be fixed therein ;
- (c) whether similar master plans are also proposed to be formulated for other State capitals ; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority are revising the Master Plan for Delhi with a new Perspective covering a 20 year period i.e. from 1981 to 2001, but it is difficult at this stage either to state the exact date of its finalisation or to give an indication of the physical and financial targets of the Master-Plan as it is still under process.

(c) and (d). Urban planning is a State subject. It will, therefore, be for State Governments to take a view in this regard.

## Research in Improvement of Productivity of Oilseeds

\*269. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the efforts made by the Research and Development Department to improve the productivity of oilseeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Research on

oilseeds has been organised by the ICAR under the following programme :

- (1) All India Coordinated Project for the improvement of oilseeds.
- (2) All India Coordinated Project for the improvement of soyabean.
- (3) National Research Centre for Groundnut.
- (4) Four advance Research centres for intensifying research on rapeseed-mustard, safflower and sesamum with the support from International Development Research Centre.
- (5) Intensification of research on rape-seed-mustard under Indo-Swedish Collaborative Programme.
- (6) Command area research programme to develop appropriate technology to fit in oilseeds and pulses into cropping systems of 16 major irrigation command areas in the country.
- (7) A few *Ad hoc* research schemes on various oilseed crops.

These projects are operated through Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes, Agricultural Universities and other research agencies in the country. Major objectives of these projects/programmes are to develop suitable high yielding varieties and hybrids of various oilseed crops together with appropriate management technologies and plant protection schedules with a view to promote the productivity and production of oilseeds in different parts of the country.

Intensive research efforts have resulted in the development of the following varieties and hybrids of different oilseed crops with the yield potential shown against them :

Crop	No. of varieties	No. of hybrids	Farming System	
			Dry kg/ha (Range)	Irrigated kg/ha (Range)
Groundnut	30	—	800-1800	2000-3500
Rapeseed-mustard	28	—	800-1400	1500-2000
Sesamum	17	—	400-800	—
Safflower	5	—	800-1500	upto 2000
Sunflower	4	2	800-1000	upto 2000
Soyabean	6	—	1000-1200	2000-3000
Linseed	11	—	500-1000	upto 1300
Castor	7	1	800-1000	1500-2000

As a result of diversifying the varietal structure, in terms of maturity period, plant habit and adaptability, it has been possible to fit them into double cropping and intercropping systems with other major crops of the region. As a result, area under rabi/summer cultivation of groundnut is increasing considerably. Area under rapeseed-mustard as a pure crop, as against a traditional system of mixed cropping, has gone up in the last few years. Sunflower, safflower and soyabean are also expanding substantially in dry farming areas as pure crop, as mixed crop and as inter crop. Similarly technologies and plant protection measures required for maximising yields have also been developed.

In the area of transfer technology, the

ICAR have established a communication-cum-training centre at Hyderabad to train various levels of extension officers. In addition, 30 extension education centres have been established in different dry farming regions of the country to help and aid in the transfer of available technologies to improve productivity in dry land areas.

To support developmental programmes, a massive effort has been made under two projects to produce breeders seed of oilseeds and the super-elite and elite seeds of sunflower. The following quantities of breeder seed and elite seeds have been produced in the last 4 years and supplied to various seed producing agencies for further multiplication.

Year	Breeder seed of oilseeds other than sunflower in Qs.	Elite (foundation) seed of sunflower in Qs.
1980-81	844.84	600
1981-82	1373.06	714
1982-83	2161.94	849
1983-84 (proposed)	3326.20	735
<b>Total :</b>	<b>7706.04</b>	<b>2898</b>

### Developmental Programmes

Department of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India have organised oilseed production programmes through the following schemes and projects :

- (1) Intensive oilseed Development Project.
- (2) Extension of oilseeds to new irrigated areas.
- (3) Development of sunflower.
- (4) Development of Soyabean.
- (5) Special Projects.
  - (a) Intensive Development of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat (1982-84).
  - (b) Soyabean Development in Madhya Pradesh (1981-85)

The objectives of these projects are as follows :—

- (i) National yield maximisation effort with an optimum blend of cash and non-cash inputs.
- (ii) Greater emphasis on the development of non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower.
- (iii) Increasing irrigated area under oilseed crops.
- (iv) Increased use of improved seeds, fertilizers adoption of timely plant protection measures, carrying out demonstrations and protection against fall in prices.

These programmes and projects are implemented in collaboration with the respective State Governments where oilseed crops are grown. By following these strategies, a peak level production of 121.94 lakh tonnes was achieved during 1981-82 which was 29% increase over the previous years production and the same is expected to be incurred further during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

माही बजाज सागर योजना के रिसने की जांच

\*271. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :  
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माही बजाज सागर प्रोजेक्ट से सिंचाई के लिए अब पानी उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब से उपलब्ध है;

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना के आरम्भ होते ही इससे पानी रिसना शुरू हो गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसका विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है और क्या सरकार का विचार बांध के दोषों की जांच करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (घ) राजस्थान में सिंचाई के लिए जल 1-11-1983 को छोड़ा गया था। जल छोड़ने के पश्चात् अन्तर्गृहीत संरचना के पेन-स्टाक कपाटों के गेट सीलों से पानी की कुछ रिसन होती देखी गई थी। इन पेनस्टाकों में बल्कि हैडों की व्यवस्था करके इस रिसन को बन्द कर दिया गया था और इस कारण कुछ दिनों तक इस प्रणाली को चालू नहीं रखा गया था। तथापि, उपलब्ध जल सप्लाई से आंशिक सिंचाई को बनाए रखा गया था। इस प्रणाली को 17-11-1983 से पुनः शुरू किया गया था। इस मामले में, किसी प्रकार की जांच-पड़ताल करवाना राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों की योजना को सुदृढ़ बनाना

\*273. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1985 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवा वर्ष घोषित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो युवा वर्ष की तैयारी के लिए पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों से देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों की योजना को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) सरकार ने देश में विभिन्न युवा कार्यक्रमों से सम्बन्धित योजना बनाने, उसकी समीक्षा करने तथा उन्हें तैयार करने जिसमें नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों की योजना को सुदृढ़ बनाना भी शामिल है, के लिए पहले ही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवा वर्ष पर एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन कर दिया है।

### कृषि विकास

\*274. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्पादकता वर्ष 1982 और नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए आरंभ किए गए ठोस कार्यक्रम (एक्षण प्रोग्राम) के अब तक उपलब्ध परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करने हेतु किस तंत्र का गठन किया गया है; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) उत्पादकता वर्ष 1982 तथा नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के विचार से शुरू किये गये कार्यकारी कार्यक्रम (एक्षण प्रोग्राम) के क्रियान्वयन के प्रबोधन के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर निम्नलिखित व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं :—

(1) केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कृषि तथा सहकारिता विभाग में प्रबोधन सेल स्थापित किया

गया है। यह सेल राज्य सरकारों से मासिक/त्रैमासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करता है।

(2) केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों के रूप में पदनामित किया गया है, जो उन्हें आवंटित किए गए राज्यों का दौरा करने के समय 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में दी गई कृषि संवंधी मर्दों तथा कृषि उत्पादन के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों की प्रगति की समीक्षा करते हैं और सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

(3) केन्द्र में कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग का सम्बन्धित तकनीकी प्रभाग, राज्यों से प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों के आधार पर प्रत्येक पखवाड़ में उक्त सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति की समीक्षा करते हैं।

(4) समय-समय पर राष्ट्रीय/क्षेत्रीय बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं, जिनमें राज्य सरकारों, कृषि वैज्ञानिकों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित संगठनों के परामर्श से उक्त सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति तथा समस्याओं की व्यापक समीक्षा की जाती है।

(5) सलाहकार (20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम) की अध्यक्षता में, योजना आयोग में एक प्रभाग है, जो सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों तथा राज्य सरकारों से सीधे प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों के आधार पर 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रबोधन करता है।

2. लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारों ने नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का निरीक्षण करने, मार्गदर्शन तथा प्रबोधन करने के लिए राज्य, प्रभाग, जिला तथा खण्ड स्तरों पर अन्तःविभागीय समितियां गठित की हैं। ये समितियां समय-समय पर अपनी बैठकें करती हैं।

गेहूं के लिए दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता में वृद्धि

\*275. श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :  
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या गेहूं के लिए दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता की राशि में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान वृद्धि किये जाने की आशा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी वृद्धि की जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) वृद्धि किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग) मुख्यतया भारी उठान होने के कारण, आशा है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान गेहूं की उपभोक्ता राजसहायता की कुल राशि में वृद्धि होगी। तथापि, वृद्धि की मात्रा का अनुमान विक्री से कुल प्राप्तियों, बसूली की लागत और वास्तविक उठान आदि जैसे विवरण उपलब्ध होने के बाद ही लगाया जा सकता है।

**Concept Evolved by IARI for Utilisation of Irrigation Potential in Command Area of Canal**

\*276. SHRI MADHAVP.AO SCINDIA :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Water Technology Centre (W.T.C.) of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has evolved a new concept for the utilisation of irrigation potential in the command area of the canal to ensure

proper distribution of irrigation water to the farmers ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take steps to implement that concept ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). On the basis of a case study of Mahi Right Bank Canal Command Area, Gujarat, Water Technology Centre of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, has formulated a number of recommendations for increasing irrigation efficiency. These recommendations have covered the action to be taken for structural improvements to an irrigation distribution system as also for the adoption of water management practices, which could lead to optimum production from irrigated land. It has been emphasised that irrigation system, planning and management should be treated as a multi-disciplinary programme. The recommendations formulated by the Water Technology Centre are not so much the evolution of any new concept, as the reiteration of requirements all along regarded as the necessary elements of a well managed irrigation system. The multi-disciplinary nature of irrigation management has already been recognised by Government in the concept of the Command Area Development Programme, which has been in operation since 1974-75 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**Inchampalli Irrigation Project**

\*277. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made in respect of Inchampalli Irrigation-cum-Hydro Electric Project in Mahadevpur in Karim Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, what are the details ;

(c) whether Central Government want to take up the construction of the said project ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b). Inchampalli multipurpose project is proposed to be taken up as a joint venture by the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a preliminary report of the project in May, 1980. For preparation of the detailed project report, necessary detailed surveys, investigation and studies have been taken up by the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The Centre is not aware of any specific surveys or studies completed so far by the concerned State Governments, since the report of the joint project is not yet furnished by any of the States.

(c) and (d). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are taken up for execution by the State Governments. The project has not been included in the Sixth Plan of the concerned States.

#### Decline in Milk Powder Production

\*278. **SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :**  
**SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANNAVATE :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's own milk powder production has been declining since the implementation of Operation Flood ;

(b) if so, what was the production in 1970 and what was the production at the end of October, 1983 ;

(c) what was the import of milk powder in 1962-63, 1972-73 and 1982-83 ; and

(d) what percentage of imported milk powder accounted for the total milk production before and after 1970 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI**

**YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) and (b). No, Sir. The indigenous production of milk powder has increased from about 6700 metric tonnes in 1970 to about 35000 metric tonnes in 1982.

(c) The import of skim milk powder during 1962-63, 1972-73 and 1982-83 is as under :

Year	Quantity in tonnes
1962-63	42,060.00
1972-73	39,587.56
1982-83*	37,572.528*

\*(Quantity imported by the Indian Dairy Corporation under Operation Flood II)

(d). The percentage of imported skim milk powder to the total milk production during 1969-70 and 1979-80 was 0.90% and 0.80% respectively. The average total solids of milk has been assumed at 13.5% while that of skim milk powder 96%.

लेवी चीनी का मूल्य

\*279. **श्री भीम सिंह :**

**श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने खुले बाजार में बिक्री हेतु चीनी के मूल्य की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह मूल्य क्या है और क्या चीनी उस मूल्य पर बाजार में बेची गई ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

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

सरकार केवल चीनी के अखिल भारत निकासी और अखिल भारत खुदरा लेवी मूल्य की ही घोषणा करती है और न कि मुक्त विक्री की चीनी के मूल्य की, जिसका हिसाब पूर्ति और मांग की बाजार-शक्तियों द्वारा लगाया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

#### Setting up of Landuse Boards in States and Central Landuse Commission

\*280. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Landuse Boards in the States and Central Landuse Commission were to be set up during the Sixth Plan in order to enable the farmers to optimise their income from small holdings, to give advice on landuse planning, and to bring about desired improvements in land and water management ;

(b) if so, have these Boards and Commission been set up and what have been the achievements thereof ; and

(c) the details of the Boards and Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Union Government addressed the States and Union Territories in 1974 for constituting State Land Use Board under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister with a view to keep continuous watch on the land management problems and to ensure that these problems receive adequate attention. As a result, all the States and six Union Territories have established State Land Use Board or some alternative body. The State Land Use Boards are expected to address themselves to the issue of optimising land uses according to the capability and socio-economic needs, adopt effective measures to protect good agricultural lands and provide directions for appropriate measures and review legislative and policy issues. All these aspects are aimed at improving the productivity of land and

socio-economic conditions of the farming community.

Summary details about the Boards and other related Committees, their activities and achievements, are laid on the Table of the Sabha (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7245/83).

A two-tier body, namely, National Land Board and National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission has been set up in February, 1983. The composition as well as role and functions of the National Board and the Commission are given in the Resolution No. 28-2/80-SC(T), dated the 26th February, 1983, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-7245/83).

The National Board and the Commission have been fully constituted by obtaining the nominations from the States and Union Territories and other non-official members.

#### Inclusion of Legal Advisers for the Post of Additional Secretary in I.C.A.R.

\*281. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Legal Advisers have been included as eligible candidates for the post of Additional Secretary by Indian Council of Agricultural Research by amending the recruitment rules in September, 1983 ;

(b) what are the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard ;

(c) whether instructions issued by the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs were taken into account by the Governing Body at the time of amending the rules ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take for any irregularity involved in the matter ?

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

(b) In April, 1978 when the recruitment rules for the post of Additional Secretary, were yet to be framed, the present Legal Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research represented that he might also be considered for promotion as Additional Secretary, ICAR along with the Under Secretaries of the Council. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms then advised that it would not in order to appoint the Legal Adviser to the post of Additional Secretary in the ICAR, as the duties of the Legal Adviser and of the Under Secretary are quite different and the former is not in the line of Promotion.

(c) The recruitment rules for any post in the ICAR are amended with the concurrence of the Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board and the approval of the Governing Body of the ICAR. The recommendations of the Governing Body are implemented with the approval of the President of ICAR Society. The same procedure has been adopted while amending the recruitment rules for the post of Additional Secretary, ICAR. This has been done to widen the scope of recruitment to these senior posts of the Council. As the ICAR is an autonomous society the advice of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is not mandatory. As such the views of the Department of Personnel were not necessary to be taken into account by the Governing Body at the time of amending the rules.

(d) Since no irregularity is involved, the question does not arise.

### सरदार सरोवर परियोजना के लिए बनाई गई विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशें

\*282. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक के सुझाव पर सरदार सरोवर परियोजना के लिए बनाई गई विशेषज्ञ समिति ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट कब दी थी और उसने इसके बारे में क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(ख) क्या विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा की गई सिफा-

रिशें को लागू करने के लिए कोई समय सीमा निश्चित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) विश्व बैंक द्वारा परियोजना के लिए ऋण देने के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं और क्या उसने ऋण के लिए कोई शर्त लगाने का सुझाव दिया है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) माननीय सदस्य संभवतः सरदार सरोवर बांध तथा विद्युत गृह के अभिकल्प के तकनीकी मूल्यांकन करने के लिए गुजरात सरकार द्वारा भारत सरकार के परामर्श से गठित किए गए बांध अभिकल्प तथा समीक्षा पैनल का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। इस पैनल को विश्व बैंक के सुझाव पर इसलिए गठित किया गया था कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उपलब्ध अद्यतन प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुसार सरदार सरोवर बांध आदि के अभिकल्प की एक स्वतंत्र विशेषज्ञ समूह द्वारा जांच कर ली जाए। बांध अभिकल्प सुरक्षा तथा समीक्षा पैनल ने बनाए गए अभिकल्पों को स्वीकार करते हुए अपनी रिपोर्ट गुजरात सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी है तथा कुछ अतिरिक्त अन्वेषणों तथा परीक्षणों की सिफारिश की है। गुजरात सरकार द्वारा इन्हें शीघ्र पूरा किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

विश्व बैंक द्वारा ऋण देने के लिए सिफारिशें करना इस पैनल का कार्य नहीं था। इसलिए पैनल द्वारा ऋण की शर्तों को लगाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Completion of Land Records

\*283. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the directive from Central Government to complete the land records, many States are not taking action for completing the records in time, with the result that many disputes especially in tribal areas in the country have remained unsettled.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and  
 (c) the steps Government of India propose to take to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). Preparation of land records which is a measure of land reforms, is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the national policy on land reforms, as propounded in the Five Year Plan documents is the result of the consensus of the States and the Centre. Under the Sixth Five Year Plan the States have been urged to take a systematic programme for compilation or updating, as the case may be, of land records.

Land records are fairly up-to-date in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal. In most of the States, records are updated through the annual crop register. However, the revisional survey and settlement operations are being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal under the Five Year Plans. Special provisions have been made in the tribal sub-plans of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram to carry out cadastral surveys on tribal areas on priority basis and prepare the record of rights.

Preparation and updating of land records is a continuous process in most areas of the country. In certain hilly and tribal areas where cadastral survey has been taken up for the first time, the process tends to be time consuming. The Government of India has been urging States to take all possible measures for their expeditious completion.

ग्रामीण जमीन के स्वामित्व का बदलता हुआ स्वरूप

3014. श्री रोत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन दशकों के दौरान ग्रामीण जमीन के स्वामित्व में परिवर्तन देखने में आया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि छोटे भूमि वालों की सम्पत्ति कम हो रही है और बड़े भूमि वालों के पास सम्पत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या नीचे लिखे आंकड़े सही हैं—निम्नतम स्तर के 10 प्रतिशत के पास 1961 में 3.1 प्रतिशत और 1971 में 1.5 प्रतिशत; ग्रामीण सम्पत्ति थी इससे ऊपर के स्तर के 30 प्रतिशत के पास 1961 में 10.3 प्रतिशत; तथा 1971 में 8.5 प्रतिशत; ग्रामीण सम्पत्ति थी, बीच में स्तर के 30 प्रतिशत के पास 1961 में 18.6 प्रतिशत; और 1971 में 15.0 प्रतिशत; ग्रामीण सम्पत्ति थी तथा उच्चतम स्तर के 30 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों के पास 1961 में 68 प्रतिशत; तथा 1971 में 75 प्रतिशत; ग्रामीण सम्पत्ति थी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इसे बदलने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो सही स्थिति क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ङ) अखिल भारत ऋण तथा निवेश सर्वेक्षण, 1971-72 जिसके अन्तर्गत 30 जून, 1971 को देश में ग्रामीण परिवारों की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा देयताओं का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, के अनुसार उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों जहां अधिकांश जनसंख्या रहती है, में परिसम्पत्तियों का वितरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

(प्रतिशत)

क्रम सं०	निम्नलिखित का परिसम्पत्तियों में प्रतिशत अंश	1961	1971
1.	निम्नतम 10 प्रतिशत	0.1	0.1
2.	निम्नतम 30 प्रतिशत	2.5	2.0
3.	उच्चतम 30 प्रतिशत	79.0	89.9
4.	उच्चतम 10 प्रतिशत	51.4	51.0

आयोजना पद्धति में शामिल किए गए सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्य से ग्रामीण विकास तथा अन्य उपायों का निर्माण हुआ है ताकि समाज के निर्धनतम वर्गों के रहन-सहन के स्तर में सुधार किया जा सके और परिसम्पत्तियों के वितरण में असमानताओं को कम किया जा सके।

#### Price rise in Essential Commodities

3015. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of the commodities are increasing by 20 to 25 per cent every year and the consumer price index is running, if so, the percentage of consumer price index rose annually during the last three years ; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to check the prices of essential commodities from further rise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The prices of essential commodities are not increasing by 20% to 25% every year. The annual increase in the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers during the past three years in the month of September is indicated below :

Percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers over the year

September, 1983	13.3%
September, 1982	7.2%
September, 1981	13.4%

(b) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of various commodities. The Public Distribution System is being expanded. Some commodities are being imported. The export of essential commodities is regulated. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

#### Request made for Financial Relief by Government of Karnataka

3016. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received any request from Government of Karnataka for providing financial relief to the State consequent upon the destruction of rubber, cardamom, coffee and tea plantations and coconut trees due to unprecedented drought in that State ;

(b) if so, the quantum of relief requested for ; and

(c) the steps Central have taken to provide financial relief and how much has already been sanctioned for the purpose ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) The Government of Karnataka have not requested for any Central assistance for Post-Monsoon drought in the State.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

#### Import of vegetable oil

**3017. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quantity and quality of vegetable oil likely to be imported during the current year to meet the demand of the country and the amount likely to be spent ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** The quantum of vegetable oils to be imported each year is decided by the Government from time to time taking into consideration factors such as demand for and production of indigenous oils in the country, price trend in national and international markets and availability of foreign exchange etc. The oils imported are soya-bean oil, neutralised palm oil, RBD palm oil, RBD palmolein and Rapeseed oil. The quality of the oils is certified to be fit for human consumption both at the port of embarkation and the port of disembarkation by the competent authorities. A total quantity of 7.84 lakh MT was imported at a cost of Rs. 357.13 crores during the period April, 1983 to October, 1983.

#### Supply of Drinking Water to Problem Villages

**3019. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the target set for the supply of drinking water to problem villages during the current year i.e. 1983-84 and Progress made in the first six months ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** The target for the year 1983-84 envisages a coverage of 48846 problem villages. On the basis of the available information, 17612 problem villages have been covered till the end of September, 1983 during the financial year, 1983-84.

#### Show-cause Notices to Defaulters of FPO

**3020. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :**  
**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4453 on 22 August, 1983 regarding mechanism for enforcing F.P.O. and state :

(a) the particulars and addresses of 291 FPO licences along with names of soft drinks manufactured by each who have been asked to explain why action should not be taken against them for violating clause 11(3) of FPO 1955 also indicating the date/number of show cause notice to each and lay a copy of the show cause notice on the Table of the House ;

(b) the reaction/reply of each of these manufacturers till date to the show cause notice served upon them ; and

(c) the action taken by Director (Fruit and Vegetable Preservation) and Deputy Directors against each of the manufacturers who have not followed provision of clause 11(3) of FPO ?

#### THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND

**IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) The desired information is given in the enclosed statement. A copy of the show-cause notice issued to the licensees is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No LT 7246/83).

(b) The replies are broadly as follows. Some licensees have stated that they do no publicity or advertisement or that this aspect is handled by their principals. Some others have claimed that they are complying with the requirements of Fruit Products Order, 1955. In some cases, the licensees have contended that this requirement is not in consonance with the provision of that Order or that since this requirement would amount to negative publicity, it should not be insisted upon. Some replies are still awaited.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

#### **Steps to Check Soil Erosion and Land Degradation**

**3021. SHRI AJIT BAG :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to check the soil erosion and land degradation during the last 5 years ; and

(b) the results achieved so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) During the last five years, a number of Soil Conservation Programmes have been taken up under State and Central Sector for checking Soil erosion and land degradation. During the VIth Plan the thrust continues to be in the State Sector on treating both agricultural and non-agricultural lands with various Soil Conservation measures on watershed basis. Central support is being extended through the following Schemes :

- (i) Soil Conservation in the 28 catchments spread over 17 States and one Union Territory.
- (ii) Integrated Watershed Management in

the catchments of 8 flood prone Rivers located in 7 States and one Union Territory.

- (iii) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in 11 Himalayan States and Union Territories.
- (iv) Social Forestry including Fuel-wood plantations in 157 selected districts.
- (v) Drought prone area Development programme in 69 districts in 13 States.
- (vi) Desert development programme in three States.
- (vii) Control of shifting cultivation in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
- (viii) Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation in Union Territories.

The National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission has also been constituted for providing continuously, professional advice to the Government regarding policy planning, coordination and monitoring of all issues concerning the health and scientific management of the country's land resources.

(b) During the last 5 years, an area of 6.45 million hectares has been treated with various soil conservation measures under these schemes.

#### **Cost of Resettlement of Displaced Persons of Narmada Valley**

**3022. SHRI A.K. ROY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the cost of resettlement of the people displaced in the Narmada Valley Project, with the State-wise break up ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the cost of resettlement of the displaced persons for area coming under submergence due to construction of Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada river in Gujarat. The total cost

of acquisition and rehabilitation measures have been reported to be Rs. 100.28 crores with break-up as given below :

State	Rs. crores
Gujarat	3.69
Madhya Pradesh	70.96
Maharashtra	25.63
Total	100.28

**Protocols on Exchange of seeds signed with other Countries**

3023. SHRI G.V. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any protocols have been signed between India and some foreign countries over the exchange of seeds ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the effect of such exchange of seeds on the increase of food production in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Department of Agricultural Research and Education have protocols/Agreements with some foreign countries like the USSR for cooperation in the field of agricultural research. Under these agreements, provision *inter alia* exists for exchange of seed samples also. The procurement and supply of seed samples to and from the foreign countries are looked after by the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.

(c) The exchange of seed samples is meant for experimental purposes and if the foreign varieties of its crosses are found superior and high yielding, they are considered for adoption in Indian conditions. The ultimate goal is to achieve higher yields which

in turn will mean increase of food production in the country.

**Amount spent on Irrigation Schemes**

3024. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent so far on major and medium irrigation schemes in the country ; and

(b) the extent to which the area under irrigation has increased in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 11,674 crores has been spent upto March 1983 on major and medium schemes in the country, since development under Five Year Plans was undertaken.

(b) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the estimated increase in area under irrigation due to medium and major schemes taken up during the Plans, upto March, 1983*

S.No.	State/Union Territories	Extent of increase in area irrigated in 000 ha.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1130
2.	Assam	85
3.	Bihar	1573
4.	Gujarat	665
5.	Haryana	1254
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	80
8.	Karnataka	853
9.	Kerala	323

1	2	3
10. Madhya Pradesh		694
11. Maharashtra		534
12. Manipur		16
13. Meghalaya		—
14. Nagaland		—
15. Orissa		1066
16. Punjab		1199
17. Rajasthan		1102
18. Sikkim		—
19. Tamil Nadu		307
20. Tripura		—
21. Uttar Pradesh		2737
22. West Bengal		993
Sub-Total States		14614
Union Territories		13
Total States and UTs		14627

फारेस्ट रेन्जर कालेज, चिकाल्दा, महाराष्ट्र

3025. डा० प्रताप बाघ : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक फारेस्ट रेन्जर कालेज, चिकाल्दा, महाराष्ट्र में चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है; और

(ग) भविष्य में इसके विस्तार का क्या कार्यक्रम है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकाना) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

#### Proposal to Declare Agriculture as Industry

3026. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to declare agriculture as an industry ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Introduction of Rural Development Training Programme

3027. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce Rural Development Training Programme in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the said training programme ;

(c) when it is likely to start ; and

(d) how it will benefit the rural masses ?

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

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

#### Progress of Land Reforms in States

3028. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether performance of State Governments in implementing land reform measures has been reviewed ;

(b) if so, the performance of different States in this regard in last three years ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :** (a) to (c). The performance of the states in regard to the implementation of the land reforms measures is reviewed from time to time. The implementation of land ceiling measures, which is an item of the 20 Point Programme, is monitored regularly. Consultations with the representatives of the States also take place from time to time. A conference of the Revenue Ministers who held in September, 1982. Letters to the Chief Ministers have been addressed from time to time by the Minister of Rural Development. According to the latest compilation, between March, 1980 and November, 1983 nearly 3 lakh 63 thousand acres of land, taken over under the revised ceiling laws, have been distributed.

**Violation of Master Plan in Kirti Nagar, Delhi**

3029. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some promoters/builders in Delhi violated the Master Plan and Zonal Plans by constructing flats and markets in contravention of the layout plans ;

(b) whether the residents of Kirti Nagar in West Delhi brought to the notice of the authorities concerned a massive construction of a market on a residential plot in Block No. N, Plot No. 104; and

(c) action taken by Government to stop this violation as the construction of a market will be a constant nuisance to the residents of that block ?

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

(a) to (c). Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that they had sanctioned a residential building plan for Plot No. N-104, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi. During the course of construction of basement, it was reported to M.C.D. that a shopping centre was under construction on this plot. M.C.D. accordingly issued a show-cause notice under Section 338 of DMC Act to the builder.

The builder has since given an undertaking that he will construct the building as per sanctioned plan and building bye-laws and will not use the building for commercial purposes.

**Increase in Area under Irrigation under 20-Point Programme**

3030. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARSAR :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the progress made in the field of irrigation and the consequent increase in the area under irrigation after the inclusion of irrigation in the new 20-Point Programme ;

(b) if so, the increase in this area in each of the States/Union Territories after 14-1-1981, the day new 20-Point Programme was launched till 14-1-1983 (i.e. in two years) ; and

(c) whether any further increase is contemplated in this regard and the targets for each State/Union Territory as also the financial outlay earmarked for this purpose in the current annual plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b). Figures of annual irrigation potential created are reported for the year ending June. Figures of additional irrigation potential during the period of three years ending June 1983 are shown in the Statement-I.

(c) The target of potential creation during the current year 1983-84 and the financial outlay is shown in the Statement-II.

## Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State	Irrigation potential during 1980-83 ('000 ha.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	452.50
2.	Assam	85.00
3.	Bihar	735.00
4.	Gujarat	175.00
5.	Haryana	185.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21.70
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.78
8.	Karnataka	196.40
9.	Kerala	87.40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	463.00
11.	Maharashtra	452.00
12.	Manipur	25.00
13.	Meghalaya	7.60
14.	Nagaland	7.69
15.	Orissa	285.00
16.	Punjab	231.40
17.	Rajasthan	223.15
18.	Sikkim	2.75
19.	Tamil Nadu	119.22
20.	Tripura	3.40
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2797.00
22.	West Bengal	215.22
Sub-Total States		6812.11
Union Territories		12.21
Grand Total		6824.32

## Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Target of potential ('000 ha)	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.00	142.00
2.	Assam	41.00	28.50
3.	Bihar	342.00	209.00
4.	Gujarat	122.00	235.75
5.	Haryana	65.00	87.66
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	7.80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.00	18.57
8.	Karnataka	96.00	107.69
9.	Kerala	58.00	66.70
10.	Madhya Pradesh	180.00	211.17
11.	Maharashtra	200.00	341.39
12.	Manipur	8.00	9.25
13.	Meghalaya	2.00	1.55
14.	Nagaland	2.00	2.00
15.	Orissa	98.00	98.50
16.	Punjab	99.00	45.70
17.	Rajasthan	141.00	83.45
18.	Sikkim	1.00	1.25
19.	Tamil Nadu	44.00	58.37
20.	Tripura	1.00	7.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	661.00	248.47
22.	West Bengal	63.00	51.03
Sub-Total States		2362.00	2062.10
Central Sector		—	28.20
Union Territories		8.00	23.09
Grand Total		2370.00	2113.39

**Provision of Safe Drinking Water to the Problem Villages**

**3031. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**  
**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-**  
**PAYEE :**

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

(a) how many problem villages were provided safe drinking water in various States during the three years 1980 to 1983 and also during the three years' 1977 to 1980 and what was the expenditure incurred in each one of the periods ;

(b) how many more problem villages are estimated to be covered in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan and how much balance is likely to be spilled over to the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) names of States where funds in this regard were not fully utilised during the past 3 years ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :**  
 (a) As in Statements-I to IV laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7247/83).

(b) After a coverage of 101659 problem villages during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan, the target for 1983-84 is 48846 problem villages, and the balance number of problem villages as on 1.4.1984 is 82998. As far as the spill over of problem villages to the Seventh Plan is concerned, the final and correct assessment can only be made after the appraisal at the end of the Sixth Plan.

(c) The information regarding the Accelerated Water Supply Programme is in Statement IV laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 7247/83).

**Provision of subsidy to Karnataka for Housing Schemes for Plantation Workers**

**3032. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :**  
 Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to give subsidy for housing schemes for plantation workers to Karnataka ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Under the Central Sector Scheme of Subsidised Housing for Plantation Workers, the Government of Karnataka has been sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs as subsidy during the Year 1983-84.

**Works Undertaken under Denida Chroner for Welfare of Fishermen in Karnataka**

**3033. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the works undertaken under Denida Chroner available for the welfare projects of the traditional fisherman of Denida Tadari (Karnataka) ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** Major components of the Indo-Danish Fisheries Project at Tadri in Karnataka are : construction of a fishing harbour ; shore facilities ; fishing vessels ; and a housing colony for fishermen.

**Rent Control Cases in Delhi Courts**

**3034. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :**  
**SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1294 on 1 August, 1983 regarding rent control cases in Delhi and state :

(a) the number of cases pending in Courts of Delhi Rent Control Tribunal, Rent Controller and Additional Rent Controllers and the rate of the disposal of cases in each court and the comparable figures for any of the years following the implementation of Delhi Rent Control Act ;

(b) the number of Rent Control cases pending in Delhi High Court along with

comparable figures for any of the years following the implementation of the Act ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of judicial officers or rationalise the procedure for quick disposal of Rent Control Cases ; and

(d) whether Government have finalised amendments to Delhi Rent Control Act ?

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

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

(b) (i) Cases pending as on 30-9-83 —1181

Cases pending year ending 1981 —250

(c) The High Court of Delhi has stated that the number of Rent/Addl. Rent Controllers have already been increased from 7 to 9 and the name of one more officer has been notified.

(d) No, Sir.

fixed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether these mills are making huge profits by selling the wheat products in the open market at their own prices ; and

(d) how maida and suji resulting from grinding done for Government and the Defence Services are disposed of by these mills and what check is exercised by Government in this behalf ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) The quantities of wheat allotted by the Central Government to the roller flour mills in Haryana, Punjab, U.P., and Rajasthan, during 1983 is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Wheat was allotted at Rs. 185/- per quintal from 1.1.1983 to 14.4.1983, and at Rs. 208/- per quintal from 15.4.1983 onwards. The State Governments are exercising price and distribution control on wheat products produced by the roller flour mills in their State. The maximum ex-mill prices of wheat products manufactured by the roller flour mills out of wheat supplied by the Government are fixed by the State Govts., as per guidelines issued by this Department after allowing them a reasonable milling margin, ranging from Rs. 16.50 to Rs. 19.00 per quintal. The products produced by the mills have to be disposed of at the prices so fixed by the State Governments. The quantities of wheat products remaining after meeting requirements of public distribution system and bulk consumers are allowed to be sold by the mills in the open market at the prices fixed by the State Governments.

**Supply of Wheat to RFM of Haryana, Punjab, U.P. and existing Price Control over them**

**3035. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of wheat allotted to the flour mills for grinding purposes and free sale of atta and other residuary products like suji, maida etc. in Haryana, Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan during the current year ;

(b) the price at which allotted and whether the mills are free to sell these products at their own price or some margin of profit for milling and free sale of maida and suji.

(d) Grinding by roller flour mills on Government and/or Defence Services account is done as per their requirements. The products so produced are to be completely taken back by them.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the allotment of wheat by Central Government to the State Governments of Haryana, Punjab, U.P., and Rajasthan out of the Central Pool on roller flour mills account during January 83 to December, 83*

economic liability of the projects some suggestions such as lining of the smaller irrigation channels, save losses, providing additional regulation structures, adoption of warabandi system where it does not exist emerge. These are examined by the State on merits and adopted where feasible.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Quantity of wheat allotted
1.	Haryana	88,600 M.T.
2.	Punjab	2,05,000 M.T.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3,63,000 M.T.
4.	Rajasthan	25,000 M.T.

**Suggestions from World Bank of India's Irrigation Investment**

3036. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has made some suggestions on India's irrigation investment whereby it can do much to increase the present low returns from her massive investments ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) whether these have been examined by Government and if so, their reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) to (c). The World Bank gives credit/loan assistance for irrigation projects in India under various credit/loan agreements. These are related to specific irrigation projects or a group of projects in a State. While examining the

**Drought Resistance Varieties of Wheat and other Crops**

3037. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether some scientists have worked on the development of drought resistance varieties of wheat and other crops ;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the varieties which found wide acceptance in the country ; and

(c) the sources of supply of seeds of such varieties ?

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

(b) Since nearly 72% of the total cultivated area of India is rainfed, due emphasis has been given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Agricultural Universities to develop suitable varieties for these areas. All the crop improvement projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have a component in their programmes to produce varieties and production and protection technology for rainfed agriculture. A fulpledged coordinated project viz., All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture has also been in operation to cater to the needs of dryland agriculture.

Based on the work done on different crops, over a period of time, a number of varieties of different crops have been developed as listed below, which are suitable for dryland agriculture :

Crops	Names of varieties
Rice	MW-10, Pallavi, Rasi, Akashi, Kiran CR 143-2-2, Bala, Sattari, Narendra-1.
Wheat	C 306, IWP 72, WL 410, Meghdoot, Sujata, Kalyan Sona, Pratap, Narbada 4, Narbada 112, NI 747-19, NI 5439, HW 657, A 9-30-1.
Maize	Ganga Safed 2.
Sorghum	Swarna, CSH-1, CSH-5, SPV-86, CSH-8R, CSH-7R, CSH-6.
Bajra	BJ 10 <sup>4</sup> , HB-3, HB-5.
Barley	RS-6, Vijaya, C-138, Ratna, Jyoti.
<b>Pulses</b>	
Red-gram	T-21, Prabhat, Pusa Agati, Hy 3C.
Black-gram	T-9, No. 48.
Green-gram	ML-5, PS-16, Jalgaon 787, S-8.
Gram	Chaffa, N-59, C-214, C-235, H-208.
Cowpea	C-152, FS-68.
<b>Oilseeds</b>	
Sesamum	N-62-34, KN 96-1, T-13
Soyabean	Bragg, Ankur, JS-2, JS-72-44.
Groundnut	Jyoti, J-11, M-13, TMV-7, TMV-2, Kadri-2, DH-3-32, AK-12-24, JL-24.
Mustard	Varuna, RL-18, Prakash.
Sunflower	EC 68414, EC 68415, Morden.
Safflower	EB 7.
Castor	Aruna, Bhagya.
Cotton	Laxmi, Hy-4, Hy-5, SRT-1, DS-56, LRA-5116, Khandwa-2.
Jute	JRO 524.

(c) Seed of these varieties can be had from the National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India, States Seeds Corporations, Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutions like Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The Project Directors and Project Coordinators of the respective crops can also arrange supply.

**Grant to Himachal Pradesh and J and K to Meet Inclement Weather Conditions**

3038. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of money sanctioned as grants to Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir States to eradicate benefit effects arising out of hailstorms, prolonged and incessant rains and bad weather conditions during the year commencing from 1 January, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : A ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 587.22 lakh was sanctioned to Govt. of Himachal Pradesh in August, 1983 for meeting the situation caused by excessive rains and hailstorm during April-May 1983. The State Government had submitted another memorandum in October, 1983 seeking Central assistance for Heavy rains/Floods during August-September, 1983. This request is under processing.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir submitted a Memorandum on 1.11.83 seeking Central assistance for excessive rains, Hailstorm, late snowfall, drought etc. which occurred during the year 1982. This is being processed.

**Kalpong Dam, North Andaman**

3039. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of Kalpong dam in Diglipur, North Andaman, was under consideration by his Ministry for a number of years ; and

(b) if so, action taken for construction

of the dam to extend irrigation facilities in North Andaman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The project originally envisaged construction of a dam across Kalpong river 16 kms. upstream of Diglipur to generate firm power of 940 kw. with incidental irrigation of 400 ha. of land. Since the cost was considered high, the scheme has been modified by Central Electricity authority to generate only firm power. The modified Hydel project envisages installation of 3 units of 1750 kw. each and would give firm benefits of 10.71 GWH per annum. The cost estimates of the modified hydel project have been updated by the CEA and forwarded to Central Water Commission for compilation of the updated project report.

The possibility of utilising the releases from the power station for irrigation in the lower reaches of the river are also being explored.

**शहरी आवासीय क्षेत्रों के लिए अर्जित कृषि तथा गैर-कृषि भूमि**

3040. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरी आवासीय क्षेत्रों या औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की स्थापना के लिए 1960 से अब तक कितने एकड़ कृषि तथा गैर कृषि भूमि अर्जित की गयी ; और

(ख) क्या शहरी आवासीय क्षेत्रों या औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए अर्जित बंजर तथा ऊबड़-खाबड़ जमीन को ठीक करके बनाई गई कृषि भूमि की मात्रा कृषि भूमि की मात्रा की तुलना में बहुत कम है, और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यीरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकाना) : (क) और (ख) देश के भूमि उपयोग सम्बन्धी आंकड़े एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं और उनकी रिपोर्ट 9 तरह के वर्गीकरण में दी जा रही है।

1961-62 और 1978-79 को विभिन्न भूमि उपयोग वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रों का वितरण संलग्न विवरण (अनुबन्ध) में दिया गया है। व्यौरों से पता चलता है कि एक भूमि उपयोग वर्ग से दूसरे वर्ग में क्षेत्रों की तबदीली होती है। निवल बोये गये क्षेत्र, बन तथा गैर-कृषि उपयोग में लाई गई भूमि के वर्गों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। समग्र देश के लिये तथापि विशिष्ट सर्वेक्षणों अध्ययनों के न होने पर यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कितनी सीमा तक अच्छी खेती वाली भूमि गैर-कृषि उपयोगों में बदल दी गई है।

शहरी आवासीय क्षेत्रों अथवा औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के लिये भूमि की लगातार आवश्यकता होने की वृद्धि से जहां संभव हो सकता है, कृषि भूमि को अन्य उपयोग में लाने से बचने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किये जाते हैं। हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादन के लिये अधिक से अधिक भूमि के संरक्षण करने और गैर-कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये इसके उपयोग की अनुमति न देने के लिए अत्यधिक ध्यान देने और इस मामले में उपर्युक्त कार्यवाई करने की आवश्यकता पर पुनः अनुरोध किया गया है।

### विवरण

विभिन्न भूमि उपयोग वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रों के बंटवारे को दर्शने वाला विवरण

(क्षेत्र—दस लाख हैक्टेएकर में)

भू-वर्ग	1961-62	1978-79	वृद्धि	लास
1	2	3	4	5
1. भौगोलिक क्षेत्र		328,78		
2. भू-उपयोग के लिये सांख्यिकी रिपोर्ट से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र	299,15	304,68	5,53	—
1. बन	54,19	67,44	13,25	—
2. खेती के लिये उपलब्ध नहीं है	50,72	39,30	—	11,42
(क) तथा (ख)				
(क) गैर-कृषि उपयोग में लाई गई भूमि	14,79	17,80	3,01	—
(ख) बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि	35,92	21,50	—	14,42
3. परतीभूमि को कोड़कर अन्य अकृष्य भूमि (क, ख, ग)	37,21	33,01	—	4,20
(क) स्थायी चरागाह	14,08	12,15	—	1,93

1

2

3

4

5

(ख) चिविध वृक्ष फसलों और ज्ञाहियों के अन्त- गंत भूमि, जो शुद्ध बोये गये क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं की गई है।	4,50	3,91	—	0,59
(ग) कृषि योग्य ब्रंजर भूमि	18,63	16,95	—	1,68
4. परती भूमि (क तथा ख)	21,66	21,99	0,36	—
(क) वर्तमान परती भूमि के अलावा अन्य परती भूमि	10,48	9,55	—	0,93
(ख) वर्तमान परती भूमि	11,15	12,44	1,29	—
5. बोया गया शुद्ध क्षेत्र	135,40	142,94	7,54	—

सरसों के तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3041. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया: क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरसों के तेल के मूल्यों में तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या सरसों का तेल 20 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर से बेचा जा रहा है और व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में इसका मूल्य और बढ़ने के संकेत हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उचित दर पर सरसों का तेल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान सरसों के तेल के मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) नवम्बर, 1983 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में विभिन्न केन्द्रों में सरसों के तेल के मूल्य, आमतौर पर 17/रु से 22/रु प्रति किग्रा० के बीच थे। सरकार खाद्य तेलों, जिसमें सरसों का तेल भी शामिल है, के मूल्यों तथा उपलभ्यता पर निगरानी रख रही है।

(ग) तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा जहाँ तक सम्भव हो तेलों के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोतों का उपयोग करने के लिए उपाय किये जा रहे हैं, ताकि खाद्य तेलों की सांग तथा आपूर्ति के बीच के अन्तर

को कम किया जा सके। खाद्य तेलों के आयात को जारी रखा जा रहा है। राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरित करने के लिए, आयातित खाद्य तेलों का आवंटन, गत वर्ष की तुलना में काफी अधिक किया जा रहा है। अक्तूबर, नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1983 के दौरान राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए 2.18 लाख मी० टन आयातित खाद्य तेलों का आवंटन किया गया है, जबकि 1982 के इन्हीं तीन महीनों के दौरान 1.33 लाख मी० टन आयातित खाद्य तेल आवंटित किये गये थे। इस प्रकार इसमें 64 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है।

**भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के माध्यम से मिनीकिटों का वितरण**

3042. श्री छोतू भाई गामित : क्या कृषि

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के माध्यम से राज्यों में किसानों को मिनीकिट वितरित किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गुजरात में प्रदान की गई इस सहायता का व्योरा क्या है?

**कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :** (क) जी नहीं, तथापि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने निम्नलिखित राज्यों में, जहां भारतीय उर्वरक निगम अपने उत्पादों का विपणन कर रहा है, किसानों को अपने निजी मिनीकिट वितरित किए हैं:—

(मोटरी टन)

राज्य	यूरिया	अमोनियम सल्फेट	टी०एस०पी०
उत्तर प्रदेश	10	—	—
आंध्र प्रदेश	9.8	—	9.3
मध्य प्रदेश	6.2	—	0.2
उड़ीसा	—	25	—
बिहार	—	—	25
पश्चिम बंगाल	5	—	5
योग	31	25	40

(ख) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने गुजरात राज्य में कोई मिनीकिट वितरित नहीं किए हैं क्योंकि

वह उस राज्य में अपने उत्पादों का विपणन नहीं कर रहा है।

**Committee on Exploitation of Timber in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

3043. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the date when Government appointed a Committee to examine the exploitation of timber in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) whether it has submitted its report ; and

(c) the recommendations thereof and Government's reaction of each one of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 9th December, 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main recommendations of the Committee are at statement.

The majority of recommendations made by the Committee run counter to Government's basic policy and therefore, no action is proposed to be taken thereon.

**Statement**

*Recommendations of the Committee*

The present system of working by Industries may continue for a period of 6 years beyond 1986. The Department/Corporation as usual should work in the coupes other than those allotted to the local industries. A review of the working of the coupes by Industries should be made after 6 years from 1986.

2. There should be adequate safeguards for protecting of minimum wages and facilities for labourers employed in forest by the industries.

3. A detailed study should be undertaken of the non-commercial species in the next 3 years with a view to find out their industrial unutility.

4. The local industries should take a fixed quantity of the total supply of timber from the so-called non-commercial species to reduce pressure on high demand species and for fuller utilisation of the available raw material.

5. For maximum utilisation of timber the mid-girth of ply-wood and match-wood logs and length of logs should be reduced.

6. In the areas leased out to the local industries, the Forest Department should take-over all the timber not required by Industries and sell the same in the manner considered best.

7. It should be the responsibility of the Forest Department to ensure timely and total generation of the areas worked by the Department, Corporation or the local industries and enforce prescription of Working Plans/Project Reports.

8. Forest Corporation should prepare a Working Plan for Little Andaman.

9. A vast area has been kept as reserve for Jarwas in South and Middle Andaman Islands. The Administration may remove mature and over-matured trees and regenerate the removed crop.

**Allocation of funds to Andhra Pradesh under NREP**

3044. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have released the amount to Andhra Pradesh under National Rural Employment Programme ; and

(b) if so, amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh during the year 1983-84 and the guidelines issued to State Government for implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 1990.00 lakhs has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh as Central

assistance for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1983-84. Out of this an amount of Rs. 973.825 lakhs has been released for the first half of the year. Guidelines for implementation of the programme in Andhra Pradesh are the same as for the other States in the country.

#### BICP's Levy Price Formula

3045. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has submitted a report to Government about a change in the Levy Price Formula ;

(b) if so, what are the precise recommendations made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in regard to this point ;

(c) whether before taking any decision on this issue, Government would consider the desirability of consulting the sugar organisations like National Sugar Fédération, State Sugar Federation, ISMA, etc. ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

(a) and (b). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had been entrusted with the job of carrying out fresh cost investigations in the sugar industry from the Sugar Year 1983-84 onwards. The fixation of levy sugar price has also been one of the terms of reference assigned to the Bureau. The recommendations of the Bureau have been received and are under examination of the Government.

(c) and (d). Sugar Organisations like the National Sugar Federation, Indian Sugar Manufacturers Association, etc. had been afforded the fullest opportunity to present their view point before the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and further the Bureau has presumably submitted its Report after due consultation with these various

Organisations and after taking into account their view points etc. The question of further consultation, therefore, should not arise in this regard.

#### Loss of Crops by Rains

3046. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made to know the quantum of damage caused to rain-hit crops in different States ; and

(b) what steps have been taken to save the crops from damage due to rains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The total cropped area affected by floods/cyclone, in varying degrees, during the current year is reported to be 76.96 lakh hectares.

(b) Suitable assistance in the form of agricultural subsidy is sanctioned to enable the farmers to take up alternative/subsequent crop as well as for rejuvenation of partially damaged crops to small and marginal farmers and cultivators belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

#### Economic Development of Rural Poor Schemes in Orissa

3047. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the various districts in Orissa where Economic Development of Rural Poor Scheme have been implemented ;

(b) the amount allocated to and released by the State of Orissa in last two years for implementing the EDRP schemes ;

(c) whether such scheme has been implemented in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the areas of that district covered under the above programme so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :** (a) to (d). The scheme of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP) is State Sector Scheme. No funds are provided for this by the Government of India. The Government of India do not also monitor this scheme.

#### Defects in the Building of C.W.C. Delhi

3048. **SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of the building of Central Warehousing Corporation, Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi ;

(b) who was the designer and architect concerned ;

(c) whether the planner of this building did not make any provision for western style bathrooms for the use of the handicapped persons ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether in the absence of any such bathrooms, this category of persons are being put to considerable inconvenience ; and

(f) whether atleast one such bathroom will be provided by converting one of the existing Indian style bathrooms to meet the needs of this class of unfortunate disabled persons ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) The total expenditure incurred on the construction of the building of Central Warehousing Corporation at 4/1, Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi was Rs 63.20 lakhs.

(b) M/s I. Rai and Bali, 10 Jor Bagh

Market, New Delhi were the designers and architects of the building.

(c) and (d). The building has some western style bath-rooms but these are attached to the rooms used by senior officers. Western style sanitary fittings were not provided in the common bath-rooms in the building, as it was felt that the employees generally would find it more convenient to use Indian style bath-rooms.

(e) The Central Warehousing Corporation has not received any representation from any handicapped employee at the Head Office about the inconvenience caused on this account.

(f) The Corporation proposes to convert one of the Indian style bathrooms suitably for the convenience of the disabled employees.

#### Amendment of Tenancy Act

3049. **SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tenant loses his tenancy rights as soon as the building in which he was a tenant is demolished by the civic body considering the same as dangerous and the tenant taking up his business else-where since the demolished building has not been constructed by its owner ;

(b) if not, reasons thereof keeping in view the fact that when a striking employee loses his right of employment if he takes up employment somewhere else during the period of strike/lock up ; and

(c) do Government propose to amend the Tenancy Act, if it be otherwise ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** According to the Delhi Administration answer to the question is as follows : (a) No, Sir:

(b) and (c). The tenant is forced to vacate the premises for reasons beyond his control and therefore he is allowed the first option to be placed in occupation of the premises so repaired/reconstructed.

**ICAR Scientists Nominated for International Genetics Congress**

**3050. SHRI B.D. SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 991 on 21 November, 1983 regarding ICAR scientists nominated for International Genetics Congress and state :

(a) reasons for nominating 94 scientists from IARI but not even one from IVRI ;

(b) details of criteria used for choosing scientists for nomination, institute-wise ;

(c) particulars of Director ICAR Goat Institute and of each scientist from Goat Institute nominated for Genetics Congress participation with relationship, if any with Goat Institute Director and date of deposit of participation fee for each with conference Secretariat ;

(d) particulars of nominated scientists, institute-wise, and whether nominated by respective Institute Director of ICAR headquarters ; and

(e) total number of scientists in position in Goat Institute and NDRI, separately as on 21st November, 1983 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) and (b). For the XV International Genetics Congress scheduled for December 12-21, 1983, the recommendations of the Directors of the ICAR Institutes, Project Directors, Project Coordinators as well as the Deputy Director Generals located at ICAR Headquarters were invited. The nominations received were scrutinised at the appropriate level and finalised keeping in view various relevant factors such as whether (a) the scientist is presenting a paper in the Congress or (b) he is one of the office bearers or selected to act as Chairman or Rapporteur

of a particular Session or (c) he is otherwise considered eligible to participate in the Congress in the light of his field of work, and level of experience quality of contribution, etc.

Some nominations were received from Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar but none of them has indicated that he is chairing or addressing any Session. No justification was also given by the Institute in support of the nominations proposed. Hence none of them could be sponsored.

(c) Dr. P.N. Bhat is the Director of the Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom and besides the Director the names of the three other scientists nominated from this Institute are :—

1. Dr. (Mrs.) P.P. Bhat, S-3
2. Dr. B.U. Khan, S-3
3. Dr. B. Prakash, S-1.

Of the above mentioned three scientists, only one scientist namely Dr. (Mrs.) P.P. Bhat is related to the Director of the Institute. The date of deposit of registration fee for each of the above mentioned scientists with the Conference Secretariat was 17th September, 1983.

(d) The particulars of scientists recommended/nominated for participation in the XV International Congress by the Institutes and finally cleared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7248/83).

(e) The total number of scientists in position at the Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom, and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, as on 21st November, 1983 was as under :—

Central Institute  
for Research on  
Goats, Makhdoom = 19 (including the  
Director)

National Dairy  
Research Institute,  
Karnal = 240

### Multipurpose Dam at Nunther

3051. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dhons-Bagmati, Khiroi Lakhandei and Lal Bakaya merge into one to the south of Darbhanga ;

(b) whether Dam constructed by HMG of Nepal above Raj Marg Barrage and canal by India near Ram Nagar and flood prevention projects over Adhwara (Khiroi and Dhons) affect and concern the same river Bagmati ; and

(c) whether in view of the above it is proposed to co-ordinate the two-Indian projects and the third Nepalese project into a single system with Multi-purpose Dam at Nunther and flood prevention-cum-irrigation over Adhwara ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Rivers Dhons and Khiroi meet south of Darbhanga and subsequently, the combined flow joins river Bagmati/Kareh south of Darbhanga whereas rivers Lakhandei and Lal Bakaya join Bagmati north-west of Darbhanga.

(b) and (c). Barrage being constructed by HMG Nepal near Noonthore just upstream of Mahendra Raj Marg and barrage and canals proposed to be constructed at Ramnagar by the Government of Bihar are on river Bagmati. The Adhwara Flood Control projects being investigated by the Government of Bihar, concern neighbouring river complex. However, according to State Government, Flood Control works in Bagmati and those on Adhwara Group of rivers are quite independent of each other. While the Government of India are continuing to have talks with His Majesty's Government of Nepal with regard to the water resources development of the Bagmati and also of other common rivers, from time to time, at different levels, there has been no agreement on the construction of a dam in Nepal, at Nunthar, on the Bagmati.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग और राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम में इंजीनियरों की पदोन्नति

3052. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग और राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम में 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1983 के दौरान कितने कनिष्ठ और सहायक इंजीनियरों को पदोन्नत किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये पदोन्नतियां वरीयता सूची के अनुसार नहीं की गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पदोन्नत किये गये इंजीनियरों की नियुक्ति की तारीखें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क)

(i) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में

कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर (सिविल) 271

कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर (विद्युत) 78

सहायक इंजीनियर (सिविल) 108

सहायक इंजीनियर (विद्युत) 33

(ii) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन में

कनिष्ठ इंजीनियरों तथा सहायक इंजीनियरों के पद क्रमशः तकनीकी सहायक तथा सहायक निदेशक के रूप में पदनामित हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन में पदोन्नतियों की संख्या

तकनीकी सहायक 3

सहायक निदेशक 3

(ख) जी, नहीं। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग तथा राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन में पदोन्नतियां विशुद्ध रूप से भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार वरिष्ठता के आधार पर की गई हैं जो अनुपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों को अस्वीकरण की शर्त मूल है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हुड़को के लिए हुये पंजीकरण का रोहिणी  
में अन्तरण

3053. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हुड़को-79 योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को अभी तक मकान आवंटित नहीं किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ख) क्या हुड़को के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत व्यक्ति अपना पंजीकरण प्लाटों के लिए रोहिणी योजना में स्थानान्तरित करा सकता है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि हुड़को, 1979 योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को अब तक निकाले गए चार ड्रा में मकान आवंटित कर दिए गए हैं। ड्रा में मकानों के आवंटी व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है।

ड्रा की तारीख आवंटितियों की संख्या

प्रथम ड्रा	31-3-81	4977
द्वितीय ड्रा	30-3-82	8637
तृतीय ड्रा	13-5-82	345
चतुर्थ ड्रा	1-2-82	9825

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि हुड़को योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को प्लाटों के लिए रोहिणी में अपना पंजीकरण अन्तरित कराने के लिए उस योजना के लिए चालू पंजीकरण अवधि के दौरान विकल्प दिया गया था।

#### Acquisition of Land in Village Dashghara, New Delhi

3054. SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7755 on 18th April, 1983 regarding acquisition of land in village Dashghara, New Delhi-12 and state :

(a) whether Government have since collected the information regarding above stated question ;

(b) if so, when Government propose to lay the same on the Table of the House ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

#### Use of tallow in manufacture of soap and vegetable oil etc.

3055. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some animal fats, beef and pig tallow have been used for the production of (1) soaps (2) vanaspati oils (3) other materials during the last five years ;

(b) if so, the details of quantity used of such each tallow and materials in the above (1) soap (2) vanaspati and (3) other materials during the above period ;

(c) how much quantity of (1) beef tallow (2) pig tallow and such other materials has been annually produced in the country during the above period and imported from other countries during the above period ; and

(d) whether Government have any machinery to know how, where and what quantity of the same has been used by industries during the last five years ; if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Government are keeping a strict vigil over the production of vanaspati in the country. The field staff of Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats visit the various vanaspati units regularly, draw samples of vanaspati which are

analysed in the well-equipped modern laboratory of the Directorate to ensure that the product conforms to the specifications laid down by the Government under the VOP (Standard of Quality) Order, 1975 under which the oils permitted to be used in the manufacture of vanaspati have been specified. As per this Order, animal tallow of any origin cannot be used in the manufacture of vanaspati. The analysis of samples of vanaspati drawn from various factories so far, has not shown any presence of beef or pig tallow having been used in the production of vanaspati. In so far as soaps and other materials like grease etc. is concerned, the animal tallow has been used for its production.

(b) During the last five years STC has imported the following quantity of tallow which was supplied to the soap manufacturers as well as for production of grease etc. :—

(Qty. in '000 MT)

Financial year	Quantity imported	Quantity sold
1978-79	23	24
1979-80	22	16
1980-81	30	31
1981-82	33	28
1982-83	34	41
1983-84 (Provisional)	12	12

(c) As per the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection Report (1961) the estimated annual production of animal tallow in the country is 31347.7 M.Ts. The quantity of animal tallow imported during the last five years is as under :—

(in MTs)

Year	Quantity
1977-78	62,543
1978-79	33,214
1979-80	8,394
1980-81	29,629
1981-82 (upto Jan. 1982)	58,048

(d) Tallow is issued to small scale industries for the production of soap, fatty acid units, government soap units and public sector grease manufacturing units through the office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Directorate General of Technical Development, who are monitoring the consumption of all types of tallow by soap manufacturing and grease manufacturing units.

#### **Veterinary Facilities in Rural Areas during Sixth Plan Period**

3056. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 924 on 21 November, 1983 regarding veterinary facilities in rural areas during Sixth Plan and state :

(a) the basis for targetting one veterinary dispensary per 29 to 61 cattle in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Assam while in other States one dispensary per 10 cattle or less is the ratio such as in Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, J and K, Himachal Pradesh etc. during Sixth Plan ;

(b) the reasons for which number of veterinary hospitals is more than the number of veterinary dispensaries as given in Annexure to the reply for Punjab, Rajasthan and even Delhi but not in other States ; and

(c) the role of veterinary hospital vis-a-vis that of a veterinary dispensary in livestock improvement and health cover and how much funds annually are allotted to each in Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Veterinary hospitals and veterinary dispensaries are established by the States under the State Sector Programme. The targets are fixed primarily keeping in view the requirements of the area, resources available, *inter-se* priorities of different sectors, etc. It may be clarified in this connection that the cattle population indicated in the Annexure to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 924 is in thousands. Veterinary hospitals as well as veterinary dispensaries provide animal health cover to cattle, as such both have to be taken into account for calculating the ratio of number of veterinary hospitals/veterinary dispensaries to the number of cattle. This works out to approximately 1 : 23,000 cattle in Rajasthan, 1 : 21,000 cattle in Maharashtra and 1 : 22,000 cattle in Assam.

(b) The number of veterinary hospitals is more than the number of veterinary dispensaries in Punjab, because the figures furnished include veterinary hospitals as well as veterinary hospitals-cum-AI centres. In the case of Rajasthan the number of

veterinary hospitals is more than the number of veterinary dispensaries because of the gradual up-gradation of veterinary dispensaries into veterinary hospitals. The number of veterinary hospitals is more than the number of veterinary dispensaries in Delhi because of the gradual urbanisation of rural area.

(c) Generally veterinary hospitals have facilities for keeping indoor patients whereas veterinary dispensaries do not have such facilities. Veterinary hospitals are equipped to provide better facilities for treating clinical and surgical cases. Funds allotted to veterinary hospitals and veterinary dispensaries vary from State to State.

### अशोक नगर कालोनी का नियमित किया जाना

3057. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वर्ष 1980-81 तक नियमित अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने पर विचार कर रही है जिससे इन छोटे-छोटे मकानों को वे सुविधायें मिल जायें जो सुविधाएं सरकार नियमित कालोनियों को देती हैं ;

(ख) क्या न्यू अशोक नगर (ग्राम चिल्ला) में रहने वाले मतदाताओं और राशन कार्ड धारियों ने उन्हें इस आशय का ज्ञापन दिया है कि यद्यपि यह कालोनी 1974-75 में बनाई गई थी, इसे आज तक नियमित कालोनियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इसके बाद के नियमित कालोनियों को नियमित किया गया है यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त कालोनी को भी नियमित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, अनधिकृत कालोनियां जिन में केवल रिहायशी तथा वाणिज्यिक सरचनाएं जो कि क्रमशः 30-6-77 तथा 16-2-77 तक बन चुकी थीं, शामिल हैं, को नियमित किया जा रहा है। न्यू अशोक नगर कालोनी के नियमितीकरण के लिए एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि 1978-79 में किए गए यमुनापार खेत्र के प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार यह कालोनी उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार नियमितीकरण के काविल नहीं है।

**Increase in Consumption of Fertilisers due to Reduction in Prices**

3058. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consumption of fertilisers by the farmers has considerably gone up as a result of reduction in the prices of fertilisers announced in June last ; and

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). There has been an increase in consumption of fertilisers between July and September, 1983 as compared to the same period last year.

The State-wise details are given in the statement attached.

**Statement**

(In '000 Tonnes)

Name of the State	Consumption during July-September, 1982 (N+P+K)	Consumption during July-September, 1983 (N+P+K)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	275.50	350.24
2. Kerala	34.09	38.71*
3. Karnataka	149.60	188.69
4. Tamil Nadu	110.12	120.58
5. Gujarat	83.84	124.38
6. Madhya Pradesh	52.19	61.72
7. Maharashtra	238.00	250.21
8. Rajasthan	38.25	49.19*
9. Haryana	74.92	92.19
10. Punjab	232.06	311.30

	1	2	3
11. Uttar Pradesh	303.14		455.63*
12. Himachal Pradesh	2.89		6.41*
13. Jammu and Kashmir	Not received		Not received
14. Assam	2.56		4.83*
15. Bihar	52.95		94.09
16. Orissa	33.88		40.34
17. West Bengal	58.52		74.93
18. Meghalaya	0.55		0.52*
19. Nagaland	0.03		0.007
20. Tripura	0.50		0.62
21. Manipur	2.57		Not received
22. Sikkim	Not received		Not received

\*Estimated.

**Plan to Check of Soil Erosion in Hill Areas of Darjeeling**

**3059. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :**  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the erosion of top soil is taking place in an alarming proportion in the hill areas of Darjeeling District in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the annual amount of such erosion for the last five years ; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to check the erosion of soil in this area ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) and (b). The north region of West Bengal including Darjeeling district, a part of the

Himalayan Range, is subject to considerable erosion. However, in absence of any survey on year to year basis, information on the extent of annual erosion is not available.

(c) : To check soil erosion in the hill areas of Darjeeling district, the following schemes are being implemented by the State Government of West Bengal with Central assistance :

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

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

(iii) Hill Development Scheme.

In addition to these schemes, the West Bengal Government have formulated a project for development of North Bengal Terai Region which includes Siliguri Sub-Division

of Darjeeling district. The scheme aims at providing soil conservation treatment and creating additional irrigation facilities.

### वनस्पति उद्योग का प्रबन्ध-प्रहण

3060. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक राजनीतिक दलों/संसद सदस्यों, विधान सभा सदस्यों तथा ओम जनता ने यह मांग की है कि वनस्पति में गाय की चर्बी मिलाये जाने की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को सम्पूर्ण वनस्पति उद्योग का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त कुछ सुझावों के अलावा कोई विशिष्ट मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) सारे वनस्पति उद्योग का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

### Capacity Utilisation of Sugar Industry

3061. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage utilisation of capacity in sugar industry during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) whether this is in keeping with the norms fixed by various units and in keeping with international performance of similar units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND

IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The percentage utilisation of capacity during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been as under :—

Sugar Year (Oct-Sept)	%age utilisation
1980-81	81.24
1981-82	130.15
1982-83	124.92

(b) : There are no international performance norms of sugar units primarily because in most countries sugar is produced either in the raw form or by using beet instead of sugar-cane. Obviously, there can be no compatibility of having uniform performance norms on an international basis when in India plantation white sugar is produced for direct consumption from sugar-cane. The Planning Commission has prescribed a desirable level of capacity utilisation taking the economics of scale etc. and as per that the performance, in the last two sugar years has been more than satisfactory.

### Scheme of Integrated Development of Towns in Kerala

3062. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received any request from Government of Kerala to enhance the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns from the present number of Nine (9) to atleast Fifteen (15) ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the Govt. of Kerala along with the request of other States is being considered in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

**Setting up of State Cooperative Development Corporation in Maharashtra**

3063. SHRI A.T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have proposed to set up a State Cooperative Development Corporation on the lines of N.C.D.C. ; and

(b) if so, when do Government of India propose to accord sanction to the State's proposal ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):** (a) and (b). The proposal of the Government of Maharashtra regarding setting up of State Cooperative Development Corporation is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

**Retailers/dealers of Jain Shudha Vanaspati**

3064. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of beef tallow adulteration have been detected and caught in the country with details ; and

(b) whether Government have a list of all the retailers/dealers of Jain Shudha Vanaspati in country and if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO):** (a) The Government of Punjab have reported that two samples of vanaspati taken from two traders at Amritsar and three samples of edible oils taken from an oil mill were found to contain animal tallow.

(b) The Government does not maintain a list of retailers/dealers of individual vanaspati units.

**Supply of Fertilisers to States**

3065. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of fertilisers required, allocated and released for States in recent months during Kharif and rabi crops seasons in 1983, State-wise ;

(b) the quantity of fertilisers produced in the country and imported during the period ;

(c) the agencies appointed by Government for distribution, sale of fertilisers among the peasant and the prescribed rate, State-wise ;

(d) causes of scarcity of crisis in availability of fertilisers in market and black marketing in fertilisers and high prices ; and

(e) steps taken to guarantee adequate allotment, release, fair distribution and prescribed price for better production ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) The net requirements of fertilisers during Kharif, 1983 and Rabi, 1983-84, the allocations and supplies made statewise are indicated at Statement-I enclosed.

(b) The estimated production of fertilisers for 1983-84 is likely to be 45.50 lakh tonnes of nutrients. Requisite quantities of fertiliser imports have also been planned. It is not in the public interest to give details of imports.

(c) Distribution of fertilisers is done through the Institutional Agencies of the States as well as through the Private Trade. The prices of various types of fertilisers fixed by the Government of India are uniform for the entire country and the rates prescribed with effect from 29 June 1983 is given at Statement-II enclosed.

(d) and (e). The requirements of the States are assessed in zonal meetings with the States and the Manufacturers and after taking into account the existing stocks with

the States, allotment is made from various indigenous suppliers to the extent of production. The remaining quantity is supplied by the Central Government from imported fertilisers. The State Government have been fully authorised to take punitive action against any persons violating the prices control or otherwise indulging in mal-practices

in contravention of the Fertiliser Control Order. The availability of fertiliser in the country from indigenous production and from planned imports is quite adequate to meet the requirements in full so there is no question of scarcity or crisis in availability of fertilisers in the market.

#### Statement-I

*Net requirements allocations and supplies of fertilisers to Kharif 1983 and Rabi 1983-84.*

(In '000 Tonnes)

Name of the State	Net requirements		Allocations		Supplies	
	Kharif 1983	Rabi 1983-84	Kharif 1983	Rabi 1983-84	Kharif 1983	Rabi 1983-84 (for Oct. 1983 only)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	297.24	397.20	311.47	414.59	308.36	71.31
2. Karnataka	265.13	181.40	282.96	199.96	174.20	45.88
3. Kerala	54.69	43.35	54.71	43.60	51.13	19.54
4. Tamil Nadu	265.18	386.10	256.54	380.83	139.33	61.43
5. Gujarat	247.71	240.90	257.15	242.06	172.68	46.55
6. Madhya Pradesh	134.33	136.40	146.97	156.99	107.51	32.23
7. Maharashtra	404.25	199.10	420.42	203.79	284.55	42.31
8. Rajasthan	72.62	127.60	80.85	130.66	59.76	23.65
9. Haryana	77.44	185.35	93.64	195.76	93.61	25.04
10. Punjab	224.40	658.90	259.34	661.54	257.66	74.57
11. Uttar Pradesh	497.08	1182.50	540.51	1179.46	239.12	97.45
12. Himachal Pradesh	13.28	9.70	14.29	10.52	7.02	0.37
13. Jammu and Kashmir	17.74	14.90	27.75	14.90	17.27	0.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Assam	17.35	9.90	18.14	10.24	21.55	3.38
15. Bihar	40.78	150.95	47.23	167.55	89.56	22.92
16. Orissa	45.45	57.15	48.97	57.94	31.77	9.76
17. West Bengal	161.70	218.15	161.84	222.88	112.87	35.29
18. Manipur	3.61	0.32	3.60	0.32	1.29	—
19. Meghalaya	2.46	2.65	2.50	2.87	0.58	0.16
20. Nagaland	0.64	0.30	0.69	0.30	Negligible	—
21. Tripura	2.77	2.85	2.77	2.85	1.66	0.39
22. Sikkim	0.57	0.48	0.58	0.48	0.20	0.02

### Statement-II

*Statement Showing Prices of Fertilisers with Effect from 29.6.83.*

(Figures in Rs. per tonne)

S. No.	Name of Fertiliser	Price from 29.6.83
1	2	3
1.	Urea (46% N)	2150
2.	Muriate of Potash (60% K)	1200
3.	Sulphate of Potash (50% K)	1950
4.	Di-Amm. Phosphate (18 : 46 : 0)	3350
5.	N.P.K. (17 : 17 : 17)	2400
6.	N.P.K. (15 : 15 : 15)	1950
7.	N.P.K. (19 : 19 : 19)	2750
8.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20 : 20 : 0)	2400

1

2

3

9.	Nitro-Phosphate (20 : 20 : 0)	2200
10.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (16 : 20 : 0)	2150
11.	Urea Ammonium Phos. (24 : 24 : 0)	2800
12.	Urea Ammonium Phos. (28 : 28 : 0)	3350
13.	N.P.K. (14 : 28 : 14)	2800
14.	N.P.K. (10 : 26 : 26)	2750
15.	N.P.K. (14 : 35 : 14)	3150
16.	N.P.K. (12 : 32 : 16)	3000
17.	Triple Super Phos. 46% P (Granular)	2400
18.	Triple Super Phos. 46% P (Powdery)	2200
19.	Single Superphosphate 16% P (Granular)	1000
20.	Single Superphosphate 16% P (Powdery)	850
21.	Single Superphosphate 14% P (Powdery)	750

Note : The above price represent the maximum retail prices, exclusive of Sales-tax and other local taxes.

**Request from West Bengal for Additional Amount for Teesta Project**

3066. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have requested the Central Government to sanction additional Rs. 53 crores for the first phase of the Teesta Project for the coming two years ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government of West Bengal have been requesting the Centre for advance plan assistance for expediting construction of Tista Barrage Project. In a recent communication they have requested for Central assistance of Rs. 40 crores. In view of the financial constraints it seems difficult to accommodate the request of West Bengal Government for additional assistance.

भारतीय विकास लोक कार्यक्रम  
(पी० ए० डी० आई०) के उद्देश्य

3067. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय विकास लोक कार्यक्रम (पी० ए० डी० आई०) के उद्देश्य क्या है और इन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए उसने क्या कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किये हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिन स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को ग्रामीण विकास में अग्रेतर प्रगति के लिए उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सहायता दी गई, उनका व्यौरा क्या है और किन-किन देशों से वर्ष-वार कितनी-कितनी और किस रूप में सहायता प्राप्त हुई; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यह संस्थान विदेशी दान दाताओं से प्राप्त सहायता वितरित करती है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) भारतीय विकास लोक कार्यक्रम (पाडी) के उद्देश्य जैसे कि संस्था की नियमावली में हैं, अनुबन्ध-1 में दिए गए हैं। [सभापटल पर रखा गया। ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 7249/83]। भारतीय विकास लोक कार्यक्रम ने आरम्भ से ही गरीब ग्रामीणों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाले कार्यक्रम चलाने और ग्रामीण समाज के कमज़ोर वर्गों के सामाजिक हालातों में सुधार करने हेतु स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को सहायता दी है। गतिविधियों के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण विकास के 17 से अधिक विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को लिया गया है। भारतीय विकास लोक कार्यक्रम द्वारा सितम्बर 1983 तक कुल 27.17 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई है।

(ख) सूचना अनुबन्ध-2 पर संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। [सभापटल पर रखा गया। ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए एल० टी० 7249/83]।

(ग) जी, हां।

#### Land Reserved for Forests

3068. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total land reserved for forests in terms of hectares and percentage of our total land ;

(b) the total land on which forests actually exist on the land "reserved for forests" ;

(c) the measures being taken to grow forests on the land reserved for forests ; and

(d) the details of afforestation in terms of hectares State-wise, for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Under the meaning of Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act (1927) the area of the reserved forests in the country is 39.48 million hectares. This is 12% of the total geographical area of the country and 52.6% of the total forest area.

(c) The present efforts to grow forests are mainly confined to degraded forests which are generally outside the reserved forest areas and also on other Government/Community lands.

(d) The information available is enclosed at Statement I and II.

#### Statement-I

*Details of Afforestation (Seedlings planted in lakh numbers)  
from 1980-81 to 1982-83*

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Achievements		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-82
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	409.55	680.00	1242.00
2.	Assam	22.50	313.00	306.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	371.23	553.60	901.00
4.	Gujarat	927.72	1494.00	2468.00
5.	Haryana	308.57	600.00	760.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	283.91	277.00	408.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	125.00	80.00	205.00
8.	Karnataka	559.43	1414.00	1768.00
9.	Kerala	142.00	162.00	619.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1098.50	2456.00	2839.00
11.	Maharashtra	625.77	874.00	2276.00
12.	Manipur	68.80	63.29	69.00
13.	Meghalaya	26.36	35.42	82.00
14.	Nagaland	58.29	66.12	95.00
15.	Orissa	517.97	607.41	1038.00
16.	Punjab	175.09	373.00	547.00
17.	Rajasthan	208.97	305.00	368.00
18.	Sikkim	52.50	36.00	50.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	818.54	817.00	1024.00
20.	Tripura	74.95	147.60	127.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1050.00	1052.00	2305.00
22.	West Bengal	276.00	430.00	677.00
<b>Union Territories</b>				
23.	A and N Islands	2.96	80.40	84.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	94.35	58.00	108.00
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	4.00
26.	D. N. and Haveli	2.77	9.51	27.00
27.	Delhi	25.00	—	31.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	7.15	—	26.00
29.	Mizoram	126.50	204.00	257.00
30.	Pondicherry	—	—	13.00
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
<b>Total :</b>		<b>8467.38</b>	<b>13188.25</b>	<b>20785.00</b>

## Statement-II

Details of Social Forestry (Area planted in hectares)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Achievements		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8765	12,380	28,388
2.	Assam	1000	5,860	4,200
3.	Bihar	5453	13,000	18,100
4.	Gujarat	15200	20,200	15,143
5.	Haryana	6147	12,300	17,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4200	3,000	12,578
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3800	3,000	2,193
8.	Karnataka	4500	2,900	20,728
9.	Kerala	2775	1,167	3,677
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5800	34,000	60,517
11.	Maharashtra	5600	24,307	33,288
12.	Manipur	350	295	870
13.	Meghalaya	800	1,900	2,330
14.	Nagaland	2766	2,769	3,647
15.	Orissa	20700	11,839	18,006
16.	Punjab	3300	11,400	10,280
17.	Rajasthan	16050	12,500	11,300
18.	Sikkim	160	—	1,639
19.	Tamil Nadu	21400	32,050	36,555
20.	Tripura	5	1,201	1,392
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9200	34,442	39,316

1	2	3	4	5
22.	West Bengal	9731	12,700	16,450
<b>Union Territories</b>				
23.	A. and N. Islands	100	—	268
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4444	220	1,902
25.	Chandigarh	200	—	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	150	—	481
27.	Delhi	100	—	28
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	15	—	220
29.	Mizoram	100	600	4,155
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Total :		1,52,811	2,54,030	3,74,794

#### Shifting of Bajra Cultivation

3069. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of various varieties of bajra are so fixed that bajra is gradually becoming out of reach of the poorest among the poor and at the other end the prices being not remunerative, the bajra growers are likely to shift to growing of some alternative crops ; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to adjust the prices of various varieties of bajra to ensure that production of bajra does not decline and the poor are not starved of their staple food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Government fixes uniform support price

for Bajra for the country as a whole on the basis of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commissions the views expressed thereon by the State Governments, the concerned Central Ministries and the Planning Commission. The criteria adopted for fixation of support price for Bajra include cost of production, changes in input prices, input and output price parity, emerging demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, general price level, parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers, etc. The Government is of the view that the present support price of bajra provides incentive for raising bajra production and is fair to the consumers as well.

#### Houses Constructed by Chandigarh Housing Board

3070. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of houses constructed so far by Chandigarh Housing Board (Category-wise) ;

(b) whether all the houses constructed so far have been allotted ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) number of houses to be constructed during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** (a) to (c). The information furnished by the Chandigarh Housing Board is as follows :

Category	Houses constructed (upto 31.3.83)	Houses allotted
EWS	3746	3246*
LIG	2861	2861
MIG	1681	1681
HIG	332	332

(\*500 houses are being allotted)

(d) 1983-84 : 2634 units

1984-85 : 2556 units

#### Progress of National Capital Region Plan

**3071. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to reports that the National Capital Region Plan has been in jeopardy and the progress made so far has not been satisfactory ;

(b) if so, whether the progress in the matter has been reviewed and whether any time-bound programme has been drawn up for its implementation ;

(c) the progress made to build satellite townships in the neighbourhood of Delhi to reduce pressure of increasing population in the Capital ; and

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the plan ?

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

(a) to (d). The Master Plan on Delhi recommended that the plan for Delhi should be formulated in the context of regional dimensions and suggested a broad framework of the National Capital Region. Taking cognizance of this recommendation, the NCR Plan was prepared which envisaged the decentralisation of certain economic activities away from Delhi metropolis into different ring towns within the region so that the prosperity and burdens of urbanisation are shared by the region and balanced development of the region is promoted. For this purpose the plan envisaged the development of 18 selected ring towns located in the adjoining districts in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan. The implementation of NCR Plan did not make much headway for want of adequate funds and in the absence of a statutory planning and coordinating authority. In 1980 the Central Government decided to revitalise the NCR Plan. In August 1982 an agreement was reached between the Union Minister of Works and Housing and the Chief Ministers of UP, Rajasthan, Haryana and the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the need for a statutory planning and coordinating machinery for the NCR in order to effectively oversee all the developments in the area on the basis of an agreed plan. A central scheme for the integrated development of selected ring towns in the region is in operation. So far 5 ring towns have been taken up for development under the scheme and central loan assistance is released to the State Governments concerned on a matching basis for implementing the approved projects.

It is proposed to establish a statutory coordinating Board at the central level for planning, monitoring and development of the region and action is on hand to complete the requisite formalities in order to introduce a central legislation for creating the NCR planning Board.

#### Vacant Posts of Reader/Jr. Reader in Government of India Presses

**3072. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the

Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts in the category of Junior Reader/Reader in the various Government of India Presses are lying vacant since months together ;
- (b) if so, reasons why these posts are not being filled up well in time and who is responsible therefor ; and
- (c) the latest fate of these cases and upto what date all the above mentioned posts will be filled up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). There is no post of Junior Reader in the Government of India Presses. The posts of Reader are substantial in number, each press forming a separate cadre. Vacancies arise in the normal course and are filled up according to their recruitment rules, which involve, in the first instance, limited competitive examination held from time to time. The next examination is being held very shortly to cover the existing vacancies. In view of the involved procedure for filling up these posts and the posts, being in presswise cadres, no firm date can be stated for filling up the existing vacancies. It is, however, expected that most of the vacancies will be filled up by the middle of next year.

#### Expenditure at ICAR Harringhata Cattle Project

3073. SHRI RAM KINKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the year-wise sanctioned/budgetted plan expenditure at ICAR Harringhata Cattle Project for 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and for 1983-84 on salary and allowances, recurring contingencies and non-recurring provisions and corresponding actual expenditure, year-wise and sub-head-wise ;

- (b) the number of animals alive on 1.10.1983 and on 1.12.1983 separately in

Harringhata Cattle Project, sex-wise, age-wise and genetic group-wise and correspondingly at each other centre of cattle project with reasons for differences in number of females existing among units ;

- (c) whether DG, ICAR had visited Harringhata Cattle Project in 1980 ; if so, the major findings reported and action taken thereon ; and

- (d) whether Government are satisfied with the performance and role of ICAR in Harringhata Cattle Project and if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information regarding sanctioned budget and expenditure for the period 1980-81 to 1983-84 is presented in the tables 1 (a) and (b) laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7250/83).

(b) The number of animals sex-wise, age-wise and genetic groupwise as available on the dates indicated, at different units of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle is presented in Tables 2(a) to (f) laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7250/83). Information as on 1.10.83 and 1.12.83 for these units is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha subsequently.

The major reasons for differences in the number of females in the centres at one time will be the stage of completion of the technical programme. Besides the rate of mortality, reproductive performance and sex ratio, would cause variations in the number of females available at any one time in the different units of All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle.

- (c) Yes, Sir. The D.G. ICAR had visited Harringhata on 24.1.80 along with ADG (AP and B) and Project Coordinator (AB) and had submitted a report to the Governing Body. The report was considered by the G.B. in its meeting held on 27.6.1980 and the G.B. approved the transfer of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle breeding unit in operation at Harringhata

from the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya to the State of West Bengal. The administrative control of the unit along with its assets and liabilities has thereafter actually been transferred from B.C.K.V.V. to the State Department of Animal Husbandry with effect from 1st September, 1981. Subsequently the unit has also been visited by the Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences) and also by a Committee comprising of Dr. P.N. Bhat, Director, Central Institute for Research on Goat, Makhdoom and Dr. B.S. Rajya, Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute. They had suggested certain measures for bringing about an improvement in the functioning and performance of the unit. The performance of the unit has been reported from time to time to the G.B.

(d) There has been a considerable improvement in the performance of the Harringhata unit after its transfer from Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya to the State Department of Animal Husbandry, West Bengal. The ICAR is taking all possible measures and monitoring the progress for assuring improvement in the functioning of the Harringhata Unit. The working of the unit was also recently reviewed at the workshop of the projects. The recommendations of the workshop are under consideration of the Council.

#### Food Statistics

3074. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

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

(b) the demand of foodgrains in India for the last five years, year-wise and State-wise ;

(c) the distribution of foodgrains in India during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise ;

(d) the import of foodgrains in India during the last five years, year-wise and country-wise ; and

(e) the target of production of foodgrains in India during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d). Statements indicating production of foodgrains, demand of foodgrains for public distribution system, distribution of foodgrains from Government stocks and import of foodgrains during the last five years are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7251/83).

(e) The target of foodgrains production during the Sixth Five Year Plan is 153.6 million tonnes.

#### Protocol on Cooperation in Agriculture with USSR

3075. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Protocol on cooperation in agriculture had been agreed to between India and the USSR recently in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per the provisions of the 1971 Agreement between India and USSR for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the fields of Agriculture and Animal Sciences, a biennial Protocol, which is in effect a work Plan, was signed in New Delhi on the 21st November, 1983 between the two Governments in the field of Agriculture.

(b) The Protocol which is for the years 1984 and 1985, provides amongst other things, for exchange of scientists, germplasm, and scientific/technical information and has a provision for holding symposia on specified topics. It also provides for joint collaborative projects in areas to be identified and agreed upon by the two Governments in the field of Agriculture.

### Evolvement of a new policy for FPSs

3076. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of successive high increase in prices of essential commodities, Government have evolved a new policy for Fair Price Shops ; if so, details thereof ;

(b) the articles that are now to be marketed by F.P. Shops in urban and rural areas to arrest galloping high prices ;

(c) the latest wholesale and retail price indices of these commodities as on 1.4.1980, 1.4.1981, 1.4.1982, 21.4.1983 and 31.10.1983 ; and

(d) steps being taken to check rise in prices of essential articles etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) While there is no new policy for Fair Price Shops, the scheme of Public Distribution System is already in operation throughout the country for ensuring supply of certain essential commodities to the consumers through the outlets of Public Distribution System at fair and reasonable prices.

(b) The essential commodities which are supplied by the Central Government to the State Governments/Union Territory Admi-

nistrations for issue through the Public Distribution System are wheat, rice, sugar imported edible oils and kerosene, apart from soft coke and controlled cloth. As these are supplied at subsidised prices, this has a salutary effect on containing rise in prices of these commodities. In addition, the State Governments have been advised to include such other essential items of mass consumption for distribution through Public Distribution System as they may deem fit, by arranging supply of such additional commodities on their own. The State-wise break-up of commodities being issued through fair price shops as per the reports received from States/Union Territories is given in Statement I.

(c) A statement II giving Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of certain selected commodities as for the weeks ending 5-4-1980, 4-4-1981, 3-4-1982, 23-4-1983 and 29-10-1983, which are the dates closest to the dates asked for, is enclosed. The retail price indices of these commodities are not prepared on weekly basis and hence this information is not available.

(d) For making essential commodities available to the consumers at reasonable prices, the main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of various commodities. The Public Distribution System is being expanded. Export of essential commodities is regulated. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are enforcing the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

### Statement I

*State-wise break-up of the commodities being supplied through fair price shops*

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Commodities supplied through fair price shops
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rice, wheat, edible oil, kerosene, and sugar.
2.	Assam	Rice, wheat products, sugar, salt, edible oils, kerosene, controlled cloth.
3.	Bihar	Wheat, rice, sugar, controlled cloth, exercise books.

1 2

3

4.	Gujarat	Wheat, rice, coarse grains, sugar.
5.	Haryana	Wheat, atta, sugar, rice and kerosene oil, edible oils, controlled cloth, soft coke.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Wheat, atta, rice, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth.
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rice, wheat, atta, kerosene oil and sugar.
8.	Karnataka	Sugar, rice, wheat, suji, maida, edible oils, kerosene oil.
9.	Kerala	Rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, edible oils, coffee, tea, maida, suji, pulses, spices, sawala, onion, jagree.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, rice, sugar, edible oil, kerosene oil, controlled cloth, tea, match boxes and soap.
11.	Maharashtra	Rice, wheat, jowar, edible oils, sugar and kerosene oil.
12.	Manipur	Rice, sugar, atta, edible oils, kerosene oil.
13.	Meghalaya	Rice, sugar, salt, wheat products, edible oils.
14.	Nagaland	Sugar, salt, rice and wheat products.
15.	Orissa	Rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene oil, edible oils, controlled cloth, cement, pulses, baby food, cycle tubes/tyres, concessional paper, exercise books, soaps, cosmetics, tea.
16.	Punjab	Sugar, wheat, atta, rice, kerosene oil, edible oils, wheat, pulses, controlled cloth.
17.	Rajasthan	Wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils, controlled cloth, kerosene, cement, tea, soaps, soda ash, salt, pulses, spices, exercise books, matches, battery cells, bulbs, tyres/tubes.
18.	Sikkim	Rice, sugar, and edible oils.
19.	Tamil Nadu	Rice, wheat, maida, suji, sugar, kerosene oil, edible oils, controlled cloth, chillies.
		In addition tumeric, jeera, mustard, snuff, pepper, garlic, methi, jaggery, salt, coffee,

1 2

3

tea, pulses, edible oils, soap, face power, baby food, blades, dry cell, match box, nirodh, vicks and amrithanjan are supplied by village fair price shops run by Cooperatives (numbering 38 items).

20. Tripura Salt, sugar, rice, wheat, atta, controlled cloth, kerosene oil.

21. Uttar Pradesh Wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils. In addition 56 items in urban areas and 24 items in rural areas are being distributed through Coops.

22. West Bengal Rice, wheat, sugar, wheat products, pulses, suji, toilet soap, laundry soap, salt, kerosene, edible oils, soft coke, match box, exercise books, candle sticks, spices, controlled janta cloth.

23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rice, wheat, sugar, salt, suji, controlled cloth, edible oils, kerosene, matches, soap, exercise books, spices, tea, chillies, vanaspati ghee, butter, coffee, dry cells, paper, maida, onion, potato, pulses.

24. Arunachal Pradesh Rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene oil, edible oils, salt, controlled cloth.

25. Chandigarh Sugar, rice, wheat, atta, kerosene oil, edible oils, controlled cloth.

Imported edible oils are being distributed through consumer cooperatives.

26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Sugar, wheat, rice, edible oils.

27. Delhi Wheat, resultant atta, maida, suji, sugar, rice, R.B.D. Palm oil, rapeseed oil, candles, soft coke.

Kerosene oil, cement and controlled cloth is being issued through other retail outlets.

28. Goa, Daman and Diu Rice, wheat, sugar, edible oils and controlled cloth.

1 2

3

29. Lakshadweep Rice, wheat, controlled cloth, kerosene oil, soap, edible oils, sugar, salt, tyres/tubes, gram, dals and chillies, cement, diesel and petrol, white paper, tea, coffee, cheap cloth.

Edible oils, baby food, dry battery are distributed through cooperatives only.

30. Mizoram Rice, sugar, wheat, edible oil, salt and kerosene oil.

31. Pondicherry Rice, wheat, maida, suji, sugar, edible oils, and kerosene oil.

### Statement-II

*Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of selected commodities as in the week ending*

(Base : 1970-71=100)

Commodity	Week ending				
	5.4.1980	4.4.1981	3.4.1982	23.4.1983	29.10.1983(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	194.1	209.1	233.0	281.1	300.0
Wheat	161.5	186.6	203.7	221.6	215.8
Jowar	106.4	229.2	225.7	221.6	239.4
Bajra	199.2	213.8	229.1	244.8	209.6
Gram	235.4	381.6	315.7	286.4	301.5
Arhar	220.2	252.0	290.7	343.4	396.9
Moong	312.1	360.8	317.7	318.6	317.6
Masoor	243.7	363.2	324.3	291.2	328.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Urad	224.1	234.8	235.4	311.3	345.3
Potatoes	142.9	118.8	105.4	172.4	278.3
Onions	179.5	167.4	235.8	272.5	532.6
Vanaspati	206.7	236.6	258.2	254.5	253.4
Groundnut oil	202.0	261.9	260.3	295.1	319.9
Mustard oil	217.9	244.1	238.2	246.1	303.3
Coconut oil	189.6	217.6	179.9	251.3	342.5
Gingelly oil	234.8	259.2	265.8	308.5	269.0
Milk	171.5	193.8	224.4	231.3	255.7
Fish	261.0	304.0	367.1	449.1	427.6
Meat	308.5	321.0	353.0	375.6	376.7
Atta	164.2	195.8	195.8	248.4	221.1
Sugar	215.7	285.2	241.3	228.1	226.0
Gur	313.8	445.8	243.8	286.4	398.9
Kerosene	272.8	293.4	320.5	341.1	343.2
Soft Coke	278.7	382.8	382.8	463.5	463.5
Chillies	96.9	175.4	179.8	117.9	127.2
Tea	247.2	226.8	244.2	366.3	458.7
Matches	133.6	131.4	129.0	129.0	129.0
Salt	238.6	237.2	237.5	207.6	213.6
Soap	231.4	234.2	234.2	247.0	258.7
Cotton cloth (mills)	203.0	222.2	235.6	251.4	253.0

**Sugar Cess Fund for Modernising Sugar Industry**

3077. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether a Rs. 80 crore sugar cess fund has been constituted for modernising sugar factories and to revive sick units in the country ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the factories that will be undertaken for modernising from this fund ; and

(c) how many of the sick units in the country have so far been provided funds out of it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Out of the amount of cess levied and collected under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982, a sum of Rs. 68 crores has been credited to the Fund set up under the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 for the purpose, inter-alia, of advancing loans to sugar mills for rehabilitation and modernisation.

(b) The Sugar factories which are approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for grant of soft loans for rehabilitation and modernisation under its Soft Loan Scheme will be considered for grant of loan assistance from the Fund to the extent of the promoters' contribution required to be provided by the factories under such scheme.

(c) The procedure for grant of assistance from the Fund having been prescribed in the Sugar Development Fund Rules published as recently as 28th September, 1983, so far no application from any sugar factory has been received for grant of loan from the Fund for rehabilitation and modernisation.

संदेश पर्म्पग योजना को स्वीकृति

3078. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या बिहार के भोजपुर जिले की संदेश पर्म्पग योजना केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के कार्यालय में स्वीकृति के लिये अभी तक लम्बित पड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में 123.57 लाख रुपए की लागत वाली सोन पम्प नहर (संदेश) परियोजना पर आशेधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट सितम्बर, 1983 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को भेजी गई है। इस परियोजना की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता एवं लागत प्रभावकारिता पूर्ण रूप से स्थापित हो जाने के पश्चात् परियोजना को स्वीकृत करना संभव होगा। इस परियोजना में बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में 6123 हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई करना परिकल्पित है।

**Identification of Forest Produce**

3079. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry and the States have identified the forest produces ;

(b) if so, the names of the minor forest produces and major forest produces so far identified and declared by the States, State-wise ;

(c) whether his Ministry has issued policy guidelines to the States to protect the interest, of the tribals living in and around forest for the collection of minor forest produces ;

(d) if so, the names of the States and the minor forest produces therefor ; and

(e) the minor forest produces nationalised so far by the States to eliminate the exploitation of tribals by the forest contractors and lease holders, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Commission on Agriculture have identified all the items of forest products.

(b) The major forest produce is industrial wood consisting of timber, fuelwood and pulpwood. Minor forest produce includes all items obtained from forests other than wood.

A list of the minor forest produce as classified by National Commission on Agriculture is given below :—

- (i) fibres and flosses ;
- (ii) grasses (other than oil-producing), bamboos, reeds and canes ;
- (iii) Essential oils ;
- (iv) Oilseeds ;
- (v) tans and dyes ;
- (vi) Gums, resins and oleoresins ;
- (vii) Drugs, spices, poisons and insecticides ;
- (viii) Leaves ;
- (ix) Edible products ;
- (x) Lac and its products ; and
- (xi) Other products.

(c) to (e). Proposals for revising the National Forest Policy are under the consideration of the Government. Policy guidelines will be issued after the Government accepts the revised policy.

According to the information available collection and trade of important items of minor forest produce like oilseeds, kendu leaves have been nationalised/given to co-operatives in all the States with sizeable tribal population.

### बिहार में कृषि योग्य भूमि

3080. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) बिहार में कुल कितनी भूमि कृषि योग्य है;
- (ख) कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होती है और कितना क्षेत्र बिना सिंचाई का है;
- (ग) सारी भूमि में कब तक सिंचाई होने लगेगी; और
- (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस कार्य के लिए बिहार सरकार को क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) भूमि उपयोग सम्बन्धी आंकड़े कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं तथा अद्यतन प्रकाशित किए गए आंकड़े वर्ष 1978-79 के हैं। बिहार में कृषि योग्य भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र 11760 हजार हैक्टेयर है। सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत 2960 हजार हैक्टेयर तथा बिना सिंचाई का 8800 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र है।

(ग) बिहार की अन्ततः सूजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता 12,400 हजार हैक्टेयर होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसमें एक बार से अधिक सिचित किया गया क्षेत्र भी शामिल है जबकि समस्त अन्ततः सूजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता को कब तक सूजित किया जाएगा, इसके वास्तविक अनुमान को बताना सम्भव नहीं है, फिर भी हमारे प्रयास अगली शताब्दी की शुरुआत में देश भर में अन्ततः सूजनीय क्षमता को प्राप्त करने के हैं।

(घ) सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी समस्त विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक छूटों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है तथा यह किसी विशिष्ट परियोजना अथवा विकास के क्षेत्र से जुड़ी नहीं होती है।

**Central Take-over of Dharavi Slum Clearance in Bombay**

3081. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the 12th Conference of Municipal Corporations at Ahmedabad, convened by the Works and Housing Ministry, it was urged that slum clearance schemes for transfer of urban land law be taken over by the Centre ;

(b) whether the Centre will atleast take over the Dharavi Slum clearance in Bombay and act quickly before it is too late ; and

(c) how Government propose to tackle the increasing slum population of Bombay and its polluted environments ?

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

(a) Though the issue was raised in the conference, no resolution was passed to this effect.

(b) The Question of Central Government taking up any individual slum does not arise.

(c) The Central Government has been impressing upon the State Govt. the need for a scientific study of the increasing slum problem in the State and to take remedial measures. The Government of Maharashtra has substantially stepped up the outlay during 1983-84 at Rs. 10.32 crores with a physical target of 4.5 lakhs persons as against about Rs. 4.62 crores in 1982-83. During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been provided in the Central Budget to be released to State Governments as incentive grant for achieving additional performance over and above the approved annual plan target. Under this Scheme also the Govt. of Maharashtra is being urged to take up suitable schemes as additionality to the annual targets of the State.

**Allocation of Edible Oil to West Bengal**

3082. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of total allocation of edible to West Bengal during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the details of actual supply during the said period ;

(c) the reasons for short supply of edible oil to West Bengal ; and

(d) the way through which Government have taken or propose to take to meet the demands of edible oil of West Bengal ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) 67,455 tonnes of rapeseed oil and 14,200 tonnes of RBD Palm oil were allocated to West Bengal during the oil year 1982-83 (November, 1982 to October, 1983). During the two months of November and December, 1983 of the oil year 1983-84, only 19,000 tonnes of rapeseed oil and 1000 tonnes RBD Palm oil have been allocated.

(b) The total allocated quantity of rapeseed oil and 10,690 tonnes of RBD Palm oil has been lifted by the State Government till 30.11.1983.

(c) There was no short supply to West Bengal. The balance of 3,510 tonnes of RBD Palm oil was not lifted by the State Government. The lifting against the allocation for the year 1983-84 is yet to commence.

(d) The allocation of imported edible oil to the State Governments including West Bengal is meant to supplement the availability of indigenous edible oils in the State. It is not intended to meet the total demand of any State. The allocation is decided after taking into consideration the realistic demand from the State Governments, availability of indigenous edible oils within the State/Region, availability of stocks with the State Trading Corporation of India, pace of lifting, consumption pattern and other relevant factors.

**Import of Edible Oil**

3083. SHRI D.P. YADAV :  
SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL :

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

(a) the quantity and value of edible oil imported year-wise between 1977-78 to 1982-83 ;

(b) the percentage of gifted edible oil received by the National Dairy Development Board during the above period and the value thereof ;

(c) the role of National Dairy Develop-

ment Board oilseeds project in increasing the oilseeds production in India ; and

(d) the names of the agencies in the States responsible for the implementation of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The import of edible oils has been canalised through State Trading Corporation of India with effect from 2.12.1978. The quantity and value of edible oils imported on Government account by STC which does not include gift oil received by NDB between financial years 1978-79 to 1982-83 is as under :—

Financial Year	Qty. in lakh tonnes	Value in (Rs. in crores)
1978-79	5.71	306.63
1979-80	10.91	610.49
1980-81	10.70	527.81
1981-82	10.23	498.36
1982-83	9.80	417.41

(b) The quantities and value of gift refined soyabean oil and crude rapeseed oil received

by National Dairy Development Board are as under :

Financial Year	Refined soyabean oil		Crude rapeseed oil	
	Qty. (MT)	C and F value (000' US Dollars)	Qty. (MT)	C and F Value (000' Canadian Dollars)
1977-78	—	—	—	—
1978-79	—	—	—	—
1979-80	49367	50039	—	—
1980-81	6513	6295	3260	2615
1981-82	26789	25345	12465	8963
1982-83	21377	17572	—	—
1983 to Date	—	—	17184	9811

C and F Value : Cost and Freight Value.

(c) The National Dairy Development Board through its oil seeds and vegetable oil wing is developing two-tier cooperative structure i.e. Oilseeds Growers' Cooperative Societies at village level and an Oilseed Growers' Cooperative Federation at State level to integrate production, procurement, processing and marketing of oilseeds as well as the marketing of technical inputs for increasing oilseeds production.

Mobile teams consisting of technical specialists are being organised to motivate farmers to adopt improved practices by holding village level meeting, arranging film shows, training in improved technology, laying out demonstrations on farmers field and arranging timely supply of credit and inputs.

Farmers produce and oilseeds is procured at an incentive price so as to induce them to invest in cultivation of these crops.

Processing facilities for crushing, solvent extraction, refining and vanaspati manufacturing are being developed under the project in cooperative sector in different States.

Consumers' Cooperatives are being utilised for marketing of vegetable oil.

(d) The project is presently being implemented in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Maharashtra. The names of the agencies responsible for implementation in these States are :—

- (i) Gujarat State Cooperative Oilseed Growers' Federation Ltd., Gujarat.
- (ii) Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Oilseed Growers' Federation Ltd. in Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Oilseed Growers' Cooperative Federation Ltd., in Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) Tamil Nadu Oilseed Growers' Cooperative Federation Ltd., in Tamil Nadu.
- (v) Orissa State Cooperative Oilseed

Growers' Federation Ltd., in Orissa.

(vi) Maharashtra State Cooperative Oilseed Growers' Federation Ltd. in Maharashtra.

#### Subsidising of Housing Projects for Plantation Workers

3084. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a scheme for subsidising housing projects for plantation workers in various States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the share of this amount for Assam ?

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

(a) and (b). The Central Sector scheme of subsidised Housing for plantation Workers provides for financial assistance to Employers to the extent of 87½% (50% as loan and 37½% as subsidy) or to housing Co-operatives Societies of Plantation Workers to the extent of 90% (65% as loan and 25% as subsidy) of the approved ceiling cost, for construction of houses for Plantation Workers. Funds are provided through the State Govts., depending on their requirements, past performance and the targets. The Scheme is in operation in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. The State of Uttar Pradesh has also been included in the Scheme from the year 1983-84.

(c) Government of Assam has been sanctioned Rupees 36.00 lakhs (Rs. 11.00 lakhs as Loan and Rs. 25.00 lakhs as subsidy) during the current financial year (1983-84).

#### Allotment of Plots Under First Draw of Rohini Scheme

3085. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA plots under Rohini Scheme have not been allotted even to those persons who were successful in the first draw of lots about a year back and who have deposited the full cost of the plots long back ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the second draw of lot has been announced when even the allottees of the first draw of lot have not been given physical possession of the plots ; and

(c) by what time the actual possession of the plots will be given to those who were successful in the first draw ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :**  
(a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that allotment letters have since been issued to all the successful allottees in the first draw of lots under the Rohini Scheme.

(b) Since developed plots were ready, second draw of lots was held on 22.9.1983.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that possession letters have been issued to about 1,000 allottees of the first draw of lots who have deposited full cost of the plots and completed the required formalities.

#### **Diversion of Assistance for Drought and Flood Relief by States**

**3086. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some States are diverting Central assistance for drought and flood relief for less important programmes ;

(b) if so, the names of those States ; and

(c) the steps taken by Central Govern-

ment to check this tendency of States to divert Central assistance for drought and flood relief for less important programmes ?

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

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

#### **Subletting of Government Accommodation in DIZ AREA**

**3087. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNI : SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:**

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

(a) whether Directorate of Estates, New Delhi has recently issued a number of registered A.D. letters in connection with the subletting of the Government accommodation to the actual allottees of Government accommodation in the D.I.Z. area, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, details to whom such letters have been sent during the last three months date-wise ;

(c) whether the officers of Directorate of Estates have physically enquired and checked position before issuing such letters ; and

(d) if not, action Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) As per list enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise,

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of allottee	Address	Date on which sent
1	2	3	4
S/Shri			
1.	Lachman Singh	14F/SIV, DIZ	8.9.83
2.	J.K. Bhatia	14H/SIV, DIZ	8.9.83
3.	M.N. Malhotra	14G/SIV, DIZ	8.9.83
4.	Raja Ram	14A/SIV, DIZ	8.9.83
5.	Prem Prakash	B 40/2A DIZ	14.9.83
6.	Amra Dutt	35/417 P.K. Road	15.9.83
7.	Mam Chand	8/89 P.K. Road	17.9.83
8.	Nand Lal	3/32 P.K. Road	17.9.83
9.	Jagan Nath	3/33 P.K. Road	17.9.83
10.	Chhotey Lal	25/295 P.K. Road	17.9.83
11.	P. Singh	3/34 P.K. Road	17.9.83
12.	M.K. Sharma	8/87 P.K. Road	19.9.83
13.	Ram Gopal	3/26 P.K. Road	19.9.83
14.	Banarsi Dass	8/86 P.K. Road	19.9.83
15.	Khushal Singh	425/36 P.K. Road	22.9.83
16.	S.L. Wahi	34 C D.I.Z. area	24.9.83
17.	V.P. Varsheney	35 M D.I.Z. area	24.9.83
18.	Satya Narayanan	91 E S IV DIZ	27.9.83
19.	Nanak Chand	33/387 P.K. Road	1.10.83
20.	Des Raj	3/35 P.K. Road	21.10.83
21.	M.K. Sharma	8/87 P.K. Road	21.10.83
22.	Moti Ram	52/625 P.K. Road	21.10.83
23.	Mohan Lal	52/670 P.K. Road	21.10.83

1	2	3	4
<b>S/Shri</b>			
24.	Har Sarup	8/91 P.K. Road	22.10.83
25.	Narender Nath	28/327 P.K. Road	22.10.83
26.	Suraj Ram	52/618 P.K. Road	22.10.83
27.	Putto Lal	52/620 P.K. Road	22.10.83
28.	Kan Singh	17/196 P.K. Road	22.10.83
29.	Ram Gopal	3/26 P.K. Road	25.10.83
30.	M.N. Malhotra	14 G/DIG.	27.10.83
31.	S.D. Bhardwaj	B/13/IV D DIZ	2.11.83
32.	A.D. Chawla	B/12/IV D DIZ	2.11.83
33.	Bal Mukand	60/713 P.K. Road	2.11.83
34.	Selva Raj	13/3 C DIZ	2.11.83
35.	K.K. Verma	62 D E DIZ	2.11.83
36.	Balbir Singh	1/3 D DIZ	2.11.83
37.	Gaya Pershad	65/778 P.K. Road	2.11.83
38.	H.L. Nim	B/13/3 DIZ	2.11.83
39.	Vir Bala	D/599 DIZ	2.11.83
40.	Vikram Singh	61/733 P.K. Road	2.11.83
41.	Mohan Singh	71 GS/IV DIZ	2.11.83
42.	Deepa Ram	151 Clive Square	9.11.83
43.	S.P. Rai	72/E S/IV DIZ	9.11.83
44.	Ganesh Pershad	180 Clive Square	9.11.83
45.	R.K. Tandon	47/C DIZ	9.11.83
46.	Bhartu Ram	175 Clive Square	9.11.83
47.	Jit Ram	515 K.B. Marg	14.11.83
48.	V.P. Jain	48 C DIZ	9.11.83

1	2	3	4
<b>S/Shri</b>			
49.	Vamanh	522 K.B. Marg	14.11.83
50.	B.R. Suri	287 K.B. Marg	9.11.83
51.	S.K. Sharma	186/L Aram Bagh	14.11.83
52.	Attar Chand	412 K.B. Marg	14.11.83
53.	S.C. Gupta	184 B Aram Bagh	14.11.83
54.	Saroj Bala	188/A Aram Bagh	14.11.83
55.	N.L. Sachdeva	185/B Aram Bagh	14.11.83
56.	J.M. Arora	518 K.B. Marg	14.11.83
57.	Baldev Raj	173/R Aram Bagh	14.11.83
58.	Nathu Ram	27/322 P.K. Road	14.11.83
59.	O.P. Gupta	15/177 P.K. Road	14.11.83
60.	Jogeshwar	9/105 P.K. Road	14.11.83
61.	Gitish Kumar	168 Clive Square	14.11.83
62.	R.S. Dua	B/12/2/C DIZ	16.11.83
63.	Cheeru Lal	61/723 P.K. Road	16.11.83
64.	Ram Charan	4/471 P.K. Road	16.11.83
65.	G.G. Taneja	D/573 D.I.Z.	16.11.83
66.	Vikram Singh	61/733 P.K. Road	16.11.83
67.	Nathu Singh	1/C/1 DIZ	16.11.83
68.	M.N.D. Jain	47/A DIZ	16.11.83
69.	Bhajan Lal	71/D DIZ	16.11.83
70.	G.S. Vishnoi	50/G DIZ	16.11.83
71.	Ajay Singh	50/D DIZ	16.11.83
72.	Bachan Singh	21/251 P.K. Road	16.11.83
73.	Surjan Singh	22/267 P.K. Road	16.11.83

1

2

3

4

S/Shri

74.	Laxman Singh	22/259 P.K. Road	16.11.83
75.	Sultan Singh	15/179 P.K. Road	16.11.83
76.	Ram Phal	4/37 P.K. Road	17.11.83
77.	Jagdamba	9/99 P.K. Road	17.11.83
78.	Jagdish	4/47 P.K. Road	17.11.83
79.	I.C. Chopra	71/C DIZ	17.11.83
80.	P.S. Kohla	47/E DIZ	17.11.83
81.	L.R. Ahuja	49/E DIZ	17.11.83
82.	Kanwar Singh	33/376 P.K. Road	21.11.83
83.	Suraj Prakash	21/248 P.K. Road	21.11.83
84.	Narender Nath	28/327 P.K. Road	22.11.83
85.	Saroj	180/A Aram Bagh	22.11.83
86.	S.C. Gupta	184/B Aram Bagh	22.11.83
87.	Layak Ram	831 DIZ	22.11.83
88.	Prem Ballabh	21/256 P.K. Road	22.11.83
89.	Veena Bharti	48/E DIZ	22.11.83
90.	Ram Lal	828 K.B. Marg	22.11.83
91.	N.K. Rai	H/499 K.B. Marg	25.11.83
92.	Suraj Bhan	H/493 K.B. Marg	25.11.83
93.	S.K. Sharma	884 K.B. Marg	25.11.83
94.	Sudha	463 K.B. Marg	25.11.83
95.	Kalam Singh	584 K.B. Marg	25.11.83
96.	Darshan Singh	874 K.B. Marg	25.11.83
97.	Radhey Shyam	858 K.B. Marg	25.11.83

1	2	3	4
<b>S/Shri</b>			
98.	J.M. Sharma	643 K.B. Marg	26.11.83
99.	Prem Sukh	14/158 P.K. Road	26.11.83
100.	Harish Gulati	866 K.B. Marg	26.11.83
101.	O.P. Garg	641 K.B. Marg	26.11.83
102.	Harish Chand	637 K.B. Marg	26.11.83
103.	N.L. Sudama	185/B Aram Bagh	27.11.83
104.	Hari Shankar	644 K.B. Marg	29.11.83
105.	Neelam Sharma	J/659 K.B. Marg	5.12.83
106.	J.R. Miglani	J/660 K.B. Marg	5.12.83
107.	Mahant Ram	J/658 K.B. Marg	5.12.83
108.	Selva Raj	13/3/C D.I.Z.	5.12.83

**Vacation of Kingsway Camp Lands  
by Allottees of Residential Lands  
elsewhere**

3088. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are seized of the matter relating to the time limit for getting the vacant possession of the Kingsway Camp lands from those beneficiaries who have been allotted residential lands elsewhere ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in action ; and

(c) the stipulated time limit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority

have reported that as per terms of the allotment, the allottees residing in the Kingsway Camp quarters were required to vacate the quarters within 12 months of allotment of alternative residential plot.

(b) The main reasons were that (i) the scheme was transferred and retransferred between the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority ; and (ii) the formal title of land was transferred to the Delhi Development Authority only on 31-10-1983.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority have intimated that no time limit could be specified but they are taking action expeditiously.

**Cropped Area Afflicted by Drought**

3089. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break up of 48 million hectares of cropped area in 15 States afflicted by drought in 1982-83 ;

(b) the State-wise assistance, both in terms of money and foodgrains, given to these 15 States to tide over this crisis ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre to ensure that the assistance given is utilised in full for drought relief by these State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The cropped area affected by drought during 1982-83 in 15 States and one U.T. was 42.87

million ha. The State-wise details are given in the attached Statement.

(b) The State-wise ceiling of Central assistance sanctioned for drought relief during 1982-83 and additional allocation of wheat under the Employment Generation Scheme for relief works, is given in the attached statement-I.

(c) These States have been asked to furnish fortnightly utilisation reports. Besides this, the Central Teams sent during 1983-84 were requested to look into the utilisation of funds sanctioned during 1982-83. A small Inter-Ministerial team also visited some States to monitor the use of central assistance.

### Statement

*State-wise details of cropped area affected and central assistance sanctioned and allocation of wheat for drought during 1982-83*

S. No.	State/UT	Cropped area affected (Lakh ha.)	Ceiling of assistance sanctioned during 1982-83	Additional allocation of wheat under drought relief programme Dec. 1982 to March, 1983
1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs. in crores)	(M.Ts.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.00	68.77	12,500
2.	Bihar	44.17	25.01	8,460
3.	Gujarat	28.14	30.60	20,000
4.	Haryana	5.91	11.82	2,600
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2.16	13.02	4,900
6.	Kerala	1.04	4.10	2,500
7.	Karnataka	21.67	8.81	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00	40.99	10,400

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Maharashtra	22.84	56.38	8,000
10.	Orissa	37.82	15.98*	3,000
11.	Rajasthan	68.12	66.90	3,900
12.	Tripura	—	0.91	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	38.26	18.39	—
14.	West Bengal	20.14	74.27	38,000
15.	Uttar Pradesh	70.41	**	—
16.	Pondicherry	0.05	0.31	—
17.	Mizoram	—	—	—
		428.73	436.26	1,10,060

\* including loan of Rs. 2.00 crores.

\*\* No central assistance sanctioned.

#### Release of Margin Money to Jammu and Kashmir State

3090. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of release of Rs. 130 lakh of margin money to Jammu and Kashmir State to meet emergent expenditure arising out of natural calamities of November 1981 which include about Rs. 23 lakh as relief meant for the people of Chang-thang area of Ladakh ; if so, decision arrived at ;

(b) the reasons for non-payment of relief money to the Changthang tribals by the State Government inspite of release of money by the Centre and steps taken by the Government of India for payment of relief ; and

(c) whether Government will pay the

relief to the sufferers directly through the Deputy Commissioner, Leh and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The 7th Finance Commission has estimated, devolution of Central taxes and grants-in-aid to the States, certain amounts of expenditure known as the margin money on relief of natural calamities. The amount of margin money, which is Rs. 130 lakhs in case of J and K State, has to be provided by the State in their budgets every year. Thus, the question of releasing of amount of margin money to J and K by the Central Government does not arise.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question of release of money by the Centre does not arise. The State Government have been advised to meet the relief expenditure

Changthang tribals from their margin money.

(c) Ceiling of central assistance to meet any natural calamity is released through the State Government only, hence, the question of paying relief to the sufferers direct does not arise.

#### Stagnation in Foodgrain Production

3091. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main factor responsible for the stagnation in Indian foodgrains production ;

(b) the various measures taken and proposed to be adopted in the current plan to remove the stagnation ;

(c) the various recommendation taken into consideration for implementing those measures ; and

(d) the details of the programmes of Government in this regard in the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). There is no stagnation in India's foodgrains production. The country achieved a record production of 133.3 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1981-82. During 1982-83 there was widespread drought and the foodgrains production declined by 4.9 million tonnes. It may be noted, however, that while the Kharif production during 1982 declined, a record production of 58.9 million tonnes was achieved during the Rabi season of 1982-83. While the average annual foodgrains production during the triennium 1977-80 was 122.6 million tonnes, it was 130.4 million tonnes during the triennium 1980-83 which is 7.8 million tonnes higher. During 1980-83 three successive record wheat production were achieved. Wheat production in 1980-81 was 36.8 million tonnes ; it increased to 37.5 million tonnes in 1981-82 and further to a new record of 42.5 million tonnes in 1982-83,

During 1983-84 production prospects of foodgrains are bright. The country is now poised to harvest a record kharif production of 83 million tonnes. Thus during the calendar year 1983 a record foodgrain production of 142 million tonnes has already been achieved. If rainfall and weather conditions remain normal during the current winter season, the target of 142 million tonnes of foodgrains production for the Crop year 1983-84 might even be exceeded. This would show a 6.5 per cent increase in production in 2 years, indicating an annual growth rate of production at 3.2 per cent which is significantly higher than the annual growth rate of population. Thus there is no justification to say that there is stagnation in foodgrains production in the country.

In order to sustain this growth, Government are implementing a number of programmes and measures, which, inter-alia, include :

- (1) Expansion of area under high yielding varieties programme ;
- (2) Establishment of community nurseries, particularly for paddy cultivation ;
- (3) Supply of minikits and quality seeds ;
- (4) Special programmes to intensify the cultivation of pulses and popularisation of inter-cropping and mixed cropping of pulses ;
- (5) Reduction in prices of fertilisers by 7 1/2 per cent with effect from 29.6.83 and opening more outlets for fertilisers distribution ;
- (6) Strengthening of extension network and adoption of 'training and visit programme' in major States for transfer of know-how from research stations to farmers ;
- (7) Optimal water management programme for yield maximisation from irrigated areas ;
- (8) Soil conservation and dry farming techniques to increase output from unirrigated and rainfed areas ;

(9) Adoption of remunerative price policy for farmers to encourage efficient cultivation ;

(10) Extension of credit to assist farmers—particularly small and marginal farmers ; and

(11) Appropriate and timely plant protection measures.

**Short supply of Edible oil in West Bengal**

3092. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the short supply of edible oil in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, what amount of rapeseed oil

was allocated to West Bengal for supplying through the fair price shops between November, 1982 and October, 1983 month-wise ;

(c) what amount was actually supplied to the Government of West Bengal in the same period month-wise ;

(d) what is the backlog of supply in the same period ; and

(e) what are the Government of India doing for enhancing the supply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c). The allocation of rapeseed oil to West Bengal for issue through fair price shops from November, 1982 to October, 1983 and the quantity lifted by the State Government are as follows :

(Qty. in M. Tonne)

Month	Allocation	Lifting
	1	2
November, 1982	7,500	Nil
December, 1982	4,780	1,653
January, 1983	4,780	5,809
February, 1983	4,780	4,790
March, 1983	4,780	4,095
April, 1983	5,950	3,425
May, 1983	5,950	4,572
June, 1983	7,045	6,106
July, 1983	8,545	4,272
August, 1983	8,545	4,988
September, 1983	8,000	3,704
October, 1983	9,000	10,886
November, 1983	—	13,235
Total	79,655	67,45

1	2	3
	B/F	79,655
Less converted in RBD Palm oil (—)		12,200
Net allocation of rapeseed oil from Nov., 1982 to October, 1983.		67,455

(d) Nil.

(e) By and large the quantity of imported edible oils supplied to West Bengal is considered adequate.

#### National Seminar on Water Management

3093. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three day national seminar on water management was held in September 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether it was suggested that a inter-disciplinary Irrigation Planning Cell for development of various irrigation systems at the State levels be formed ;

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation ; and

(d) if so, the other suggestions made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government is aware of the need for inter-disciplinary approach to irrigation Planning, and project reports are prepared by State Governments in consultation with all the concerned Departments. Further, the Command Area Development Programme provides multi-disciplinary approach for water management.

(d) Other important suggestion made in the Seminar related to Planning and Design, and Operation and Management of Irriga-

tion Schemes. The Seminar also suggested establishment of a cadre of Water Management Specialists with inter-disciplinary training in the latest technology of Water Sciences and Engineering, by strengthening of teaching programmes, setting up of training institutions for in-service personnel and designing suitable manuals of various structures and operational procedures. The seminar also suggested entrusting responsibility of control and release of irrigation waters to the same agency which looks after water management below the outlet, avoidance of frequent transfers of trained personnel, legislative support to the Command Area Development Authorities and involvement of State Electricity Boards at the planning stage etc.

#### Inter-State River Water Disputes

3094. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Inter-State river water disputes in the country that have remained unsettled at present ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for the settlement of Cauvery water dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) At present there are two major pending Inter-State river water disputes which relate to the further use and development of waters of Cauvery and Yamuna basins.

(b) A number of meetings at official and Chief Ministers' level have been convened by the Central Government in past to settle the dispute over the further use and development of Cauvery waters amongst the

basin States by negotiations, the last meeting held at Chief Ministers level on 05.04.1983. In the meeting, the Chief Minister of Karnataka wanted to have bilateral discussions with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to sort out the outstanding differences on sharing of Cauvery waters. The Chief Ministers of both the States have been requested to conclude the bilateral talks as early as possible so that the next meeting of Chief Ministers of all the basin States can be convened early to arrive at an agreed consensus.

### संघियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3095. श्रीमती ऊरा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष लगभग सारे देश के बाजारों में संघियों कम मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं तथा वे ऊंचे दामों पर बेची जा रही हैं;

(ख) संघियों तथा उनके वर्तमान मूल्यों और गत वर्ष की तुलना में वर्तमान स्थिति का व्यौरा क्या है;

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में संघियों की नई जातियों का विकास करने, नई प्रणालियां विकसित करने के बारे में अनुसंधान करने के क्षेत्र में एकदम नगण्य कार्य किया गया है; और

(घ) इस बारे में आम लोगों, उनके दैनिक जीवन में राहत पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से संघियों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और उनके मूल्यों में कमी लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) इस वर्ष संघियों के मूल्य गत वर्ष की तुलना में ऊंचे हैं। फिर भी संघियां काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में संघियों के माहवार थोक मूल्य सूचकांक प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण कालम सं० 165-166 पर संलग्न है।

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद की अखिल भारतीय समन्वित सब्जी सुधार परियोजना तथा विभिन्न कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थानों/कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में किये जा रहे अनुसंधान कार्य के फलस्वरूप सारे देश में सब्जी की फसलों के सुधार तथा उसके उत्पादन की प्रोच्चोगिकी के सम्बन्ध में बहुत अनुसंधान कार्य किया गया है।

(घ) संघियों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा संघियों के मूल्य स्थिर करने की दृष्टि से “आन्तरिक खपत तथा नियर्ति के लिए सब्जी का उत्पादन तेज करने” सम्बन्धी एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना विभिन्न राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए तैयार की जा रही है।

### पंचेश्वर (शाखा) बांध संबंधी अनुसंधान कार्य में हुई प्रगति

3096. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सिच्चाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंचेश्वर (शाखा) बांध पर संयुक्त अनुसंधान कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) इस बहु उद्देश्यीय बांध के अनुसंधान कार्य हेतु 1983-84 में कितना धन आवंटित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या इस बीच नेपाल सरकार ने इस अनुसंधान कार्य में रुचि नहीं दिखाई है तथा इस कार्य को स्थगित कर दिए जाने के संकेत दिए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गयी है?

सिच्चाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) भारत के अन्दर अन्वेषण-कार्य, जिनको स्वतंत्र रूप से किया जा सकता था, अक्तूबर, 1981 में प्रारंभ किए गए थे तथा लग-

## दिवरण

सानियों के थोक मूल्यों का सूचकांक (मासिक औसत)

(आधार 1970-71=100)

वर्ष	जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्टूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर	वार्षिक औसत
1980	178.7	155.1	166.3	176.0	184.1	195.0	209.5	221.8	209.2	219.0	221.3	180.4	193.0
1981	160.4	159.4	160.4	165.3	175.0	173.9	202.7	211.4	203.0	226.7	219.0	212.2	189.2
1982	190.0	183.7	193.7	180.2	193.9	216.9	239.0	261.2	251.0	252.5	242.5	235.6	218.7
1983	212.3	209.0	217.1	237.3	267.6	267.0	289.1	307.6	326.0	308.6	312.4*	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं

\* 12-11-1983 तक सन्दर्भित है।

भग पूरे हो गए हैं। नेपाल के भीतर अन्वेषण-काय हाथ में नहीं लिए जा सके क्योंकि नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार से स्वीकृति की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इस कार्य के लिए 67.46 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) काठमाण्डू में अप्रैल, 1983 में सचिवों के स्तर पर हुई भारत-नेपाल बैठक के दौरान इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ था। उस समय नेपाल ने लागत तथा लाभों की हिस्सेदारी से सम्बन्धित कुछ मुद्दे उठाए थे। नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार के साथ इस मामले पर अगली बैठक के दौरान, जब निर्धारित हो जाएगी, पुनः विचार-विमर्श किया जाना है।

#### Fixing the Prices of Essential Goods

3097. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to fix the prices of at least twelve essential goods used by the common people and to sell them at uniform prices through Public Distribution System throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what remedial measures Government propose to take or have already taken to mitigate the sufferings of the people living below the poverty line in the face of the steep rise in prices of essential goods, especially of food articles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). Under the scheme of the Public Distribution System, the Central Government has assumed the responsibility for supplying seven essential commodities,

i.e., wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft-coke and controlled cloth to States/Union Territories for distribution to the consumers at fixed prices. The State Governments have the option to add such other items of mass consumption for distribution through the Public Distribution System as they may deem fit by arranging for the supplies of such items on their own.

(c) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of various commodities. The Public Distribution System is being expanded. Some commodities are being imported. The export of essential commodities is regulated. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

#### Mid-Term Appraisal of Sixth Plan for Rural Development

3098. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan targets for Rural Development has been completed ;

(b) the achievements against the targets set in the Sixth Plan for this period ;

(c) the details of all short-falls ;

(d) the present machinery available to monitor the plan targets ; and

(e) whether any changes in such monitoring is contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the targets and achievements under the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development as shown in the Mid-Term Appraisal Report of the Planning Commission is attached.

## Statement

*Statement showing targets and achievements under the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development as indicated in the Mid-term appraisal carried out by the Planning Commission.*

Programme	Unit	Targets			Achievements		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme.	Beneficiaries (Million)	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.3
National Rural Employment	Manday Employment (Million)	300-400	300-400	300-400	420.81	354.52	337.83

Under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP), no plan targets were fixed. The physical achievements under these programmes are indicated below

Programme	Unit	DDAP			DDP		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture							
(i) Soil and Moisture Conservation	(Hect.)	159600	82071	34750	1425	2137	—
(ii) Soil Survey	(Hect.)	—	—	—	30620	14089	1162

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Afforestation</b>								
(i) Plantation/Posture Development	(Hect.)	86966	75455	92690	9598	8412	8282	
(ii) Shelter belts	(Kms.)	—	—	—	7034	4516	7139	
(iii) Sand Dunes Stabilisation	(Hect.)	—	—	—	2182	1954	2693	
(3) Irrigation Potential Created	(Hect.)	45228	80894	68559	620	2961	559	
<b>4. Rural electrification.</b>								
Tubewells/pumpsets energised	(Nos.)	—	—	—	425	511	10	
<b>5. Animal Husbandry.</b>								
(i) New veterinary dispensaries)centres	(Nos.)	—	—	—	37	15	41	
(ii) New wool extension centres	(Nos.)	—	—	—	—	4	8	
(iii) New Milk collection centres	(Nos.)	—	—	—	311	40	14	
(iv) Milk societies established	(Nos.)	405	387	279	—	—	—	
(v) Sheep Societies established	(Nos.)	387	40	53	—	—	—	
6. Employment generated	(000 mandays)	57170	33421	13957	1745	2425	1537	

\* Upto December, 1982.

(c). There is no short-fall under National Rural Employment Programme. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme there was some shortfall in the first two years; the programme has, however, gathered momentum from the year 1982-83.

(d) and (e). Besides, calling for periodical progress reports from the implementing agencies and the State Governments, the Ministry monitors the programme through participation in the meetings of the State Level Coordination Committees, visits of Central teams and organisation of regional seminars. Meetings with Secretaries and other senior officers of State Governments are also held to review the performance.

#### राजस्थान में बाढ़

3099. श्री चतुर्भुज़ : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में वर्ष 1981, 1982 तथा 1983 के दौरान आयी बाढ़ों के कारण हुई हानि का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान सरकार ने कुल कितने धन की मांग की थी;

(ग) उक्त तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसे कुल कितना धन दिया;

(घ) इन तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए धन से राजस्थान सरकार ने प्रत्येक मद में कितना-कितना खर्च किया तथा इस धन का उपयोग किन-किन स्थानों पर किया गया; और

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिए गए धन के उपयोग की जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई अध्ययन दल भेजा था और यदि हाँ, तो धन के उपयोग के बारे में इस अध्ययन दल ने क्या राय दी है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

मोहम्मद खां) (क) से (ग) एक विवरण कालम सं० 175-176 पर सलग्न है।

(घ) राजस्थान द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए व्यय संबंधी विवरण के आधार पर भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान 17.85 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1982-83 के दौरान 11.72 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्मुक्त की, जबकि बाढ़ों के लिए 1981-82 के लिए मंजूर की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की अधिकतम सीमा 45.06 करोड़ रुपए थी। व्यय के लेखापरीक्षित आंकड़े, उपयोग संबंधी प्रमाण पत्र तथा वास्तविक कार्य-निष्पादन संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी प्रस्तुत किये जाने हैं।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

#### Production of Milk

3100. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of milk in the country during the period 1970 to 1983 year-wise;

(b) the indigenous production of milk powder during the period 1970-1983;

(c) the quantity and value of commercially imported milk powder during the above period;

(d) the per-capita consumption of milk in India during 1970-1983; and

(e) the role of operation flood programme in the enhancement of milk production in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The year-wise total production of milk in the country is as under :—

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ़

## विवरण

1981, 1982 तथा 1983 के दौरान राजस्थान में बाढ़ों से हुई हानि/मांगी गई तथा मंजूर की गई

केन्द्रीय सहायता को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

(करोड़ रुपए)

वर्ष	प्रभावित जन संख्या (लाख में)	प्रभावित संस्थान क्षेत्र (लाख हैक्टार)	क्षतिप्रस्तः/ नष्ट हुए मकानों की संख्या	मृतक मनुष्यों की संख्या	मरे पशुओं की संख्या	केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी गई	टिप्पणी
1981	7.90	2.50	72,911	143	33,430	294.33	45.06
1982	0.53	0.52	14,671	19	1,318	*	*कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं मांगी गई थी।
1983	4.95	0.17	21,439	56	482	27.75	** केन्द्रीय दल शीघ्र ही राज्य का दोरा करने जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा का निर्णय किया जायेगा।

Year	(in million tonnes)
1971-72	22.50
1973-74	23.20
1977-78	28.36
1978-79	29.11
1979-80	30.20
1980-81 (Provisional)	31.50
1981-82 (Provisional)	33.30
1982-83 (Anticipated Achievement)	34.74

(b) The estimated indigenous production of milk powder during the period 1970 to 1982 is as under :—

Year	In tonnes
1970	6677
1971	11768
1972	12900
1973	11042
1974	11500
1975	13365
1976	18500
1977	20965
1978	27470
1979	32600
1980	34530
1981	31420
1982	35000

(c) The import of milk powder was canalised through Indian Dairy Corporation in

1970-71. There are no commercial imports of milk powder since 1975-76. The quantity and value of commercially imported milk powder during the period 1970-71 to 1974-75 is as under :—

Year	Qty. of skim milk powder imported (in tonnes)	Total CIF Value (Rounded Rs.)
1970-71	8418	235 lakhs
1971-72	15155	659 lakhs
1972-73	16877	761 lakhs
1973-74	12195	850 lakhs
1974-75	15000	1453 lakhs

(d) Figures of per capita consumption of milk are not available. However, the per capita availability of milk during 1973-74 was 110.2 gms. During the year 1982-83 this increased to 135 gms.

(e) The estimated milk production in the country has increased since 1971-72 due to the impact of various Central, Centrally Sponsored and State Plan Schemes which also includes Operation Flood Programme.

### हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्यान-कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का खोला जाना

3101. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्यान-कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोले जाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार को 1983 तक कितने अम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :** (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक पृथक बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने के पक्ष में नहीं है क्योंकि प्रस्तावित बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय भूमिका को उसके आदेशपत्र के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा स्वतः पूरा किया जा सकता है।

(ख) जुलाई, 1983 तक संसद सदस्यों, हिमाचल प्रदेश में मंत्रियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों के 12 निवेदन/प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो चुके हैं।

#### Imported Machinery and Plants In Dairy Industry

3102. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of machinery and plants used in dairy industry which have been imported from foreign countries during the period 1969 to 1970 and between 1970 till today ; and

(b) the role of Indian Dairy Corporation in making India self-sufficient in dairy equipment and machinery ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) Information regarding actual imports of dairy machinery is available in a monthly publication of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta entitled "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India—Vol. II—Imports". Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library and published information is available upto Feb., 1982 which is as follows :—

Period	Value of dairy machinery imported in Rs. in lakhs
1959-60 to 1969-70	595.57
1970-71 to Feb., 1982	1222.17

(b) With the launching of Operation Flood Programme NDDB/IDC has encouraged small enterprises to develop their own skills to produce dairy equipment indigenously. There were only 15 manufacturers of dairy equipment in India before Operation Flood was launched ; now there are about 130 such units, including 5 large public sector undertakings that are manufacturing dairy and allied equipment.

#### Problems Faced by Farmers for Supply of Electricity and Agricultural Inputs

3103. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties and problems faced by the farmers regarding supply of electricity and agricultural inputs ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to mitigate their hardships ?

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

(b) Some of the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of agricultural inputs are indicated below :—

(i) Prices of fertilisers have been reduced by 7½% ;

(ii) Prices of fertilisers, lying with Food Corporation of India for 2 years or more, have been reduced by another 10% ;

(iii) The number of fertiliser sale points was increased by about 20,704 during 1982-83 and the target for 1983-84 is 15,000 ;

(iv) Short-term credit is being given to the State Governments by the Govt. of India for purchase of agricultural inputs by the State institutional agencies ;

(v) All efforts are being made to in-

crease the production and distribution of high yielding varieties of certified/quality seeds. During 1983-84, the target for distribution of certified/quality seeds has been kept at 58 lakh quintals against 42.05 lakh quintals in 1982-83 ;

- (vi) In order to ensure quality of seeds, seed has been declared an Essential Commodity under the Essential Commodities Act ;
- (vii) Certification Agencies and Seed Testing Laboratories are being strengthened ;
- (viii) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development has issued instructions to finance new and non-defaulting members of primary agriculture credit societies for agricultural purposes, even though they may be attached to ineligible Central Cooperative Banks ;
- (ix) To enable institutional financing agencies to step up agricultural land operation, terms of credit, particularly the rate of interest, are kept under constant review. The rates of interest have been reduced with effect from 1.4.83 ;
- (x) High priority has been given for increasing the credit flow to small farmers and weaker sections of the rural population ;
- (xi) In order to assist small and marginal farmers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced during 1983-84 under which Rs. 5 lakhs will be spent on development of minor irrigation, afforestation, land development and distribution of minikits of fertilisers and seeds of oilseeds and pulses in every block. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 250 crores.
- (xii) Steps have been taken to ensure availability of pesticides and weedicides ;
- (xiii) The Central Government as well as

State Governments observed 2 National Agricultural Inputs Fortnights during the current year as parts of Kharif and Rabi Campaign. The objectives are to mobilise all the inputs agencies to ensure pre-positioning of all the agricultural inputs before the commencement of the season in adequate quantity nearer the door-steps of the farmers and to develop an integrated approach to all the agricultural inputs.

- (xiv) The Government have advised all State Electricity Boards to give high priority to supply of electricity to agriculture sector. Close monitoring is done at the Central level about the supply of electricity to the Agriculture Sector.
- (xv) Supply of fertilisers up to block headquarters on Government's account all over the country has been ensured.
- (xvi) Distribution margin to the distribution agencies of fertilisers has been increased.

#### **Facilities for Players in Zonal Badminton Tournaments**

3104. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the facilities provided for the players who participate in Zonal Badminton Tournaments ;
- (b) whether Government have received any complaint about the inadequacy of the same ; and
- (c) if so, action taken over the same ?

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

- (a) Facilities in question are provided by the concerned national sports federations which are autonomous non-government bodies. Government is not expected to provide these facilities.

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

**Laws and Rules for the Protection of Consumers**

**3105. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether various Consumers, Welfare Consumers, Protection and Consumers, Civil Rights Associations, Public bodies and organisations have in the last three years appealed to Prime Minister to promulgate stringent laws and rules to protect the harassed and neglected consumer in the country ;

(b) whether Government will appoint a "National Council" to advise and help Government to effect changes in current Laws and Rules for better protection of consumers ;

(c) steps legally and administratively conceived by Government to control the distribution of consumer articles to common masses particularly in rural areas ;

(d) whether Government would encourage a "Consumer Movement" on "Consumer Volunteer Force" to build social pressure on hoarders, blackmarketeers and corrupt supply officials at urban and rural level ; and

(e) if not, what other legal, administrative and social measures are planned to protect the harassed common poor masses ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) No specific suggestions have been received in this regard.

(b) Government has set up a Consumer Protection Council which will advise it on all matters having a bearing on the interest of the consumers, and will suggest measures to be taken by different Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with laws dealing with various aspects of consumer protection.

(c) The State Governments and Union

Territory Administrations have been requested to open more fair price shops particularly in unserved areas for the supply of essential commodities under the Public Distribution System.

(d) and (e). The Consumer Protection Council will, *inter-alia*, suggest measures to curb unhealthy practices in the trade. Voluntary consumer organisations are being encouraged by Government to create awareness amongst consumers.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में भ्रष्टाचार और इसके कार्यकरण में सुधार**

**3106. श्री अनवार अहमद :**  
श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :  
श्री बी० बी० देसाई :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 9 नवम्बर, 1983 के "टाइम्स ऑफ इण्डिया" के पृष्ठ 3 पर "डी० डी० ए० डिसम्बर शो एसेल्ड इन काउन्सिल" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने और उसके कार्यकरण में जनता की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप सुधार करने की दिशा में क्या प्रयास किए हैं ?

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

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Sal Forest in Eastern Madhya Pradesh**

**3107. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sal forest in Eastern Madhya Pradesh (Bastar, Raipur, Raigarh Distts.) is suffering from natural death ;

(b) whether Government have sent any study team ;

(c) whether the study team has submitted its reports ;

(d) if so, the recommendations of the study team ; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to protect the natural death in Sal forest ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The study team has submitted a comprehensive research report on the basis of the preliminary findings.

(d) The preliminary report has shown that the mortality is apparently related to moisture deficiency in the soil due to drought, the effect of which may have been magnified by biotic factors.

(e) A comprehensive soil and vegetation survey as well as moisture retention and transmission studies have been undertaken on the suggestion of the expert team. Studies on evapo-transmission, soil compaction, ground water table and soil conservation are also continuing. Decision on the steps to be taken to protect these forests will be taken as soon as the results of these studies are available.

#### Removing Restriction on Inter-State Movement of Foodgrains

3108. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA :  
SHRI N.E. HORO :  
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :  
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

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

(a) whether in view of bumper crops in

most parts of the country this year, will Government remove restrictions on movement of foodgrains after building a buffer stock ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that free movement and free availability will remove most of the evils of trade in food articles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The country is treated as one zone for the movement of wheat and levy-free rice. A movement levy is imposed on wheat by some States. Inter-State movement of paddy on trade account is not permitted by certain States. There is no restriction on the movement of kharif coarse grains, except for maize from Madhya Pradesh.

The Central Government does not consider it necessary to review its present policy regarding inter-State movement of foodgrains.

#### Sea Erosion at Madras

3109. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of houses, huts of fishermen washed away at Tiruvathur in Madras recently due to sea erosion ;

(b) the steps taken by Government of India to provide relief for the victims ; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to prevent the sea erosion in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government of Tamil Nadu is yet to intimate the damages due to recent sea-erosion at Madras.

(b) According to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, the States have been given enhanced margin money to meet the emergent expenditure for

providing relief on account of various natural calamities during the particular year. The margin money for Tamil Nadu is Rs. 859 lakhs.

(c) The State Government formulate and execute schemes for anti-sea erosion works out of their annual plan funds.

In their annual plan document, for 1984-85, the State Government has proposed a scheme namely "Construction of off-shore break-waters in Royapuram in North Madras."

#### Land Reform Measures

3110. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the salient features of land reform measures introduced in the country so far ;
- (b) the efforts made by various States to adopt those measures to-date ; and
- (c) the Sixth Plan target and achievement made so far in the above matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The salient features of land reform measures prescribed for implementation under the national policy are embodied in the successive Five Year Plan documents. They are as follows :

- (i) abolition of inter-mediar y tenures ;
- (ii) conferment of ownership rights on the general body of tenants (including share-croppers) ;
- (iii) provision of security to those classes of tenants whose tenancy will continue to exist ;
- (iv) imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings and distribution of surplus land among landless agricultural workers, particularly members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and other eligible families.

(v) consolidation of holdings ;

(vi) updating of land records.

(b) The inter-mediar y tenures like zamin-dari, zagirdari, inams etc. have been abolished virtually all over the country. Legislative provisions have also been made in extensive areas of the country providing for conferment of ownership rights on tenants or allowing cultivating tenants to acquire ownership rights on payment of reasonable compensation. Steps have also been taken for imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings of families and individuals.

The programme for consolidation of holdings has been undertaken in several States of the country. By now more than 50 million hectares have been consolidated in the country.

Land records are fairly upto-date in all the States except some of the formerly permanent settlement areas as well as certain tribal and hilly areas.

(c) Under the Sixth Five Year Plan, legislative provisions for conferment of ownership rights are to be made by the States which have not yet enacted laws for this purpose. These are the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal. Distribution of surplus land taken over under the land ceiling laws was to be completed by 1982-83. More than 20 lakh acres of land taken over under the revised ceiling laws have already been distributed. Pending litigations in the courts are the most important factor accounting for a major part of the remaining land not being distributed. Consolidation of holdings is to be taken up by all States which have not taken them up so far, so that consolidation can be completed all over the country within a period of ten years. The achievement has already been noted above. A systematic programme is to be taken up for compilation/updating of land records to be phased for completion within a period of five years, i.e. 1980-85. In most States, records are updated through the annual crop register. Revisional survey and settlement operations are being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat,

Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal.

मोतिया खान, दिल्ली में निर्मित एल०आई०जी०  
फ्लैटों का आवंटन

3111. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डी०डी०ए० द्वारा मोतियाखान, नई दिल्ली में एल०आई०जी० फ्लैटों को बनाकर उनके लिए पंजीकृत लोगों को लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व आवंटित किए गए थे जिनके अभी कब्जे तक उन अलाटियों को नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस देरी के क्या कारण हैं तथा निकट भविष्य में कब तक इन फ्लैटों का कब्जा अलाटियों को डी०डी०ए० द्वारा दे दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन एल०आई०जी० फ्लैटों में ऊपरी मंजिल के अलाटियों के लिए गैराज नहीं बनाए गए हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में डी०डी०ए० नजदीक में ही गैराज बनाने का विचार करेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Edible oil released to Orissa

3112. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) the total amount of edible oil released to Orissa in 1981-82, and 1982-83 ;
- (b) whether Orissa Government have approached for additional quota in 1983 ; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) During the Oil Years 1981-82 and 1982-83 the following quantities of imported edible oils were allocated to the Government of Orissa :

(Quantity in M. tonne)

Name of Oil	Oil Year 1981-82	Oil Year 1982-83
Palmolein	4,323	8,400
RBD Palm oil	27	Nil
Rapeseed oil	5,404	5,800
Total	9,754	14,200

(b) Yes, Sir. Orissa Government had requested for 4000 Mts. per month from April, 1983.

(c) The allocation was increased as follows :

(Qty. in M. Tonne)

Month	Increased quantities allocated
April, 1983	770
May, 1983	770
June, 1983	1030
July, 1983	2030
August, 1983	2030
September, 1983	2030
October, 1983	2500
November, 1983	2500
December, 1983	2500

#### Payment to suppliers by Super Bazar

3113. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that suppliers are not being made payment of the goods supplied by them to the Super Bazar as per terms of agreement reached between the party and Super Bazar ;

(b) whether there is inordinate delay in making payments to the suppliers ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not adhering to the terms of agreement and what steps are proposed to be ensured so that payments are always made on time ;

(d) whether the articles selected by the Super Bazar are not sent to all its Branches

thereby defeating the very purpose of introducing an item ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof and what steps are proposed to ensure that all new items are sent to all branches of the Super Bazar.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) By and large payments to the suppliers for goods supplied to Super Bazar, Delhi are made as per the agreed terms.

(b) and (c). Ordinarily there is no inordinate delay in making payments except in cases where discrepancies are found in the bills or these are not received in time from the suppliers.

(d) and (e). New items introduced are sent to the branches subject to their saleability and availability of space in the branches.

#### Small Farmers Development Agency in Orissa

3114. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the year since when the Small Farmers Development Agency has been functioning in Orissa ;

(b) the various district in the State that have been covered under SFDA so far ; and

(c) the details of the works done in Bolangir District in the last three years under SFDA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) 1971.

(b) Small Farmer Development Agency (SFDA)/Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labourer Agency scheme was in operation in 7 districts of Orissa viz. Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Puri and Sambalpur. The Small Farmer Development Agency scheme was subsequently

merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) on 2.10.1980, which now covers all districts.

(c) Does not arise as there is no Small Farmer Development Agency since 2.10.1980.

**Cost of Cultivation of Major Crops vis-a-vis Purchasing Power of Farmers**

3115. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any exercise to work out the production cost of per quintal of wheat and other major crops as compared to production cost in the seventies vis-a-vis the fall in the farmers' purchasing power and the extent to which the marginal and small farmers have been affected as a result thereof ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Estimates of cost of cultivation/production of wheat and other principal crops in selected States are being framed by Government under the Cost of Production Studies Scheme started in 1970-71. A statement indicating the cost of production of wheat and paddy in some of the major States, where studies were conducted, is enclosed. (See Cois. 195-196). Separate estimates for cost of production of the small and marginal farmers are not worked out. However, while formulating the sample design, the distribution of holdings according to size is duly kept in view. In the fixation of procurement/minimum support prices for various commodities Government ensures that the support price covers the cost of production and provides an additional margin to give incentive for increased production. In accordance with the revised terms of reference laid down for the Agricultural Prices Commission in March, 1980, the Commission, while recommending support prices, is ex-

pected to keep in view the terms of trade between agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector. The objective is that the purchasing power of the agricultural producers is protected against inflationary pressures. Apart from this, the interests of the producers, more particularly the small and marginal farmers are sought to be protected and promoted by facilitating supplies of inputs like irrigation, fertilisers, improved seeds, plant protection chemicals and credit etc. Distribution of minikits of improved seeds of pulses, oilseeds, cereals, etc. and fertilisers are being made available to small and marginal farmers free-of-cost, so as to spread the cultivation of improved varieties of seeds and adoption of improved practices. These measures would help to improve the productivity and incomes and purchasing power of the beneficiaries. It may also be added that the purchasing power of the farmers depends not only on the prices and productivity of crops, but also on incomes from supplementary occupations like livestock production, horticulture, processing, other subsidiary occupations and non-farm employment.

**Survey Regarding Slum and Jhuggi-Jhompuri Areas of Delhi**

3116. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in the Hindustan Times dated 30 November, 1983 under the caption 'More night shelters for homeless likely' ;

(b) whether Dr. Arora an Urban Economist in slum and J.J. Department of D.D.A. has conducted survey of various localities of slums and J.J. colonies of Delhi for the Welfare and Development Programmes for weaker sections of the society ;

(c) if so, the details of the same ;

(d) the reactions of Government there-to ;

## Statement

Cost of production of wheat and paddy (Cost A<sub>2</sub> and Cost C)

Crop/State	(Rs. per quintal)					
	1971-72 Cost A <sub>2</sub>	1972-73 Cost C	1975-76 Cost A <sub>2</sub>	1978-79 Cost A <sub>2</sub>	1980-81 Cost C	1980-81 Cost A <sub>2</sub>
<b>Wheat</b>						
1. Haryana	21.59	49.53	32.28	83.65	67.21	114.00
2. Punjab	31.37	59.71	50.91	99.45	60.74	101.45
3. Uttar Pradesh	31.53	50.38	41.25	89.69	46.71	95.10
<b>Paddy</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	28.56	51.53	44.72	78.98	52.53	88.36
2. Assam	16.28	49.90	19.28	53.83	26.81	62.35
3. Orissa	16.32	40.13	32.60	67.86	32.33	69.58
4. Tamil Nadu	33.34	53.47	49.14	64.47	50.17	81.74
6. West Bengal	16.66	54.15	32.44	79.63	48.89	96.36

N.S.—Not studied.

N.B. Cost A<sub>2</sub> pertains to paid out costs or expenses incurred in cash and kind on material inputs, hired human labour, bullock and machine labour (both hired and owned) etc. and rent paid for leased-in land.

Cost C is obtained with further addition to Cost A<sub>2</sub> of imputed rental value of owned land and interest on fixed capital and imputed value of family labour.

(e) the action taken on various surveys conducted ; and

(f) the various schemes for 1983 and 1984 which are to be carried out for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society ?

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

(c) to (e). According to the Delhi Development Authority the survey reports are under analysis and examination before submission to Government of India.

(f) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that it is proposed to construct 5 more night shelters in addition to the existing 13 night shelters, for the benefit of pavement dwellers and homeless, in different locations of Union Territory of Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority have also reported that the various welfare schemes like construction of stalls and kiosks, dhobi ghats, pig-sheds, community work centres, barat ghars, development of parks and play grounds and development of harijan basties have been launched.

**House Rent Allowance to Employees of Semi-Government and Autonomous Bodies Sharing Government Accommodation with Relatives**

**3117. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :**

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

(a) whether a Central Government employees living in Government accommodation with his allottee relative, is not eligible to House Rent allowance, but entitled to the Government accommodation on "out of turn basis" on the retirement or death of the allottee relative ;

(b) whether the employees of the Semi-

Government or Autonomous Bodies, living in Government accommodation with their allottee relatives are not eligible to House Rent allowance but on the retirement or death of the allottee relative, are not entitled to any Government accommodation and are rather thrown out on the roads ;

(c) if so, whether to remove this disability Government are considering to allow HRA to such employees of the Semi-Government and Autonomous bodies, who are not entitled to Government accommodation on the retirement or death of the allottee relatives ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** (a) In so far as Central Government employees are concerned, no house rent allowance is admissible to a Central Govt. employee, if

(i) he shares Govt. accommodation allotted rent free to another Government servant ; or

(ii) he/she resides in accommodation allotted to his/her parents/son/daughter by the Central Govt., State Govt., an autonomous public undertaking or semi-Govt. organisation such as a Municipality, Port Trust, etc ; or

(iii) in cases where his wife/her husband has been allotted accommodation at the same station by the Central/State Govt., an autonomous public undertaking, or semi-Govt. organisations such as Municipality, Port Trust etc., whether he/she resides in that accommodation or separately in accommodation rented by him/her.

Only the son or unmarried daughter or spouse of retired or deceased allottee employee is eligible for the concession of ad-hoc allotment/regularisation from the General Pool on fulfilment of certain

eligibility conditions laid down by the Govt. for this purpose.

(b) Employees of Semi-Govt. or autonomous bodies are not eligible for General Pool accommodation and hence are not entitled for the concession mentioned in the reply to part (a) even if they satisfy all other conditions.

(c) and (d). Payment of House Rent Allowance to the employees of Semi-Government and Autonomous bodies is governed by the service rules/bye-laws of the organisations concerned which are finalised in consultation with the concerned Ministry Department.

#### Panchayats Facing Problems

3118. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems facing our Panchayats in the country which have resulted in poor performance of Rural Development Projects (Yojna—16-30 September, 1983) ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take any corrective steps in the matter at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Panchayati Raj is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the States to take appropriate legislative and other measures to strengthen the Panchayati Raj bodies and to vest in them such powers and functions as may be considered necessary. The Central Government has been advising the States from time to time to strengthen the Panchayati Raj institution and to provide adequate trained manpower for Panchayat bodies. The Panchayati Raj institution is also to be actively involved in the implementation of various rural development programmes.

#### Sky-Scrapers in Delhi Lacking Fire-Fighting Equipment

3119. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) consequent on the devastating fire in Gopala Towers in June, 1983, how many of the sky-scrappers in Delhi were considered unsafe and lacking in fire-fighting equipment ; and

(b) how many of these high-rise buildings have since been equipped with the fire-fighting arrangements and follow up action taken by Government to see that the remaining buildings are fully equipped to meet fire-incidents ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) A survey of the high-rise buildings in Delhi had revealed that 80% of high-rise buildings were bound to be not having adequate arrangements for fire fighting.

(b) In respect of buildings with inadequate fire-fighting arrangements, notices have already been served on their builders/ promoters to comply with the fire-safety and fire protection arrangements in their buildings.

#### Food Crisis in African Countries

3120. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports that there is an unprecedented crisis of food in most of the African countries at present and if so, names of such countries ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there might be food crisis in Asian countries including India during the next 5 years ;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Central Government to meet the situation arising out of food crisis during the next one decade ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND

**CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) According to the reports of UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, out of 26 countries of the world suffering from abnormal food shortages in mid June, 1983, 16 of them were in Africa. The full list of these countries was, however, not given in that report.

(b) to (d). While it is difficult to predict about the food situation in Asia during the next five years, the Government of India keeps a close watch over the food situation in the country and takes adequate measures against any possible food crisis, through increasing production of foodgrains, building up buffer stocks, maintenance of public distribution system, etc.

**Major Projects Approved during last three years**

3121. **SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the major irrigation projects in the country, State-wise, approved during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the percentage of the work completed upto date with the amount sanctioned for these projects, project-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) The details of the major irrigation projects in the country, Statewise, approved during the last three years are given in Statement-I.

(b) The latest known estimated cost, expenditure anticipated to end of 1983-84 and the anticipated achievements to end of June, 1984 are indicated in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Statement showing the details of the major schemes accepted by the Planning Commission during the last 3 years i.e., from 1981-82 date, year-wise and State-wise.*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Benefits in th. ha.	Date of Approval
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1981-82</b>				

**Andhra Pradesh**

1. Sri Sailam Right Bank Canal 220.22 76.89 16.5.81

**Haryana**

2. Modernisation of existing channels in Haryana Ph. I	77.11	96.38 (addl.)	24.2.82
3. Modernisation of existing channels in Haryana Ph. II	89.78	116.18 (Addl.)	24.2.82

1	2	3	4	5
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**Maharashtra**

4.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	72.66	45.42	7.5.81
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**1982-83**

**Gujarat**

5.	Jankhatri	18.70	20.61	13.9.82
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**Madhya Pradesh**

6.	Halali Project	13.06	37.64	26.7.82
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**Maharashtra**

7.	Lower Tirna	37.65	16.95	28.2.83
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**Punjab**

8.	Thein Dam	263.16	348.80	27.4.82
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**1983-84 (till date)**

**Bihar**

9.	Bagmati	185.70	121.21	9.5.83
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10.	Auranga Res. Project	125.40	55.41	15.9.83
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**Kerala**

11.	Muvattupuzha	48.08	39.05	6.6.83
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**Maharashtra**

12.	Lower Dudhna	53.21	36.73	31.3.83
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13.	Lower Godavari	78.93	33.72	29.6.83
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**Note :** The above list includes project reports received before 1.4.82 also.

## Statement-II

Details of Estimated Cost, Expenditure, Ultimate potential and potential created

(Rs. Crores/Th. ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/State	Estim. cost	Exptd. anticipated to end of 1983-84	Project potential	Anticipated poten. ending 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1.	Srisailam Right Bank Canal	220.22	14.20	76.89	Nil
2.	Modernisation of existing channels in Haryana Ph. I	166.89	118.66	212.56	84
3.	Modernisation of existing channels in Haryana Ph. II				
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
4.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	72.66	3.90	45.42	Nil
<b>Gujarat</b>					
5.	Jankhatri	18.70	3.30	20.6	Nil
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
6.	Halali	13.06	12.26	37.62	24.1
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
7.	Lower Tirna	37.65	2.57	16.95	Nil
<b>Punjab</b>					
8.	Thein Dam	263.16	64.76	348.80	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Bihar</b>					
9. Bagmati		185.70	18.03	121.21	Nil
10. Auranga Reservoir Project		125.40	5.86*	55.41	Nil
<b>Kerala</b>					
11. Muvattupuzha		48.08	17.26	39.05	Nil
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
12. Lower Dudhna		53.21	1.14	36.73	Nil
13. Lower Godavari (Ishtapuri)		78.93	10.03	33.72	Nil

\*Outlay provided in 1983-84 viz. Rs. 2 crores is jointly for Masan Dam and Auranga Reservoir.

**Requirement of Deep Sea Fishing  
Trawlers**

3122. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of deep sea fishing trawlers in the country ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the actual requirement of these vessels at present as well as within the next five years ; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the growing requirement of fishing vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Presently, 151 commercial deep sea fishing vessels are operating in the Indian waters.

(b) The revised target of introduction of additional commercial deep sea fishing vessels during the Sixth Plan period is 200.

(c) It is proposed to build the deep sea

fishing fleet in the country through a judicious mixture of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels. The Government gives incentives in terms of soft loan for acquiring deep sea vessels and 33% subsidy on cost for construction of indigenous deep sea vessels.

**Nomination of Non-official Representatives in D.R.D.A.**

3123. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. and Job Guarantee Schemes are being implemented through District Rural Development Agency in every State ;

(b) if so, whether all the State Governments have nominated non-official representatives on D.R.D.A. ; and

(c) if not, what effective steps Government are taking in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :** (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). The District Rural Development Agencies are also responsible for the work relating to planning, coordination, review, supervision and monitoring of the National Rural Employment Programme. As regards the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the State Government may use District Rural Development Agency as the implementing or supervisory as the case may be.

(b) According to the guidelines issued by the Ministry, each District Rural Development Agency will have a Governing Body headed by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner. The Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agency is to include two representatives of the weaker sections one of whom to be drawn from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, one representative of rural women and Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies. Most of the State Governments have set up the District Rural Development Agencies as per these guidelines.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Report of Commission on Drought Condition in Kerala**

**3124. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the report of the Commission which went to Kerala to enquire about the damage due to drought conditions ; and

(b) the assistance given to the State to meet the unprecedented drought conditions ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) A Central Team visited Kerala between 21st-25th April, 1983 to assess the damages caused due to drought and submitted its report.

(b) A total ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 42.46 crores were sanctioned to the State for relief against premonsoon drought for 1983-84.

#### **राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई**

**3125. श्री अशाफाक हुसैन :** क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को उनकी जरूरत के अनुसार खाद्यान्न देने की जिम्मेदारी लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अलग-अलग राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) गंत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मांगे गये खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा का व्यौरा क्या है और इस अवधि के दौरान केन्द्र ने उन्हें कितना खाद्यान्न दिया ?

**इलेक्ट्रानिक विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) :** (क) और (ख) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टाक की समूची उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष अवश्यकताओं, बाजार-उपलब्धता, और अन्य संगत तर्थों को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक मास के आधार पर किए जाते हैं। मासिक समीक्षा करने के फलस्वरूप, आवंटनों में यथावश्यक वृद्धि/कमी कर दी जाती है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय पूल से आवंटन अनुप्रक स्वरूप के होते हैं। यद्यपि राज्य सरकारें अधिक आवंटन करने के लिए मांग करती रही हैं लेकिन उनको उचित जरूरतों को केन्द्रीय पूल से पूरा किया गया है ताकि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को बनाये रख सकें।

(ग) 1981, 1982 और 1983 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नों की मांग, आवंटन और उठान का व्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(लाख मीटरी टन में)

वर्ष	मांग	आवंटन	उठान
1981	252.0	173.5	115.8
1982	254.8	145.9	129.7
1983	301.6	169.6	122.4
(अक्टूबर, 83 तक)			

**Buffer Stock of Rice in Kerala**

**3126. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have demanded that Food Corporation of India should build up a buffer stock of 4 lakh tonnes of rice in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala has requested that sufficient stocks of rice should be built up in the State. Adequate quantities of rice are being moved and stocked to meet the allocations made by the Central Government.

**Import and Export of Rice**

**3127. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice imported during the last three years, year-wise and the value involved ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rice was also exported ; if so, the quantity exported during the said period and the amount thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the production of rice has declined in the last two years ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government will put ban on the export of rice in future to meet the internal demand of the country ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) There was no purchase of rice from abroad during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(b) A statement indicating quantity and value of rice exported during the preceding three years is attached.

(c) As against a production of 53.63 million tonnes of rice in 1980-81, the production in 1981-82 and 1982-83 was about 53.25 million tonnes and 46.48 million tonnes respectively.

(d) Only basmati rice is allowed to be exported at present and there is already a ban on the export of non-basmati rice from the country.

**Statement**

*Statement indicating quantity and value of rice exported during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.*

Year	Quantity in lakh tonnes	Value in crore Rupees
1980-81	6.87	218.00
1981-82	8.54	339.08
1982-83	5.22	241.50

**Financial Assistance to Procurement Agencies**

**3128. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Sixth plan document to give necessary financial support to the agencies involved in procurement ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether the storage facilities both with Food Corporation of India and the Central and State Warehousing Corporation has been augmented suitably to effectively handle procurement and distribution operations ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An outlay of Rs. 259 crores has been provided for the Sixth Plan for creating additional 76.60 lakh tonnes storage capacity by Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations and for strengthening of Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur and farm level storage. The cash credit limit of the Food Corporation of India for purchase of foodgrains has also recently been increased from Rs. 2500 crores to Rs. 2900 crores.

(c) The total capacity constructed and hired taken together with the Food Corporation of India is considered adequate for current stock levels. The Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations, have also planned to construct additional storage capacity to meet the increasing requirements.

**Storage Capacity of Dams and Tanks**

**3129. SHRI A.K. ROY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that monsoon rain this year is among the best in recent past ;

(b) if so, percentage of land that received normal rainfall this year and in the last five years ;

(c) capacity of the dams and the tanks to retain water and the percentage to that total water resources of the country ;

(d) optimum water storage capacity needed to face drought in the country ; and

(e) whether there is any long term plan to reach that end ; if so, facts in details ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b). By and large monsoon in this year may be

considered as satisfactory. Percentages of land with normal or excess rainfall, for the last five years are given below :

1983	95%
1982	61%
1981	79%
1980	85%
1979	46%

(c) The total live storage capacity created so far including that of small tanks is assessed to be about 160,000 M. cum. This is about 9% of the average annual surface flows.

(d) and (e). Irrigation to drought areas comes not only from storage reservoirs but also from diversion works. In view of the nature of rainfall and its variability it may not be practicable to ascertain the optimum storage needed. Against the total potential of 113 million hectare possible, a potential of 63.3 million ha. has been created upto March, 1983. The National Perspective for Water Resources Development formulated by the Ministry of Irrigation shows that an additional 35 million ha. of potential (over and above the 113 M. Ha.) can be created by conserving flood waters and transferring the same to deficit areas.

#### Inter-Ministerial Committee Report on Liberalising House Building Advance Scheme

3130. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Working Group was appointed to suggest some measures to liberalise the house building advance scheme for the welfare of Government servants ;

(b) if so, whether this group has since submitted any report to Government in this regard ; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उचित दर की दुकानों में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3131. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उचित दर की दुकानों से बेची जाने वाली उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में 1977-78 से अब तक वर्षबार कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप संत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Oilseed Development in Sixth Plan Period

3132. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Sixth Plan to give high priority to oilseeds for meeting the consumer requirements of edible oils and reducing pressure on foreign exchange caused by imports ;

(b) whether the oilseed production technology was to be major focus of attention ;

(c) whether the Directorate of Extension was to undertake specific training programmes and to institute Krishi Pandit Awards to honour farmers who achieve maximum yields in oilseeds ; and

(d) if so, details of the progress made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Sixth Plan aimed at self-sufficiency in oilseeds production so as to eliminate import of edible oil.

(b) Besides the assistance to the farmers through the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/projects in selected areas and price support, the emphasis was laid on technology to increase oilseeds production.

(c) and (d). The Directorate of Extension organises various training programmes for improving the professional competence in oilseed production technology. Insofar as institution of Krishi Pandit Awards for farmers who achieve maximum yields in oilseeds is concerned, the revised Central Plan Scheme "All India Crop Competition" was approved by Planning Commission. However, the scheme could not be implemented during 1983-84.

### भारत में जानवरों के प्रति अत्याचार की रोकथाम

3133. श्री आर०षी० शाक्कबाड़ : वया कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में जानवरों के प्रति अत्याचार की रोकथाम में और उनके ठीक रखरखाव में लगे हुए भारतीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, सरकारी और स्वयं सेवी संगठनों के नाम, कार्यकरण और आमदानी के साधनों जादि का व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धीरेन्द्र मकाना) : भारत में लगभग 130 पशु कल्याण संगठन हैं। इन संगठनों के नाम तथा उनके पतों की सूची सभापटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रंथालय में रखी गई देखिए संख्या एल०टी० 7252/83)]। इनमें से 67 संगठनों को भारतीय पशु कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा सामान्यता प्रदान की गई है।

पशु कल्याण संगठनों के मुख्य कार्य सामान्यतया पशुओं के प्रति दिया भाव बढ़ाना, पशुओं के प्रति

कूरता को रोकना तथा इन निर्देशों का प्रचार-प्रसार, बचाव कार्य, पशुचिकित्सा औषधालयों को चलाना और बीमार एवं अस्थाय पशुओं का उपचार करना तथा उनकी देखभाल करना है।

सभी मान्यता प्राप्त पशु कल्याण संगठन या तो समिति पंजीकरण अधिनियम अथवा धर्मार्थ न्यास अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत हैं।

पशु कल्याण संगठनों, जो सामान्यता निजी एवं स्वैच्छिक स्वरूप की हैं, के आय के स्रोत ये हैं :— सदस्यों से अंशदान, जनता से चन्दा, पशु कल्याण बोर्ड से अनुदान, पशु कूरता निवारण अधिनियम तथा सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्रावधारों के अन्तर्गत दर्ज किए गए मामलों से एकत्र किया गया अर्थदण्ड तथा कुछ मामलों में राज्य सरकार से अनुदान। कुछ पशु कूरता निवारण समितियों में पदाधिकारियों के रूप में सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं।

भारतीय पशु कल्याण बोर्ड की स्थापना, पशु कूरता निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 के तहत की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सामान्य रूप से पशु कल्याण को बढ़ाना है तथा विशेष रूप से पशुओं को अकारण दुख पहुंचाने अथवा सताने से रोकना है।

विना कूरता के सौंदर्य एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक धर्मार्थ न्यास है। जिसका मुख्यालय लन्दन में है और जिसकी एक शाखा भारत में पूना में है। इस न्यास के मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) पशुओं के संरक्षण के विरोध संदर्भ में शिक्षा प्रदान करना तथा नकली फर के वस्त्र, पहनने के परिधान, उपसाधनों, सौंदर्य प्रसाधनों, घरेलू सामान एवं खाद्य सामग्री, जिसके बनाने में ब्रैंटीयारकरने में कूरता न होती हो अथवा जीवित जीव का शोषण न होता हो, का उपयोग करके प्राप्त फायदों का समूचे समुदाय में प्रदर्शन करना ; तथा

(2) ऐसे अन्य धर्मार्थ कार्य, जो उपरोक्त के अन्तर्गत न आते हों परन्तु जो बैद्य धर्मार्थ न्यास की भावना एवं उद्देश्य के अन्तर्गत हों तथा जिनके बारे में न्यासाधिकारी अपने संयुक्त विवेकानुसार निर्णय लें।

विना कूरता के सौन्दर्य "(ब्यूटी विदआउट कूलेटी)" पूना के अतिरिक्त विश्व पशु संरक्षण समिति, लन्दन के भारत में सलाहकार निदेशक हैं।

#### Tree Plantation Programme

3134. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to various State Governments and Union Territories to take up adequate tree plantation programme ;

(b) whether any scheme for growing trees has been launched in Madhya Pradesh as per Central guidelines ;

(c) if so, whether Madhya Pradesh Government have introduced any scheme to allot land to the tribals and weaker sections to grow trees ; and

(d) the details of the area covered in Madhya Pradesh under those schemes ?

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

(c) and (d). Madhya Pradesh Government at its own initiative has launched a scheme of Social Forestry called 'Reforestation by Beneficiaries'.

(हितग्रहियों द्वारा बनीकरण योजना)

The scheme envisages reforestation of degraded and unproductive forests with a view to increase its productivity and meeting

people's demand for forest produce. Accordingly, the scheme intends to cover 220 Development Blocks in 20 districts by planting 1200 ha. area annually, beginning from 1983-84. 60 beneficiaries will be selected from each district every year and one hectare land will be allotted to each beneficiary for planting.

#### Implementation of scheme for Eradication of Poverty

3135. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre has sent guidelines to the States to expedite the implementation of various schemes for the eradication of poverty ;

(b) if so, the name of the poverty eradication schemes which are under implementation in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) the performance and progress of those schemes in last three years ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are the major poverty alleviation programmes in the Sixth Plan for which guidelines have been sent. All these are under implementation in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Two statements I and II are attached—One relating to Integrated Rural Development Programme and another relating to National Rural Employment Programme. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme has been introduced only this year.

**Statement-I***Performance under N.R.E.P. Madhya Pradesh*

	Employment generated	Cash funds utilised	Food grains utilised
	(Lakh mandays)	(Rs. in lakhs)	M.T.
1980-81	661.31	2520.64	141226.00
1981-82	365.43	2846.62	13550.00
1982-83	279.93	3171.58	4826.00

**Assets created under the Programme**

Scheme	Units	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Area covered under social forestry.	Hect.	—	17200	6233
2. Drinking water wells to SC/ST works.	Nos.	—	—	2610
3. Construction of village tanks.	Nos.	—	—	1417
4. Area benefitted under minor irrigation works.	Hect.	—	—	594
5. Soil and water conser- vation.	Hect.	53	—	418
6. Rural Roads	Kms.	—	—	7317
7. School/Balwadi buildings etc.	Nos.	—	—	14968
8. Other works		50000	—	—

## Statement-II

## Performance under Integrated Rural Development Programme Madhya Pradesh

Year	No. of beneficiaries assisted (Nos.)	Utilisation of funds (Rs. in lakhs)	Credit disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	234000	1232.63	2474.00
1981-82	231861	2310.14	5694.00
1982-83	313870	3665.66	8253.71

## Allotment of DDA Flats to SC and ST Members

3136. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of members of Parliament belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe categories, who have got their names registered with DDA ; and

(b) whether several members excluding SC/ST members have been allotted flats ?

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

(a) The DDA has reported that no separate reservation is indicated at the time of registration for M.P.'s belonging to SC/ST categories and as such the number of such members who got their names registered cannot be provided.

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

## Out Lay for Irrigation Schemes

3137. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay for irrigation schemes both major and minor, in the Central and State Sector, respectively and separately for each State/Union Territory during the past three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan as also for the current annual plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the schemes on major/minor irrigation have since been completed and a few more are still lying incomplete ;

(c) if so, the names of the major irrigation schemes in the both major and minor categories for each State/Union Territory ;

(d) the total estimated cost for the completion of all schemes ; and

(e) the total area expected to be under irrigation at the end of Sixth Plan, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Statewise expenditure on major and medium and minor scheme including those for the Union Territories and for the Central Sector for the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and outlays for the year 1983-84 are indicated in the Annexures I (a) and I (b) laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7253/83).

(b) and (c). Out of 176 ongoing major irrigation projects in the Sixth Plan, States have reported that in respect of 8 major projects full potential has been created and no outlays had been sought by them for the year 1983-84. The names of such projects are at Annexure II. For 17 ongoing major irrigation projects although full potential of the project has been reported to have been created some outlays had been sought for by the States for the year 1983-84. The names of such projects are at Annexure III laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7253/83).

Information in respect of number and names of minor irrigation projects completed or in progress during the period is not available. The names of remaining ongoing major irrigation projects which have been included in the Sixth Plan have been indicated in Annexure IV.

(d) On the basis of information furnished by the States at the time of Annual Plan discussions for the year 1983-84, the spill-over cost of the major and also medium irrigation projects [at the beginning of the Sixth Plan was Rs. 12520-crores. In many of these cases the cost estimates are not updated and as such the realistic balance cost of completion of these projects at the beginning of the Sixth Plan is expected to be higher. Due to this and also the escalation effect on the cost of the projects, precise estimate of balance cost is not possible.

(e) The irrigation potential created at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan was 56.5 million hectare. Likely cumulative achievement to end of 1983-84 is at Annexure V. As per recent assessment, potential of 11.5

million hectare is expected to be added during the Sixth Five Year Plan, taking the total potential to end of Sixth Five Year Plan to about 68.0 m. ha.

**Proposal of Himachal Pradesh for  
Felling of Trees**

3138. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have forwarded any cases of drinking water supply ; irrigation ; electrification ; road construction schemes where permission has been sought for the felling of trees as required under the new rules framed under the First (Amendment) Act during the past 3 years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details of these schemes, district-wise and the period for which these are pending for clearance ; and

(c) the likely date by which these would be cleared by Government so as to ensure the progress of development work in the State ?

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

(b) and (c). Details of cases received by the Central Government under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are given in the statement attached.

**Statement**

Type of Scheme	District	Name of Scheme	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Electrification	Simla	66 KV Kumarsain-Malgi line.	Case received on 4.9.82, remained under correspondence. State Govt. last asked to furnish additional information on 25.6.83.

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Case will be decided on receipt of report from State Govt.

Simla	66 KV line Duttanagar to Malyotidhar.	Approved.	
Simla	11 KV Electric transmission line in Simla.	Approved.	
Solan	132 KV line Giri to Solan.	Approved.	
Solan	400 KV Dehar-Patiala Bhiwani line.	Case received on 9.3.83. Additional information asked from State Govt. on 30.3.83. Case will be decided on receipt of report.	
Hamirpur	132 KV line Hamirpur to Hoshiarpur.	Case received on 14.5.82, remained in correspondence. Considered in Advisory Committee Meeting on 10.11.83. Orders will be issued soon.	
Kinnaur	66 KV line Malyotidhar-Nathpa.	Case received on 22.9.83. Considered in Advisory Committee Meeting on 10.11.83. Orders will be issued soon.	
Simla	66 KV line Kodharighat-Malgi.	Approved.	
Roads	Nurpur	Pathankot-Chakki-Mandi Road.	Approved.
Bilaspur	Mallari-Kallar Sarabhi Khud road.	Approved.	
Bilaspur	Talai-Deogidh road.	Case received on 16.5.83. State Govt. asked to furnish additional information on 3.7.83. Case will be considered on receipt of report.	

1

2

3

4

Solan	Diversion of Kalka-Simla National Highway.		Case received on 15.6.83. State Govt. asked to furnish additional information on 3.8.83. Case will be considered on receipt of report from State Government.
Kulu	Improvement of Sam-sher-Jalori pass.		Case received on 3.6.83. Considered in Advisory Committee Meeting on 10.11.83. Orders will be issued soon.
Mandi	Drang-Basoli road.		Approved.
Water supply	Una	Execution of water supply at Dharui.	Case received on 11.3.83. State Govt. asked for additional information on 4.4.83. Case will be considered on receipt of information from State Govt.
Irrigation	Mandi	Main canal of Bodh Valley.	Case received on 20.7.83. State Govt. asked for additional information on 27.8.83. Case will be considered on receipt of information from State Government.

**Request for Creation of new Community Blocks**

**3139. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from any State Government for the creation of new Community Development Blocks during the past three years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the number of new C.D. blocks demanded by each State/Union Territory ;

(c) the number of new blocks sanctioned for each such State, which has made any such demand for increase in the number ; and

(d) the likely date by which Government would take a decision in case the matter is still under consideration of Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :** (a) to (d). The creation of new blocks as administrative units is normally within the purview of the State Government concerned. How-

ever, for the Integrated Rural Development Programme for which allocation is given on the basis of number of blocks, 5011 blocks were listed in 1978-79. Subsequently 81 more blocks have been reported for provision of IRD allocation. These can be considered subject to the fulfilment of population and staff norms. Out of these 18

have been finally approved and the remaining cases are under correspondence with concerned States. It is not possible to say when these will be finally cleared. The state-wise break-up of the additional blocks reported for coverage under IRDP and those finally cleared is enclosed.

### Statement

Name of State	Number of additional blocks approved for	Number of blocks finally cleared
Andhra Pradesh	6	—
Madhya Pradesh	1	—
Punjab	1	1
Haryana	6	6
Rajasthan	4	4
Uttar Pradesh	11	—
Tamil Nadu	1	—
Jammu and Kashmir	38	—
Meghalaya	6	—
Kerala	7	7
Total :	81	18

### Provision of Safe Drinking Water to the Problem Villages

3140. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of problem villages in the country, State-wise, which have been provided safe drinking water as on 30-9-1983 and their percentage to the total number of problem villages with respective category ;

(b) whether any attempt is being made

by the Union/State Governments for the expeditious completion of the Drinking Water Supply Schemes which are under execution at present in these problem villages ; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which all the problem villages in each State would be covered by supply of safe drinking water and the estimated cost in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :  
(a) As in enclosed statement.

(b) All efforts are being made. In addition to the provision of Rs. 1407.11 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State sector, the Centre has provided Rs. 600 crores as grant-in-aid to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Apart from this, an additional Rs. 75.00 crores has been allocated under the new Centrally sponsored

Incentive scheme based on performance, the amount to be distributed among the State/UTs which perform better.

(c) The target of the Sixth Plan is to cover all the 2.31 lakh identified problem villages under Point 8 of the 20-Point Programme at an estimated cost of about Rs. 3725 crores.

### Statement

S. No.	State/UTs.	No. of Problem Villages as on 1.4.1980	No. of Problem Villages provided with Water Supply upto 30.9.83	Percentate of Problem Villages covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	5747@	70.03
2.	Assam	15743	4614	29.31
3.	Bihar	151 4	9584@	63.08
4.	Gujarat	5318	1929@	36.16
5.	Haryana	3440	1071	31.15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	3656	47.78
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4698	1085	23.09
8.	Karnataka	15456	11604@	75.08
9.	Kerala	1158	316@	27.29
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	20742@*	83.15
11.	Maharashtra	12935	9424@	72.89
12.	Manipur	1212	477@	39.36
13.	Meghalaya	2927	331	11.32
14.	Nagaland	649	253	38.98
15.	Orissa	23616	11549@	48.90

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Punjab	1767	252	14.26
17.	Rajasthan	19803	11797@	59.57
18.	Sikkim	296	133@	44.93
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	4865@	73.17
20.	Tripura	2800	1465	52.32
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	10918@	38.30
22.	West Bengal	25243	6268£	24.83
23.	A and N Islands	173	83@	47.98
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	849	48.79
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99££	89	100.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	66	41	62.12
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	49	22.90
31.	Pondicherry	118	82	69.49
Total :		230784	119271	51.68

@ Includes partially covered problem villages.

£ Does not include coverage during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1983-84 under Zila Parishads programme of spot sources under the Minimum Needs Programme.

££ 3 Problem villages transferred to the Delhi Development Authority and 7 Problem villages deserted.

\* includes coverage of 'Difficult Villages' outside the list of problem villages during 1983-84.

## Construction of Houses by D.D.A.

3141. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) what are colony-wise number of houses completed in all respects by the D.D.A. in Delhi in each of the three years during 1980 to 1983 and also those similarly completed in each of the three years 1977 to 1980 ;

(b) how many more houses are proposed to be completed in all respects in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan ;

(c) what are their estimated category-wise number ; and

(d) the target for the current year 1983-84 and the progress during the first six months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) As reported by DDA, the information is given in the Statement attached.

(b) The DDA has reported that about 50,000 houses are expected to be completed in the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) MIG	15,280
LIG	12,200
Janata	9,500
EWS	1,500
SFS	9,320
Slum	2,200
Total	50,000

(d) The DDA expects to complete 20,000 houses during 1983-84. These houses are at various stages of progress ranging from 50% to near completion.

## Statement

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Rajouri Garden	1242	1524	208 304	1608	796	770
2. Safdarjung Encl.	30	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sheik Sarai	114	1204	—	352	480	251
4. Kalkaji	56	532	—	554	982+ 752	—
5. Dakshinpuri	393	—	—	—	144	—
6. Jwalapuri	52	—	—	—	—	—
7. Khyala	39	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Shakurpur	114	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Prasad Nagar	316	96	112	144	—	—	—
10. Mangolpuri	502	234	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tamoor Nagar	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Gurunanak CHBS	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Janakpuri	160	512	—	88	773+78	228	—
14. Katwaria Sarai	—	148	—	—	—	—	—
15. Wazirpur	—	312	—	281	—	—	—
16. Jahangirpuri	—	1001	—	456	—	—	—
17. Munirka	—	126	38	—	339	217	—
18. Basant Village	—	120	—	80	—	—	—
19. Sultanpuri	—	518	—	—	—	—	—
20. Haiderpuri	—	140	—	—	—	—	—
21. Chowkhandi	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
22. Nand Nagri	—	340	—	1000	1142	—	—
23. Trilokpuri	—	1044	1044	1384	—	352	—
24. New Seemapuri	—	320	—	96	—	—	—
25. Kalyanpuri	—	130	—	—	—	—	—
26. Himmatpuri	—	300	—	—	—	—	—
27. Pandu Nagar	—	280	—	—	—	—	—
28. Shahpur Jhat	—	304	—	—	—	—	—
29. Malviya Nagar	—	—	104	855	—	66	—
30. Panchsheel Marg	—	—	188	—	—	—	—
31. Dilshad Garden	—	—	450	260	2249	559	—
32. Chirag Enclave	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
33. Masjid Moth	—	—	168+ 242	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. Turkman Gate	—	—	—	414	—	—	36
35. Pritam Pura	—	—	—	144	356	1808	1125
36. Shalimar Bagh	—	—	—	—	2624	2426	300
37. Paschimpuri	—	—	—	—	1962	785	384
38. Sarai Khalil	—	—	—	—	107	—	—
39. Lawrence Road	—	—	—	—	160	128 + 624	156
40. Ashok Vihar	—	—	—	—	288	—	—
41. Bodella	—	—	—	—	3231	1503	792
42. Avantika	—	—	—	—	1102	1022	—
43. Punjabi Bagh	—	—	—	—	144	—	—
44. Mayur Vihar	—	—	—	—	—	580	—
45. Madipur	—	—	—	—	—	252 + 496	—
46. Village Rampura	—	—	—	—	—	408	—
47. Niti Bagh	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
48. Hauz Khas	—	—	—	—	—	294	218
49. Yusuf Sarai	—	—	—	—	—	396	—
50. Basant Enclave	—	—	—	—	—	416	96
51. Sidartha Encl.	—	—	—	—	—	174	96
52. Asian Games Vill. (Siri Fort)	—	—	—	—	—	853	—
53. Sarai Phoose	—	—	—	—	—	80	—
54. Ghari	—	—	—	—	—	200	—
55. N.G. Road	—	—	—	—	—	96	—
56. Sarai Rohilla	—	—	—	—	—	128	—
57. Greater Kailash	—	—	—	—	—	—	64

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58. Alkananda	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
59. Kala Sarai	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
60. Basant Vihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
61. Gulabi Bagh	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
62. Naraina	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
63. Sarai Juliana	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
64. Moti Khan	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
	3154	9236	3428	17132	26446	6634	

**Review of Ground Rent Rates of  
L. and D.O. Land**

**3142. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**

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

(a) whether ground rent of all properties of L. and D.O. land in Delhi is meant to be reviewed from time to time according to the prevailing market rates ;

(b) since the establishment of this office, on which dates the ground rent has been reviewed and what have been the additional incomes of the L. and D.O. each time due to such revision ; and

(c) when is next review due ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING  
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :**  
(a) No, Sir, as there are different formulations for revision of ground rent in the leases executed by Land and Development Office.

(b) As the Land and Development Office has been in existence since 1928 and is currently administering around 51500 number of leases, and in view of the fact that the provision for revision of ground rent, where it exists, is entirely dependent on the particular provision in each individual lease deed, it is not feasible to collect the information.

(c) The review is done in each case in terms of the provision of the lease deed.

**Farm Science Centres Sponsored  
by ICAR**

**3143. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :  
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many farm science centres sponsored by Indian Council of Agriculture Research are operating in the country at present ;

(b) the details of works handled by these Centres ;

(c) how many out of them, are in Gujarat and their location ; and

(d) the details of such new centres likely to be opened in the country during the Sixth Plan period ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) Sixty-two Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Farm Science Centres) are operating at present in the country.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been establishing the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Farm Science Centres) with a view to improving the training component of the agricultural development system in the country. The skill training in agriculture is a critical input for agricultural production. The Kendras impart skill training to the practising farmers, farm women, school drop outs, rural youths and field level extension functionaries. The training courses both institutional and non-institutional, are organised on the principles of "Teaching by Doing" and "Learning by Doing". No certificate/diploma is provided even for long duration courses with a view to attracting only practising farmers and fishermen or those who wish to be self-employed.

(c) Three Krishi Vigyan Kendras, one each at Deesa (Distt. Banaskantha), Randheja Vill. (Distt. Gandhi Nagar) and Devgarh Baria (Distt. Panch Mahal) are functioning in the State of Gujarat.

(d) Twenty-eight new Centres are expected to be established during the remaining period of the Sixth-Five-Year Plan. The locations of the Centres are decided on the basis of recommendations of the ICAR Visiting Teams which have already been constituted for various States.

#### **Villages Facing Scarcity of Drinking Water in Gujarat**

**3144. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Gujarat

which are facing acute scarcity of drinking water ;

(b) steps being taken by Government to provide drinking water facility in all the villages of Gujarat State ; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed, if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** (a) As on 1.4.80 there were 5318 identified problem villages out of which 1818 villages have been covered by providing water supply upto 31.3.83 leaving a balance of 3500 villages.

(b) An amount of Rs. 65 crores has been allocated under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme for the Sixth Plan period. The funds released under the Central Sector Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are as follows :

1980-81	:	Rs. 354.00 lakhs
1981-82	:	Rs. 396.25 lakhs
1982-83	:	Rs. 281.00 lakhs
1983-84	:	Rs. 306.00 lakhs

(upto 16.11.83 including an adhoc advance release of Rs. 250 lakhs).

(c) The target for the Sixth Plan period is 100% coverage of problem villages, that is, 5318. The target for 1983-84 is 1000 villages.

#### **Finalisation of Accounts of Asiad**

**3145. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :**  
**SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :**

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Accounts of the last Asiad Games held in Delhi have since been finally compiled ; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the holding of these games apart from

the infrastructure like putting of Sports village and other buildings constructed by the DDA ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :**

(a) and (b). The Accounts of the IX Asian Games held in November-December, 1982, have not so far been finally compiled by all the agencies concerned. The total expenditure on Asian Games booked with Department of Sports upto 30.9.1983 was Rs. 62.43 crores. According to present indications, the total expenditure on the IX Asian Games is not likely to exceed Rs. 67 crores.

The construction of the residential accommodation in the Siri Fort area by DDA used as Asiad Village formed part of their normal development programme and was not treated as Asiad project. For the Indraprastha Indoor Stadium constructed by DDA at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.23 crores, Government contribution was limited to Rs. 9.82 crores only. DDA also constructed the Yamuna Velodrome in the Indraprastha Sports Complex and Shooting Ranges at Tughlakabad for which the entire expenditure, alongwith the said amount of Rs. 9.82 crores, has been met by Government and has been included in the figure of expenditure on IX Asian Games mentioned above.

#### Soaring Land Prices in Delhi

**3146. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Jhuggi role in Delhi's soaring land price" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated 18 November, 1983 ;

(b) whether the pressure on urban land is mounting and telling on agricultural land surrounding the city ;

(c) whether while Government pay some nominal compensation to the agriculturist

for his land acquired and deprived him of his means of livelihood, it sells it at a fantastic price ;

(d) whether the land prices in Delhi have skyrocketed Rs. 5000-6000 per yard ; and

(e) if so, what action he propose to take to check the migration of population to Delhi and save the agriculturist from being deprived of his land and arrest the land prices from skyrocketing ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Land in Delhi is acquired by the Delhi Administration for the Planned Development of Delhi as envisaged in the Master Plan and to meet the needs of the increasing population of Delhi.

(c) Compensation is paid to the land owners as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(d) and (e). There has been a noticeable increase in the prices of land in Delhi on account of various factors such as the general inflationary trend, the increasing population in Delhi and the gap between demand and availability of land. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that there is at present a declining trend in land prices. A number of schemes have been implemented or are under implementation including the Rohini project and Cooperative Group Housing by the D.D.A. to increase the availability of plots/flats so that prices of urban land are contained. The Delhi Development Authority have also reported that an overwhelming majority of their plots are sold at subsidised/predetermined rates and only a few are auctioned.

One of the objectives of the 6th Five Year Plan is to promote integrated development of small and medium towns in order to reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan cities including Delhi.

## Boosting Rabi Production

3147. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to boost rabi crop production ;

(b) whether any suggestions have been made in this behalf to the States urging them to maximise production of foodgrains ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) To boost up rabi production, a massive Rabi Production Campaign has been mounted. The States have been requested to concentrate on non-monetary inputs like timely sowing, line sowing, timely weeding and ensuring timely supply of agricultural inputs like electricity, diesel, irrigation, seeds, fertilisers etc. to the farmers. A massive Programme has been launched for the distribution of minikits among the farmers.

(b) and (c). The following suggestions have been made to the State Governments for increasing foodgrains production during rabi season :—

(i) Adequate and timely supply of inputs like credit, seeds, fertilisers, weedicides and other pesticides ;

(ii) Timely sowing of wheat, gram, and other rabi crops ;

(iii) Ensuring timely and adequate supply of canal water for irrigation and adequate power and diesel ; and

(iv) Provision of timely and need based plant protection measures.

## Prices of Packed Items Increased Overnight

3148. DR. A.U. AZMI :  
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

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

(a) whether prices of packaged items are increased overnight by the manufacturers/retailers and the same are effective even on the items which are already available in the shops ; and

(b) if so, the orders on the subject ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). Under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, the manufacturers are required to indicate the sale price on the packaged commodities which are intended to be sold or distributed in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. The retailers are prohibited to alter the sale price indicated by the manufacturers.

## Foreign help for Buffalo Research Institute

3149. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a new research institute on buffaloes ; and

(b) the details regarding the help sought, if any, from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is in the process of establishing a Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

(b) No help has been sought from foreign countries for establishing the proposed Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes.

**Fisheries Research Projects Funded by  
I.C.A.R.**

3150. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the institutions and other co-ordinated projects being funded by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, for research on fisheries ;

(b) the details regarding the expenditure incurred during the last three years in this regard ;

(c) the outstanding specific and salient results of research and achievements during the last three years ; and

(d) the names of the projects taken up on the basis of such work and findings during this period and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Names of the Institutes

(i) Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.

(ii) Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin.

(iii) Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin.

(iv) Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

Name of All India Coordinated Research Projects in Fisheries.

(i) Composite fish culture and fish seed production

(ii) Air breathing fish culture

(iii) Brackishwater fish farming

(iv) Ecology and Fisheries of fresh-water reservoirs

(b) The information is furnished in Statement-I.

(c) The information is furnished in Statement-II.

(d) The information is furnished in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Expenditure Incurred during the last three years*

Institute/Project	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Institutes</b>			
1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.	148.64	174.25	169.74
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin.	171.26	231.36	318.1
3. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin.	91.74	90.82	116.47

1

2

3

4

4. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.	118.79	113.50	123.31
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## II. All India Coordinated Research Projects

### 1. Composite fish culture and fish seed production

(a) Institute based centres.	10.10	10.98	12.48
(b) Centrally sponsored centres.	3.36	3.97	4.17

### 2. Air breathing fish culture

(a) Institute based centres	5.44	5.98	6.52
(b) Centrally sponsored centres	1.71	1.72	1.87

### 3. Brackishwater fish farming

(a) Institute based centres	1.80	2.10	2.18
(b) Centrally sponsored centres	3.89	3.98	3.68

### 4. Ecology and Fisheries of freshwater reservoirs

(a) Institute based centres	7.41	8.43	9.39
(b) Centrally sponsored centres	2.05	2.31	3.13

## Statement-II

*Outstanding specific and salient results of research and achievements during the last three years.*

### 1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute

Earthen carp hatchery for rural areas, biogas slurry for low cost fish production, production of fish from Jute-retted waters, cage culture, pen culture in beels, seed production and culture of giant freshwater prawn, technologies of sewagefed fish culture, brackishwater fish and prawn culture, paddy-cum-fish-culture, brackishwater paddy-cum-fish culture, brackishwater

fish and prawn seed collection, floating nurseries for rearing carp fingerling, pens as nurseries for carp fingerlings and fisheries management of small reservoirs. In addition, the achievements of all 4 All India Coordinated Research Projects resulted in increasing fish production from inland waters.

### 2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute

Estimation of marine fish production indicated that it increased from 12.45 lakh tonnes in 1980 to 14.2 lakh tonnes in 1982. Completion of quinquennial census of marine fishermen population of the country which forms the basis for fishermen oriented development programmes. Monitoring of

major exploited fish stocks and suggesting proper management measures. Estimation of potential yields of oil sardine, mackerel and anchovies indicating possibilities for higher production. Critical appraisal of marine prawn fisheries of Neendakara in Kerala and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh and suggestions regarding conservation measures. National tagging programme gives direct evidence of migration of prawns from south-west coast to south-east coast implying wide dispersal of stocks. Improvements in prawn culture technology for higher production rates being adopted by prawn farmers. Development of hatchery technology for production of pearl oyster seed to overcome the uncertainty of natural stocks for pearl culture. Hatchery production of edible oyster to increase seed availability for oyster culture. Mass production of fish and shellfish larval foods for hatchery operations. Initiation of use of remote sensing and satellite imagery techniques in fishery environmental and fishery resource investigations in the exclusive economic zone. The above results and other achievements are contributing to the improvement of productivity in marine fisheries.

### 3. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology

An improved version of lobster trap which is capable of landing more catch in addition to longer service life was developed by the Institute. The traps are being popularised under a collaborative programme between CIIF, Marine Products Export Development Authority and the Government of Tamil Nadu. Water current meter, electronic boat log, safety alarm for engines and bearings and ocean tele lab were designed, fabricated and tested. It is relevant to mention here that 5 instruments developed earlier by the Institute have already been commercialised through NRDC and 3 more are in the process of commercial exploitation. Calcium propionate, a cheap and indigenously available chemical has been identified as an effective substitute for the costly imported sodium propionate for preventing fungus and red halophile attack of cured fish. The technology developed and pilot plant fabricated for the production of chitosan from prawn shell waste were found to be suitable for production of end product meeting the quality requirements of

foreign buyers. These products are known to be very effective against fungal and nematodal diseases of plants and may help in controlling important plant diseases e.g. coconut root wilt. Work carried out by the Burla Research Centre of the Institute on shore seines enabled the Orissa State Government to formulate programme for rational exploitation of the fishery resources of Hirakud Reservoir.

High molecular weight, high density polythene film of 40 gauge thickness was found to be a cheaper substitute for the conventional 100 gauge low density polythene film for use in frozen shrimp industry and several processors have taken to the new product on the recommendation of the Institute. Factors responsible for good quality dried non-penaeid prawns from Bombay coast were studied and methods of production of quality dried products were worked out. Methods for production of pickled product from low cost fresh-water fish were worked out. A mini purse seine suitable for operation from motorised and non-motorised traditional craft was developed and its advantages from economic point of view were brought out. A dual-purpose coating for protecting the hulls of wooden fishing vessels against marine foulers and borers has been developed and its effectiveness established experimentally. Specifications have been worked out for knotless nets to serve as substitutes for knotted nets which are comparatively costly. Trawling has been established as an effective technique for removal of bottom dwelling trash and predatory fish from reservoirs. A method has been successfully developed for converting mussel shells, which are at present thrown away as waste, into quicklime. A large number of training and demonstration programmes aimed at popularisation of technologies developed by the Institute were organised and some of the technologies have promptly picked up by the end-users.

### 4. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education

The outstanding activities of this Institute relate primarily to training. During the last three years, 411 trainees from India have been trained in the regular courses. Seven

trainees from foreign countries have also undergone the regular training. The Institute conducted short-term training programmes through which 218 have been trained from India and 122 have been trained through TRYSEM programmes separately. 11 foreign trainees from Egypt, Fiji, Zambia, Burma, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Gambia, Sierra Leone have been trained in Aquaculture, Reservoir Fisheries and Fishery Cooperatives. A special training programme on Aquaculture was conducted at the request of the Commonwealth Secretariat, London, for trainees from Africa/Asia region. Five Bangladesh fishermen were trained in Dolnet fishing through Food and Agriculture Organisation. More than 120 private entrepreneurs from the coastal district of Andhra Pradesh have started fish farms after undergoing short-term training.

The C.I.F.E. has developed low cost technology for fish seed production through Modern Carp Hatchery Model CIFE-D-81 which resulted in quality fish seed production under controlled conditions in States like Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The other achievements relates to development of prawn hatchery, prawn culture, mixed farming with fish, paddy, cereals, vegetables, fruits and cattle, Artemia culture and live feed production for culture systems. Other items of work include utilisation of low value fish for production of fish kheema and fish wafers, extension of technological aspects of fish handling and processing to interested persons.

#### All India Coordinated Research Projects

(i) Under All India Coordinated Research Project on composite fish culture and fish seed production, a highest record production of 8,208 kg/ha could be obtained in a period of 8 months at Karnal Centre, Haryana. A very large number of fish seed of major carps and Chinese carps were produced by the Institute based and centrally sponsored centres under the Project.

(ii) The important findings under All India Coordinated Research Project on Brackishwater fish farming were (a) Analysis of natural food of *Penaeus monodon*, *P. indicus* and *M. monoceros* in different stages

of their life history showed change in their food habits after certain size which varied according to species (b) improved culture practices relating to prospecting for seed, nursery management and production of fish and prawn by evolving mono-, bi-, and tri-culture systems in stocking ponds at six centres viz. Kakdwip (West Bengal), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Vytilla (Kerala), Keshpur (Orissa), Ela Dhaaji (Goa) and Kakanada (Andhra Pradesh), (c) prospecting for commercial fish and prawn seed in and around all the above centres has been done and new collection centres were located.

(iii) Under All India Coordinated Research Project on Air breathing fish culture the main achievements during the period were (a) success in induced breeding of air-breathing fishes especially on large scale in specially designed paddy fields. Nursery rearing techniques of the spawn of these species has also been evolved with significant survival rates (b) Semi-intensive culture of Singhi yielded a record production of 6996.6 kg/ha/6 months at Gauhati sub-centre. (c) Methyl testosterone has been found to be very effective as dietary additive for the growth of catfishes (d) Integration of air-breathing fish culture with 'Makhana cultivation' was successfully demonstrated with a gross production of 2210 kg/ha of fish and 300 kg/ha of Makhana in 10 months at Patna Centre.

(iv) Under All India Coordinated Research Project on Ecology and fisheries of Freshwater reservoirs, it has been proved convincingly the ecological approach to the investigations of the reservoir fisheries with reference to 5 Institute based reservoirs in the States of Andhra Pradesh (Nagarjunasagar), Bihar (Getsalsud), Himachal Pradesh (Govindasagar), Uttar Pradesh (Rihand), Tamil Nadu (Aliyar) and the 2 centrally sponsored reservoirs in the States of Gujarat (Vallabhsagar) and West Bengal (Kangsabati).

#### Statement-III

The following Fisheries Development Projects have been taken up by the Ministry of Agriculture on the basis of research work of the Institutes and All India Coordinated

Research Projects under Indian Council of Agricultural Research :

- (i) 108 Fish Farmers Development Agencies are under implementation throughout the country, at present, for intensive development of fish farming in tanks and ponds adopting the technology of composite fish culture developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes.
- (ii) 50 Ha. Pilot Project on brackishwater fish farming. This Scheme has been taken up during 1977-78 and 1978-79 to set up 50 ha brackishwater fish farms in each maritime state as a pilot project. This project is also based on the research findings of I.C.A.R. Institutes and Coordinated Projects.
- (iii) Development of brackishwater fish farming : A scheme to develop 1500 ha. of brackishwater into small high yielding ponds is under implementation from 1982-83 onwards in 8 maritime States and 3 inland States having saline groundwaters.
- (iv) A "National Fish Seed Production" programme has also been taken up from 1982-83 onwards for an additional production of 250 million fish seeds in 25 hatcheries of 10 ha. each. This scheme has also been taken up based on latest technology developed by the Institutes and projects especially modern Chinese hatcheries of complicated machinery and equipments.

Bajhkheti Committee to review working of A and N Forest Department

3151. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India appointed Bajhkheti Committee to review the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Forest Department ;

(b) if so, when the Committee was appointed and its terms of reference ; and

(c) when the Committee submitted its report and its major recommendations ?

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

(b) The Committee was appointed on 9th December, 1982. The terms of reference of the Committee were :

- (i) The possibility of discontinuing the system of allotting coupes to industries in Andamans for meeting their raw material requirements and instead, to supply material to industries by working by the Forest Departments or through the Corporation ;
- (ii) To consider the infrastructure required for the departmental working ;
- (iii) The feasibility of the department taking over all the timber worked by the coupe holders but not required by them till such time as the system of allotting coupes to industries continues ; and
- (iv) Any other related matter.

(c) The Committee submitted its report on 19.8.1983. The main recommendations of the Committee are at statement attached.

**Statement**

*Recommendations made in the Committee Report*

The present system of working by Industries may continue for a period of 6 years beyond 1986. The Department/Corporation as usual should work in the coupes other than those allotted to the local industries. A review of the working of the coupes by Industries should be made after 6 years from 1986.

2. There should be adequate safe-guards for protecting of minimum wages and facilities for labourers employed in forest by the industries.

3. A detailed study should be undertaken of the non-commercial species in the next 3 years with a view to find out their industrial utility.

4. The local industries should take a fixed quantity of the total supply of timber from the so-called non-commercial species to reduce pressure on high demand species and for fuller utilisation of the available raw material.

5. For maximum utilisation of timber the mid-girth of plywood and matchwood logs and length of logs should be reduced.

6. In the areas leased out to the local industries, the Forest Department should take-over all the timber not required by Industries and sell the same in the manner considered best.

7. It should be the responsibility of the Forest Department to ensure timely and total regeneration of the areas worked by the Department, Corporation or the local industries and enforce prescription of Working Plans/Project Reports.

8. Forest Corporation should prepare a Working Plan for Little Andaman.

9. A vast area has been kept as reserve for Jarwas in South and Middle Andaman Islands. The Administration may remove mature and over-matured trees and re-generate the removed crop.

### Construction of Schools, Community Halls etc. under the NREP

3152. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are assisting the States for the construction of schools, community halls, roads and small tanks for irrigation purposes under the National Rural Employment Programme ;

(b) if so, the details of projects started so far under the said Programme during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 in the State of Orissa ; and

(c) the details regarding the projects proposed to be started under the National Rural Development Programme which are still pending approval for the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The projects under National Rural Employment Programme are not required to be furnished to the Central Government but are finalised and approved at the level of District Rural Development Agencies. A statement indicating the works executed and the assets created during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 in Orissa is enclosed.

### Statement

*Statement indicating the works executed and the assets created during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 in Orissa under National Rural Employment Programmes*

S.No.	Name of the works	Unit	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Area covered under afforestation/Social forestry.	Hects.	40,981	13,883
2.	Drinking water wells, community irrigation wells and group housing for SCs/- STs.	Nos.	648	1,135

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Construction of village tanks	Nos.	856	1,947
4.	Area benefitted through minor irrigation works, flood protection works etc.	Hects.	6,175	4,875
5.	Area benefitted through soil and water conservation and land reclamation.	Hects.	5,015	4,812
6.	Rural Roads	Kms.	10,949	9,865
7.	School and Balwadi buildings/ Panchayat Ghars etc.	Nos.	2,435	3,712
8.	Other works	Nos.	967	655

**Reservation for Handicapped in Allotment of Houses, Shops and Khokhas by D.D.A.**

3153. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reservation in the matter of allotment of houses, shops and Khokhas on the main roads have been made by the DDA for the handicapped persons ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to collect information regarding the handicapped persons and such children of Government servants who really deserve this concession and do the needful in their favour ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :**  
 (a) There is 1% reservation in respect of allotment of DDA flats and 5% in respect of built-up stalls and kiosks constructed by the DDA on main roads or otherwise for handicapped persons.

(b) No proposal of the kind is under consideration of the Government.

**Opening of New Booths by D.M.S.**

3154. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the milk supply by the Delhi Milk Scheme has since eased and the D.M.S. are opening some more depots both morning and evening, to cater to the public needs ;

(b) if so, the venue of the new depots to be opened ;

(c) whether the Shantiniketan Resident's Association has approached the D.M.S. authorities to open a Depot in their colony ; and

(d) if so, the action which the D.M.S. authorities proposes to take and meet this long-standing demand of this colony ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Delhi Milk Scheme has recently commissioned 17 new milk depots as

detailed in the enclosed statement. The remaining requests for opening of new milk depots would be decided only after surveying the area and after conducting the feasibility study.

(c) and (d). A written request for opening a new milk booth in Shanti Niketan was received from the Residents Association on 14.11.1983. A decision in this regard would be taken after surveying the locality.

### Statement

S.No.	Depot Number	Date of Commissioning	Location
1.	1472 (Evening)	29.10.1983	Near Plot No. AD-65, Hostal Road, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi.
2.	1473 (Morning)	29.11.1983	Flot No. 2 Garrage attached to Sector-III, Sadiq Nagar.
3.	1481-1482 (Morning and Evening)	1.12.1983	Pushp Vihar, in the Cycle Garrage of Quarter No. 1727 to 1760.
4.	1479-1480 (Morning and Evening)	2.12.1983	Shekh Sarai, in the Garrage of the MIG No.187.
5.	1475 (Morning)	2.12.1983	Anand Lok, inside the park on main road.
6.	1477 (Morning)	2.12.1983	Hauz Khas, DDA Flats constructed room near the park of the Self Finance Scheme.
7.	1483 (Morning)	3.12.1983	Sainik Vihar Shop in Community Centre.
8.	1485-1486 (Morning and Evening)	3.12.1983	Priyadarshani Vihar, in the Club of the Society.
9.	1487-88 (Morning and Evening)	3.12.1983	Sunder Vihar, in one of the Rooms in Society's Office
10.	1489-1490 (Morning and Evening)	3.12.1983	Pitam Pura (Vishali) in one of the Rooms of the Society's Office.
11.	1491-1492 (Morning and Evening)	6.12.1983	Saraswati Vihar, Main Market, near Mother Dairy Depot.

**Types of edible oils used in production of Vanaspati**

**3155. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the various types of edible oils (both imported and indigenous) which are presently used in the production of vanaspati by the vanaspati manufacturers in the country and in what proportion ;

(b) where there is any Central agency to check that the oils used are not adulterated ; if so, how it operates and functions, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether with the banning of the use of groundnut oil in the manufacture of vanaspati and the compulsory use of 5 per cent sesame oil, the nutritional value of the vanaspati is in any manner affected and how is the purity of the sesame oil checked ; and

(d) whether Government will consider the enforcement of some stricter standards in the testing of quality of vanaspati to check any adulteration in oils affecting human health ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) The imported oils which are being used in the manufacture of vanaspati are soyabean oil, palm oil and rapeseed oil and the indigenous oils are cottonseed oil, nigerseed oil, soyabean oil, rice bran oil, maize (corn) oil, watermelon seed oil, sunflowerseed oil, mahua oil, safflowerseed oil, saffseed fat 10% (maximum) and sesame oil 5% (Minimum). The proportion of these in the manufacture of vanaspati varies from time to time.

(b) It is the responsibility of the individual vanaspati unit to ensure that only pure raw material is used in the manufacture of vanaspati. However, imported oil is being issued only after checking the same by STC.

(c) There is no adverse affect on the

nutritional value of vanaspati by banning the use of groundnut oil and compulsory use of 5% sesame oil in the manufacture of vanaspati. The purity of sesame oil is being checked by its presence upto the prescribed limit i.e. 2.0 R in the Lovibond Scale by conducting Baudouin test.

(d) The present standards under the V.O.P. Control Orders and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are considered to be adequate for this purpose.

**Under Capacity Utilisation of modern Food Industries (India) Limited**

**3156. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the full capacity of the bakery units of the Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. is not being utilised even though there is shortage of bread in some big towns and cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to utilise its full capacity and push up the sale of Modern Bread in the urban areas, where there is a conspicuous consumption of bread ; and

(d) the reasons why Modern Food Industries has not taken up the manufacture of biscuits, which has a ready market and may cut down the monopoly of few companies in this line ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) and (b). The licensed capacity of the bread units of Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta is, by and large, fully utilised.

(c) The Company has taken up promotional and incentive schemes to step up the sale of Modern Bread with a view to achieving/maintaining full utilisation of licensed capacity at all its bread units.

(d) The reason is that the biscuit industry has been reserved for the small-scale sector.

बाढ़ के कारण रेलवे को हुआ नुकसान

3157. श्री रामलाल राहीः क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको इस बात की जानकारी है कि सितम्बर, 1983 में उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे में आई बाढ़ के कारण बहुत सी लाइनों की क्षति हुई थी ; गाड़ियों और इन्जिन और कई डिव्हें पानी में डूब गये थे और बचाव कार्यों के दौरान, एक इंजी-नियर की मृत्यु हो गई थी जिसके लिए रेल विभाग ने क्षतिपूर्ति की मांग की थी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में रेल मंत्रालय ने क्या आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) रेल लाइनों के बह जाने के कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या कतरानियां घाट पर ड्रमों से बना अस्थाई पुल भी बह गया था और यदि हां, तो क्या ड्रमों का पता लगाया गया था ; और

(घ) बाढ़ के पानी का वेग क्या था और क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाया गया था और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सितम्बर, 1983 के दौरान बाढ़ से उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे में निम्नलिखित रेलवे लाइनों को क्षति पहुंची थी ;

(1) गोंडा-मैलानी सेक्षण में मांझरा पूर्व-तिकुनिया के मध्य रेलवे पटरी ।

(2) लालकुंवा-काशीपुर सेक्षण में गुलार-भोज-बाजपुर स्टेशनों के मध्य पुल सं०

(3) छपड़ा औनरिहार सेक्षण में सूर्यभानपुर-बकुलाह स्टेशनों के मध्य रेलवे पटरी ।

मांझरा पूर्व-तिकुनिया सेक्षण में पटरी डूबते देखे जाने पर एक रेलगाड़ी को रोक दिया गया था तथा यात्रियों को सुरक्षित स्थानों में भेज दिया गया था । किसी यात्री की मृत्यु नहीं थी अत्थवा चोट नहीं आई थी । उसके पश्चात् इस रेलगाड़ी का इन्जिन तथा एक बोगी अत्यधिक बाढ़ के पानी में डूब गयी थी । इन दरारों को पुनः ठीक करने के दौरान एक ड्रिज इन्स्पेक्टर को एक दुर्घटना में अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा था । इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे विभाग ने राज्य सरकार से किसी मुआवजे की मांग नहीं की है ।

(ख) रेलवे पटरियां भारी एवं अभूतपूर्व वर्षा तथा बाढ़ के कारण टूट गयी थीं ।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य के सावंजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा बनाया गया पेनटून पुल बाढ़ का मौसम प्रारंभ होने से पूर्व जून के महीने में विखण्डित कर दिया गया था तथा पेनटूनों को टटों के साथ रख दिया गया था । सितम्बर, 1983 में घाघरा में अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ आने के कारण कुछ पेन-टून ड्रम लंगरों से अलग हो गए थे । गिरजा बराज के लगभग 5 किलोमीटर अनुप्रवाह में अत्यधिक बाढ़ आ गई थी जो लगभग 6.75 लाख क्यूसेक थी ।

बाढ़ के कारण खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में हुई हानि

3158. श्री रामलाल राहीः क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण कितने मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन की हानि हुई है ; और क्या सरकार ने इस हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बाढ़ के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले को बहुत हानि हुई है किन्तु

उसे बहुत ही कम सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार सीतापुर जिले को कुछ विशेष सहायता प्रदान करेगी अथवा किसानों को मुआवजा देने का आश्वासन देगी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ़ झोहम्मद खां) : (क) बाढ़ के कारण हुई फसल की क्षति के कोई अलग से लेखे नहीं रखे जाते हैं। भारत सरकार की नीति क्षतिपूर्ति करने की नहीं है परन्तु पुर्वस्थापना की नीति है, जिसके लिए अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों और काश्तकारों को साजसहायता कृषि आदानों के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार के ज्ञापन में दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1983 के दौरान बाढ़ के कारण सीतापुर जिले को महुंची क्षति नीचे दी गई है:

1. प्रभावित जन संख्या	6.25 लाख
2. प्रभावित सम्पत्ति क्षेत्र	1.48 लाख हेक्टार
3. क्षतिग्रस्त/नष्ट हुए मकानों की संख्या	464
4. मृतक मनुष्यों की संख्या	23
5. खोये हुए प्रसूओं की संख्या	15

क्षेत्र में राहत देने का प्रबंध करना राज्य सरकार के हाथ में है। अतः सीतापुर जिले के किसानों को सीधे मुआवजा मंजूर करने का प्रश्न नहीं होता।

कृषि के अधीन और अधिक क्षेत्रों को लाने का उपाय

3159. श्री शमलाल राही : क्या सिंचाई संची यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में पानी का प्रमुख स्थान है और यदि हाँ, तो 1982-83 के दौरान सिंचाई के अधीन और अधिक क्षेत्रों को लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) आवश्यकता के अनुसार—खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सिंचाई संबंधी क्षमता कब तक सूजित कर लिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति का व्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिथ्या) : (क) जल का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, इसलिए हमारी योजनाओं में इसको उचित स्थान दिया गया है। 1982-83 के दौरान सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए 1890 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई थी। सभी राज्य सरकारों को इस बात पर ज़ोर दिया गया है कि नई स्कीमों की अपेक्षा निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को अधिक से अधिक धनराशि आवंटित करके पहले पूरा किया जाए। राज्य स्तर पर परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति की मानीटरिंग की जा रही है तथा बाधाओं को तीव्रता से दूर करने के लिए चुनी हुई परियोजनाओं की केन्द्र द्वारा भी मानीटरिंग की जाती है। उपर्युक्त उपायों से 1982-83 के दौरान 2.34 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता को सूजित किये जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार का उद्देश्य इस शाताब्दी के समाप्त होने तक देश में उपलब्ध कुल 113 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की पूर्ण अन्ततः सूजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता का विकास करना है बशर्ते कि वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध हो जाएं।

(ग) 1979-80 तक सूजित क्षमता 56.5 मिलियन हैक्टेयर थी। छठी योजना के दौरान 1982-83 तक 6.82 मिलियन हैक्टेयर क्षमता सूजित की गई है।

### Extension of Tenure of Director, IARI

3160. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4564 on 22 August, 1983 regarding extension of tenure of IARI Director, and state :

(a) whether the tenure of the Directors of ICAR institutes other than IARI has also been extended under the provisions of ICAR rules of the Research Management Positions ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for granting the extension to IARI Director for a second tenure of 5 years as an exception ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Besides the tenure of Director, IARI the tenure of the Directors of the following Institute was also extended for a second term in accordance with the Rules for Research Management Position which provide for such extension.

Name	Institute
1. Dr. E.G. Silas,	Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute.
2. Dr. T.P.S. Teotia,	Director, Indian Lac Research Institute.
3. Dr. A.C. Chakrabarty.	Director, Jute Technological Research Laboratory.
4. Dr. K.L. Mehra.	Director, National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources.
5. Dr. K.G. Tejwani.	Director, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute.
6. Dr. R.S. Murthy.	Director, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning.
7. Dr. H.K. Pande.	Director, Central Rice Research Institute.
8. Dr. B.D. Patil.	Director, Indian Grassland Fodder Research Institute.
9. Dr. J.P. Tandon.	Director, Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a) as given above.

### IARI Deemed University

3161. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the status of IARI "Deemed University" under which it has been vested with powers to confer M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees as available in other agricultural and traditional universities ; and

(b) the provisions under which it has designated certain IARI scientists, as

"Professors" without selection, to take vital decisions in the affairs of Post-Graduate education at IARI and what is their tenure ?

**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 U.G.C. Act, 1956. Under Section 22 of this Act, I.A.R.I. is empowered to award M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees.

(b) Prior to the introduction of the Agricultural Research Service with effect from 1.10.1975, the posts of Heads of Divisions and Professors were filled by direct recruitment by duly constituted Selection Committees. After the introduction of the Agricultural Research Service, all the scientists in the Service, viz, Scientists S-1—Rs. 700-1300, scientists S-2—Rs. 1100-1600 and Scientists S-3—Rs. 1500-2000 are inducted, recruited or promoted on the recommendations of the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board which is an independent and duly constituted body. All senior posts equivalent to the Heads of Divisions and Professors are included in the S-3 Grade of the Agricultural Research Service. Recruitment specifically for the posts of Professors is no longer made and suitable S-3 scientists are entrusted with teaching duties in the Post-Graduate College of I.A.R.I. and are being treated as Professors only to indicate their functions. Only such of the S-3 scientists who possess a doctorate degree and seven years experience of research/

teaching or those who possess Master's degree with ten years experience of research/teaching can be designated as Professors. The tenure of Professors is three years.

**Rules for Allotment of Government Accommodation**

**3162. DR. A.U. AZMI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are to make rules or issue orders laying down the principles governing the allotment of accommodation to officers for use by them as residences ;

(b) if so, have any rules been framed, and if so, will an up-to-date copy thereof be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) the number of officer's awaiting allotment of accommodation ; category-wise and since when ; and

(d) steps taken to allot them the accommodation ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Necessary Rules have already been framed in the year 1963 and are contained in Supplementary Rule 317-B. A copy of the Rules has been made available to the Parliament House Library.

(c) No. of officers waiting for allotment for the entitled types of accommodation in the General Pool in Delhi and the dates of priority covered are as under :—

Type of accommodation	No. of officers waiting as on 1.12.83	Date of priority covered in general pool
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1	2	3
A	10513	30.9.65
B	33002	9.9.60

1	2	3
C	4624	5.7.62
D	1491	16.4.59
E	1409	1.1.73
EI	393	1.12.72
EII	214	1.3.80
EIII	120	EIII houses are allotted only to Ministers, Judges of Supreme Court and Chairman of Commissions, etc.

(d) They will be allotted their entitled types of accommodation in their turn when vacancies arise. Additional quarters are also being constructed by Government from time to time, within the funds available, for augmenting the availability of residential accommodation in the general pool.

**Sheep Stock at ICAR Sheep Institute in Rajasthan**

3163. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the age, sex and genetic group-wise stock of sheep alive at ICAR Sheep Institute in Rajasthan on 1 April, 1983 and 1 October, 1983 separately with corresponding category-wise lambs born in each quarter of year 1983 till 1 October, 1983 ;

(b) the age, sex and genetic group-wise stock of sheep alive at each centre of sheep project on 1 April, 1983 and 1 October, 1983 separately with corresponding categories of number of lambs born quarter-wise from 1 January, 1983 ; and

(c) whether Government consider this performance satisfactory and if not, the actions proposed to remedy the situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The information relating to the age, sex and genetic group-wise stock of sheep alive at Indian Council of Agricultural Research Sheep Institute in Rajasthan on 1st April, 1983 and 1st October, 1983 separately with corresponding category-wise lambs born in each quarter of year 1983 till 1st October, 1983 is given in Appendix I (a), I (b) and I (c) laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7254/83).

(b) The information relating to the age, sex and genetic group-wise stock of sheep alive at each centre of sheep project on 1st April 1983 and 1st October 1983 separately with corresponding categories of number of lambs born quarter-wise from 1st January 1983 is enclosed in Appendix II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7254/83).

(c) Yes, Sir. The performance of the Institute and the All India Coordinated Research Project on Sheep Breeding has been examined by a Quinquennial Review Team and by a Mid Term Appraisal Committee appointed by the ICAR and has been found to be satisfactory. The work of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Sheep Breeding was also reviewed at the recent annual Workshop of the project and was found to be satisfactory.

**Testing of Pesticides and Fertilizers**

**3164. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of laboratories functioning in India for testing the qualities of fertilizers and pesticides ;

(b) the number of samples tested during the year 1982 in these laboratories ;

(c) whether any sample was found sub-standard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) There are 36 laboratories in various States/Union Territory and one Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute at Faridabad for testing the quality of fertilisers. For testing the quality of pesticides there are 29 laboratories in various States/Union Territory and one Central Insecticides Laboratories at Faridabad with one branch each at Bombay and Hyderabad.

(b) During the period 1982-83, 39548 fertiliser samples and 32277 pesticide samples were analysed in State and Central Laboratories.

(c) and (d). 4113 fertiliser samples and 1472 pesticides samples were found sub-

standard during 1982-83. In the case of fertilisers, 335 prosecution cases were launched, action under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 was taken in 2621 cases, and in the remaining cases Departmental action was taken. In the case of pesticides 136 prosecution cases were launched.

**Misuse of foreign trade marks**

**3165. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints of the use of foreign trade marks and brand names by some Indian Companies ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are contemplating to check this nuisance ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) and (b). Under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, registration of trade marks is not compulsory and the trade marks—whether Indian or foreign—can be used even without registration. However, interests of the general public and of the development of any industry, trade or commerce in India are always kept in view by the Government while considering the applications for the grant of registration as Registered User under this Act. A stipulation is also made in the standard conditions of industrial licences/letters of intents/foreign collaboration approvals to the effect that the use of foreign brand names will not be permitted for the purpose of internal sales. Where the use of foreign trade marks in India involves any foreign exchange consideration—whether direct or indirect—permission under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is required. The Registrar of Trade Marks has not received any complaints of the use of foreign trade marks by Indian companies.

**Employment to Needy Families in Madhya Pradesh**

**3166. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the special programme to provide adequate employment to the needy families in rural areas has started in different States ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to different States for this purpose ;

(c) the amount earmarked by Centre and Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementing such scheme ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken in Madhya Pradesh in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE**

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :** (a) Yes, Sir. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme fully funded by Central Government has been launched recently with a view to provide guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every landless household. This programme is in addition to National Rural Employment Programme.

(b) and (c). The amount allocated to different States/UTs. including Madhya Pradesh under the programme during the year 1983-84 and likely to be allocated during the year 1984-85 are indicated in the statement enclosed.

(d) State Government has started preparing Projects for implementation under the programme and have also submitted some projects for clearance to the Central Government. Three such projects have already been approved.

**Statement**

*Statement indicating likely allocation to States/UTs under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1983-84 and 1984-85.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1983-84 out of Rs. 100,00.00 Lakhs	1984-85 out of Rs. 500,00.00 Lakhs	(Rs. in lakhs)
		3	4	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	990.00	4950.00	
2.	Assam	216.00	1080.00	
3.	Bihar	1425.00	7125.00	
4.	Gujarat	320.00	1600.00	
5.	Haryana	84.00	420.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	300.00	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	375.00	

1

2

3

4

8.	Karnataka	470.00	2350.00
9.	Kerala	470.00	2350.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	780.00	3900.00
11.	Maharashtra	790.00	3950.00
12.	Manipur	11.00	55.00
13.	Meghalaya	15.00	75.00
14.	Nagaland	10.00	50.00
15.	Orissa	450.00	2250.00
16.	Punjab	135.00	675.00
17.	Rajasthan	240.00	1200.00
18.	Sikkim	8.00	40.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	890.00	4450.00
20.	Tripura	33.00	165.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1705.00	8525.00
22.	West Bengal	770.00	3850.00
Total States (A)		9947.00	497,35.00

**Union Territories**

23.	A and N Islands	8.00	40.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	40.00
25.	Chandigarh	2.00	10.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.00	20.00
27.	Delhi	4.00	20.00

1	2	3	4
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	9.00	45.00
29.	Lakshadweep	2.00	10.00
30.	Mizoram	8.00	40.00
31.	Pondicherry	8.00	40.00
		—————	—————
	Total UTs. (B)	53.00	265.00
	—————	—————	—————
	Total States (A)	99,47.00	497,35.00
	—————	—————	—————
	Total UTs. (B)	53.00	2,65.00
	—————	—————	—————
	Grand Total	100,00.00	500,00.00

**Percentage of utilisation capacity  
in industry**

3168. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage utilisation of capacity in edible oils industries during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) whether these are in keeping with norms fixed by the various units and in keeping with international performance of similar units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). Percentage utilisation of capacity in vegetable oils (including edible oils) industries governed under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 have been around 60 to 70 per cent. These industries are governed by the conditions stipulated in the letters of intent/industrial licences issued to the parties. No specific norms have been fixed in this regard.

**Loans by Cooperative Banks to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Farmers**

3169. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans given to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the farmers by the various cooperative banks and the cooperative societies in Rajasthan up to November of 1982-83 and the amount of grant included in it ; and

(b) the district-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Rise in prices of essential commodities**

3170. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of annual rise in the prices

of essential commodities during the last five years and the quarterly rise during the present year as compared to the corresponding period of the previous years ;

(b) the causes for the current price-rise and steps to bring it down ;

(c) whether it is proposed to take over wholesale trade in essential commodities and have fool-proof Public Distribution System to hold the price-line ;

(d) if so, details thereabout ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The information is given in two statements laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7255/83).

(b) The rise in the prices of some commodities during the past few months may be mainly attributed to the continuing impact of wide-spread drought of 1982 and the lean period. The main thrust of Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities particularly of commodities which are in short supply. The Public Distribution System is being expanded and improved. The supplies of some essential commodities are supplemented by imports. The exports of essential commodities are regulated. The State Governments are being urged from time to time to enforce vigorously the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to take-over the wholesale trade in essential commodities. Under the scheme of the Public Distribution System, the Central Government has assumed the responsibility for supplying seven essential commodities i.e. wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft-coke and controlled cloth to State/Union Territories for distribution to the consumers. The State Governments

have the option to add such other items of mass consumption for distribution through the Public Distribution System as they may deem fit by arranging for the supplies of such items on their own.

### सूखे के कारण हाति

3171. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले अनेक वर्षों की तरह इस वर्ष भी विभिन्न राज्यों को सूखे के कारण भारी हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान राज्यों को राज्यवार कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिक मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) जी, नहीं। केवल चालू वर्ष में ही आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, केरल, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, पुर्विम बंगाल, तमिलनाडु राज्यों तथा पाण्डिचेरी और मिजोरम संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 1982 की भाँति सूखे की स्थिति बनी रही।

चालू मानसून के बाद की अवधि के दौरान सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश और सिक्किम राज्यों और अरुणाचल प्रदेश संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में सूखा राहत के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगने हेतु ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 में मानसूनपूर्व तथा मानसून के बाद की अवधि के दौरान इन राज्यों को मंजूर की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की राज्यवार स्थिति संलग्न विवरण दी गई है।

## विवरण

1983-84 के दौरान सूखा राहत के लिए मंजूर की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं० तथा राज्य	मंजूर की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपए)	टिप्पणी
	मानसून पूर्व	
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	28.26	
2. बिहार	8.98	
3. गुजरात	9.18	
4. केरल	42.46	
5. कर्नाटक	14.00	
6. मध्य प्रदेश	22.29	
7. महाराष्ट्र	11.63	
8. उड़ीसा	24.65	
9. राजस्थान	39.85	
10. तमिलनाडु	49.97	
11. पश्चिमी बंगाल	30.59	
12. पाण्डिचेरी	0.44	
13. मिजोरम	1.37	
योग	283.67	
	मानसून के बाद	
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	×	× केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।
15. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.09	
16. सिक्किम	×	× केन्द्रीय दल ने दौरा किया । रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।
कुल योग	283.76	

**Achievement of Sports Objective in Sixth Plan**

**3172. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the Sixth Plan objective in the field of sports and the assumption of achievement contemplated during the Seventh Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** The Sixth Plan has been formulated keeping in view the following guidelines by the National Development Council, for the development of Sports and Games :

*"Sports : An area which needs particular attention is the provision of adequate facilities for sports and games to students from the young age. Depending on local preferences, adequate facilities for Indoor and Outdoor games should be provided. Promotion of team-work and striving towards excellence should be the major goals of our programmes in sports and games. It is also necessary to generate wider interest in physical education and nature exploration".*

2. In so far as Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned, the Planning Commission has recently formulated a working group on Sports, Physical Education and Youth Services whose terms of reference are as follows :

- (i) To take stock of the position in respect of Sports, Physical Education and Youth Services in the country, as is likely to be reached by the end of 1984-85 ; to identify problem areas and suggest remedial measures ;
- (ii) To suggest feasible perspective of development upto 2000 A.D. particularly with a view to equalising basic minimum opportunities for all sections of the people and to enable the youth to excel in sports and physical fitness and to make its maximum contribution to the development of a modern society ;
- (iii) To specify in clear terms the objectives/development programmes of sports, physical education and youth services in relation to national development goals as well as to inculcation of an appropriate value system, enrichment and propagation of the diverse Indian Culture and the promotion of national integration ;
- (iv) To make recommendation regarding policies and programmes for ensuring the availability on an adequate scale of inputs, infrastructural facilities, qualified Physical Training Instructors/Coaches for Sports and Games ; and youth leaders, functional buildings, scientific equipment, libraries etc., in the concerned field ;
- (v) To take note of the innovative measures and opportunities to improve the existing facilities and facilitate low cost alternatives to achieve various specified goals and objectives of national policy on these matters ;
- (vi) To recommend measures for effective participation of youth (both student and non-student) in rural development, environment, health, agriculture, industry, population education and national integration and other developmental sectors ;
- (vii) To explore the possibilities of introducing meaningfully long distance learning techniques particularly the utilisation of modern communication technology ;
- (viii) To assess ways and means of augmenting financial resources for sports, Physical Education and Youth Services including extended local community participation in financing these programmes ; and
- (ix) To formulate proposals for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) in the light of the above perspective indicating priorities, policies and financial costs.

**Silting of Connecting Links of Chilka Lake with Bay of Bengal**

3173. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the connecting links on various points of Chilka Lake with Bay of Bengal in Orissa have been silted and as a result of which fishing potentiality has been reduced and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken for restoration of the traditional links of the lake with sea, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government of Orissa have made any proposal in this regard and if so, the response of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The report from Government of Orissa indicates that Arkhakuda channel connecting Chilka lake with the Bay of Bengal has not silted up. The artificial Palur canal connecting the southern end of the Lake with the Rushikulya estuary which ultimately links up with the Bay of Bengal has been silted up.

The fish production from Chilka Lake for the last four years is given as follows :

(in tonnes)

Year	Fish Production
1979-80	5169
1980-81	6513
1981-82	7598
1982-83	6906

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa requested for supporting their proposal for renovation of Palur Canal. The State Government have been advised to submit a consolidated proposal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of brackishwater fish farming.

**Samples taken from Vanaspati Industries**

3174. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in nine samples out of over 3000 samples taken from 91 factories showed presence of animal tallow in Vanaspati and Vegetable oils and if so, particulars and details of these 91 factories indicating the period of drawing samples from each of these ;

(b) whether Government have drawn samples from all soap manufacturers who have purchased/imported tallow and who are also manufacturers of Vanaspati/Vegetable oil ; and

(c) if so, full details of such firms, number of samples tested and results thereof during last three years ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the details of the samples drawn during the past 3 calendar years is enclosed. The analysis of samples thus drawn did not show the presence of any animal tallow.

## Statement

S. No.	Name of Vanaspati Unit Having a soap plant	Samples drawn and analysed		
		1981	1982	1983 (upto 31.10.83)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Delhi</b>				
1.	M/s. D.C.M. Chemical Works P.B. No. 6219, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi-110015.	27	51	51
2.	Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., P.B. No. 2182, Subzi Mandi, Delhi-110007.	42	86	47
3.	M/s Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., G.T. Road, Ghaziabad.	48	65	62
4.	M/s Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad.	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., 4, Kalpi Road, Kanpur- 208001.	43	32	47
6.	M/s Madras Vanaspati Ltd., 18, Power House Road, P.B. No. 27, Villupuram-605602.	46	46	34
7.	M/s Sri Krishna Vanaspati Prod., 47-A, Park Road, Erode- 638001	Nil	41	68
8.	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., 18 and 22, Blaiya Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras.	58	59	57
9.	M/s Bhampappa Tavanappanavar (P). Ltd., Mandi Pet, P.B. No. 7, Davengere-577091.	11	20	23
10.	M/s Ravi Veg. Oil Inds., P.B. No. 205, Hanumanthappa Bldg., Davengere-577002	18	47	50

1	2	3	4	5
11.	M/s Maharaja Vanaspati Ltd., Bangalore.	Nil	Nil	55
12.	Tata Oil Mills Co.	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	M/s Kerala Soap Ltd., Calicut	Nil	4	Nil
14.	M/s Tungabhadra Inds., Kurnool	64	40	48
15.	M/s Kusum Prod. Ltd., Rishra	47	61	58
16.	M/s Rasoi Ltd., Calcutta	53	62	47
17.	M/s Swaika Vanaspati Prod. Ltd., Liliah	45	58	54
18.	M/s Vegetable Prod. Ltd., Belgharia.	31	36	38
19.	M/s Rohtas Inds. Ltd., Dalmianagar.	25	37	34
20.	M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.	55	34	35
21.	M/s Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay.	1	Nil	5
22.	M/s Akola Oil Ind. Ltd., Akola.	72	72	68
23.	M/s Wipro Prods. Ltd., Amalner.	72	77	64
24.	M/s Cooperative Oil Ind., Latur.	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	M/s Mansingka Inds. Ltd., Pachora.	64	67	88
<b>Gujarat</b>				
26.	M/s Ashwin Vanaspati Ind. (P) Ltd., Samlayal	44	68	59
27.	M/s Madhusudan Veg. Prod. Co., Ltd., Rakhial.	76	65	72
28.	M/s Morvi Veg. Prod. Ltd., Vegetable Road, Morvi-363641.	57	32	54
29.	M/s The Malwa Vanaspati and Chemical Co. Ltd., Mohatta Nagar, Indore.	45	35	49
<b>Total :</b>		<b>1044</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>1267</b>

**Working of the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra**

3175. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the working of the Employment Guarantee Scheme introduced in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether similar schemes are likely to be recommended by the Centre for other States also ; and

(c) if so, the pattern of assistance to be provided to the States in respect of these Schemes ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra has been jointly evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission and the Government of Maharashtra in 1978.

(b) and (c). With effect from 15.8.1983, the Ministry has launched the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG) with the objective that atleast one member from each family of landless households is provided employment for about 100 days in a year. This programme is fully funded by the Central Government.

**Growth Rate of Oilseeds**

3176. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Plan had envisaged an annual growth rate of 5.0 per cent in the production of oilseeds ;

(b) what is the growth rate so far maintained in this respect ;

(c) whether the production targets set for different varieties of oilseeds are likely to be achieved ; and

(d) if not, the likely shortfall expected and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The oilseeds production has increased from a level of 87.4 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 121.9 lakhs tonnes in the year 1981-82. The target of production of 125 lakhs tonnes for the year 1983-84 is likely to be achieved and also that of Sixth Five Year Plan in 1984-85.

(c) and (d). The Government is making all efforts to achieve the production targets for oilseeds.

**सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से प्याज की बिक्री**

3177. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

प्रो० अंजित कुमार महेता :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

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

(क) क्या प्याज के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को देखते हुए दिल्ली में उपभोक्ताओं को सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से सस्ती दर पर प्याज बेचने के प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इन एजेंसियों के पास प्याज का पर्याप्त भंडार नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन बिक्री केन्द्रों में किस-किस तारीख को प्याज उपलब्ध नहीं थी और उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० एस०एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) कुल मिलाकर केवल 10 व 11 नवम्बर, 1983 को छोड़कर, जब आपूर्ति भंग होने के कारण कुछ केन्द्रों में कम आपूर्ति पहुंची, प्याज नेफड, सुपर बाजार, केन्द्रीय भंडार, नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों तथा दिल्ली उपभोक्ता सहकारी थोक भंडार लि० के सभी खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध था।

#### **Houses for Weaker Sections in Gujarat**

3178. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of houseless families of weaker sections in Gujarat ;
- (b) the number of houses constructed and allotted to them till now ; and
- (c) the number of houses likely to be constructed and allotted by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :**  
 (a) and (b). The number of houseless families of Weaker Sections in Gujarat under Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Landless Workers as estimated by State Govt. is 7,54,448. Upto 31.10.83, 7,06,452 families have been provided house-sites. As regards construction assistance, the Govt. of Gujarat have provided construction assistance to 2,67,841 families upto 31st October, 1983.

2. As regards construction of dwelling units for the Economically Weaker Sections, the Govt. of Gujarat has constructed 6,974 dwelling units in 1982-83. During the year 1983-84 1,526 dwelling units upto Oct. 1983 had been constructed.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages to provide house-sites to all the landless and construction assistance to 25% of total which Government of Gujarat has already exceeded.

#### **HUDCO Investment in Gujarat**

3179. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of schemes financed by HUDCO in Gujarat during the last three years ;
- (b) names of schemes and cities covered under the said schemes ;
- (c) the funds given as loan and at what rate ;
- (d) the reasons for less investment of HUDCO money in Gujarat in comparison to other states ; and
- (e) steps to be taken to increase the investment in Gujarat by HUDCO ?

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

(a) The total No. of schemes financed by HUDCO in Gujarat during the last three years are :

1981-82	35 schemes
1982-83	57 schemes
1983-84 (as on 31.10.83)	21 schemes

(b) and (c). The details of schemes, cities covered and loan amount are given in Annex laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No LT-7256/83). The rate of interest varies from scheme to scheme. As per HUDCO's lending policy, the rate of interest for various types of schemes varies from 4% to 12.5%.

(d) and (e). HUDCO makes loan allocation based on area and population of the State. During 1981-82 and 1982-83, as against the minimum allocation of Rs. 11.78 crores and Rs. 17.69 crores respectively for Gujarat, the actual loan sanctioned was Rs. 17.05 crores and Rs. 22.07 crores. During 1983-84, HUDCO expects agencies in Gujarat to furnish schemes worth

HUDCO's loan component of Rs. 18.91 crores and till 31.10.83, Rs. 11.57 crores loan have been sanctioned. HUDCO has also opened a regional office at Ahmedabad to facilitate further the access of the agencies to HUDCO assistance.

### राजस्थान नहर के द्वितीय चरण का संशोधन

3180. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर के द्वितीय चरण को संशोधित करने के लिए वर्ष 1983 में क्या निर्णय किए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त निर्णयों में से एक निर्णय सगेरवाल गोपा शाखा को गढ़रा रोड तक बढ़ाने और दूसरा निर्णय पोकरण (जैसलमेर) जिले में 60 मीटर लम्बी लिफ्ट सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का है; और

(ग) उक्त निर्णयों को लागू करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने जून, 1983 में पोखरन लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम (जिला जैसलमेर) सहित पांच लिफ्ट स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत 2.90 लाख हैक्टेयर को शामिल करने के लिए तथा जल-प्रवाह द्वारा एक लाख हैक्टेयर के अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र को शामिल करने के लिए गादरा रोड तक सागरमल गोपा शाखा नहर प्रणाली (लिलवा शाखा) का विस्तार करने हेतु राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के चरण-दो के आकार को संशोधित करने का निर्णय किया है। इस परियोजना के चरण-दो के अन्तर्गत कृषि योग्य क्षमान क्षेत्र 90% सिंचाई की वार्षिक सघनता सहित, 9.9 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र प्रस्तावित है। पीने तथा औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए जल की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 500 क्यूसेक से 1200 क्यूसेक जल तक की वृद्धि की गई है।

(ग) सागरमल गोपा शाखा नहर के विस्तार का प्रारम्भिक संरेखण स्थल पर निर्धारित कर दिया गया है।

राजस्थान के गांवों को पीने के पानी की सप्लाई

3181. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में स्थापित किए गए राजस्व वाले नए गांवों की संख्या क्या है और क्या उनकी एक जिलेवार सूची सभापतल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) इन गांवों की पीने के पानी की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम (ए० आर० पी०) के अन्तर्गत इन गांवों के लिए बनाई गई योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन क्या योजनाओं का व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा; और

(ङ) उक्त योजनाओं पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए गए निर्णय का व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ङ) जलपूर्ति राज्य का विषय है। जलपूर्ति के लिए मुद्य अंश का नियन्त राज्य क्षेत्र न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निष्पादित पेय जल पूर्ति योजनाओं का कार्यनिवायन तथा प्रबोधन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चयनित समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल मुहैया कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के संसाधनों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

भारत सरकार को नव गठित राजस्व ग्रामों की संख्या तथा जिन्हें वे जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लाना चाहते हैं, के ब्यौरे प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। 1977-78 में त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ होने से लेकर 12511.415 लाख रुपये की कुल अनुमानित लागत से 9143 ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाओं को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित किया गया है इसमें 61.216 लाख जनसंख्या को लाभान्वित करने के लिए 10974 ग्राम शामिल हैं। त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अर्थात् 1980-85 में राजस्थान सरकार को 7971.75 लाख रुपये का नियतन किया गया है।

राजस्थान नहर के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में  
पेय जल की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना

3182. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की समस्या हल करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा अब तक बनाई गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या परियोजना प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियों सहित एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ख) नहर के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये कौन-कौन सी योजनायें तैयार की जा रही हैं और वे कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगी और क्या तत्सम्बन्धी एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं से जिलेवार राज्य के कितने गांवों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) जलपूर्ति राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, राज्य क्षेत्र न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम जो समेकित योजना

घटक के रूप में हैं के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों की योजनाएं एवं उसकी परियोजना रिपोर्टें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं तैयार की जाती हैं, उनका प्रबोधन एवं अनुरक्षण किया जाता है। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 12511.415 लाख रुपये की कुल अनुमानित लागत पर 9143 ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाओं जिनमें 10974 गांव शामिल हैं, का 1977-78 से अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है जिससे लगभग 61.216 लाख जनसंख्या को लाभ होगा। इन योजनाओं में राजस्थान के मरुस्थल क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं।

राजस्थान द्वारा व्यास नदी के पानी का उपयोग

3183. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार व्यास नदी के अपने हिस्से के पानी का कब तक उपयोग कर सकेंगी; और

(ख) उक्त पानी के उपयोग के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिधार्डा) : (क) और (ख) जब राजस्थान नहर उसकी वितरण प्रणाली सहित काफी हृद तक पूरी हो जाएगी, राजस्थान रावी-व्यास के जल में अपने हिस्से का उपयोग करने में समर्थ हो जाएगा। राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का पहला चरण लगभग पूरा हो गया है। राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा दूसरे चरण के लिए अपनाई गई नीति के अनुसार मुख्य नहर तथा वितरण प्रणाली का अधिकांश मिट्टी कार्य और शाखाओं के शीर्ष भागों का लाइनिंग कार्य छठी योजना के अन्त तक पूरा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। वितरण प्रणाली के शेष भाग का लाइनिंग कार्य सातवीं योजना में हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

केन्द्रीय भेड़ और ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान  
का कार्यकरण

3184. श्री वापू साहिब पर्लेकर :  
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :  
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय भेड़ और ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान, बीकानेर सुचारू ढंग से कार्य कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस संस्थान पर प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया;

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान इस संस्थान को कितनी आय हुई; और

(घ) इस संस्थान की अब तक की उपलब्धियों का व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्। बीकानेर स्थित केन्द्रीय भेड़ और ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान का कारपेट बूल एण्ड काराकुल पेल्ट प्रोडेक्शन प्रभाग अच्छी तरह कार्य कर रहा है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कारपेट बूल और काराकुल पेल्ट प्रोडेक्शन प्रभाग पर खर्च की गई कुल रकम—वर्षवार नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	व्यय हॉ
1980-81	12,06,930.04
1981-82	24,24,084.07
1982-83	20,52,853.34

(ग) बीकानेर स्थित कारपेट बूल एण्ड काराकुल पेल्ट प्रोडेक्शन प्रभाग द्वारा अंजित आय का पृथक लेखा नहीं रखा जाता और इस तरह यह सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती।

(घ) बीकानेर स्थित कारपेट बूल और काराकुल पेल्ट प्रोडेक्शन प्रभाग द्वारा रिकार्ड की गई उपलब्धियों का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

कारपेट बूल और काराकुल पेल्ट प्रोडेक्शन प्रभाग की स्थापना, 1975 ई० में की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य कारपेट बूल और काराकुल पेल्ट प्रोडेक्शन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान करना था—जिसमें पोषण, शरीर किया विज्ञान (रिपोर्ट्स एण्ड एडाप्टेशन), स्वास्थ्य, बड़े पैमाने पर चरागाह का विकास और चारा उत्पादन शामिल है। प्रभाग की उपलब्धियां निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

पेल्ट के लिए प्रजनक काराकुल भेड़ : रूस से काराकुल भेड़ मंगाई गई और उन्हें बीकानेर की गर्म-शुष्क स्थितियों के अन्तर्गत रखा गया। उनसे बढ़वार, पुनरोत्पादन, जीवित रहने, पेल्ट के गुण और ग्रीजी मांस के वजन में संतोषजनक परिणाम प्राप्त हुए। काराकुल का बिल्कुल मोटे और बाल वाली नस्ल जैसे—मालपुरा और सोनादी और मध्यम क्वालिटी बूल की नस्ल वाली मारवाड़ी नस्लों के साथ संकरण आशाजनक पाया गया। ये संकर नस्ल के भेड़ हैं जिनसे लैम्ब पेल्ट प्राप्त होता है। काराकुल के तीन-चौथाई में से पेल्ट क्वालिटी में उतने ही अच्छे पाये गये जितनी काराकुल नस्ल पाई जाती है। संकर नस्लों में रंगों की भिन्नता पाई गई। संकर नस्लों में ऊन उत्पादन और क्वालिटी में भी सुधार हुआ है। विस्तार कार्यों द्वारा कृषकों के बेतों तक प्रजनन परीक्षण के परिणामों की ले जाया जा रहा है।

कारपेट बूल के लिए प्रजनक भेड़ : मारवाड़ी भेड़ दो किलो० वार्षिक ग्रीजी फ्लीस, 30 माइक्रो

के औसत फाइबर डायमीटर और 20 प्रतिशत के करीब मेड्यूलेशन और केम्प से युक्त हैं। उनमें ग्रीजी फ्लीस वेट और गुण में सुधार के लिए चयन के मापदंड तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। प्रभाग के परिचालन अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मागरा भेड़ों के कारपेट ऊन के उत्पादन और गुण के सुधार के लिए मेड़ों के चयन पर अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं।

मोहेयर उत्पादन के लिए प्रजनक बकरियाँ : नेटिव डोज का अंगोरा बक्स के साथ संकर प्रजनन के द्वारा मोहेयर उत्पादन के लिए स्थानीय बकरियों में सुधार लाने का प्रयास किया गया है और परिणाम से पता चला है कि 3/4 अंगोरा और हाइयर त्रासेज मोहेयर उत्पन्न कर सकती है।

शुष्क जलवायु में भेड़ उत्पादन के लिए अनुकूलतम प्रजनक मौसम : इस प्रभाग में गर्म शुष्क जलवायु के अन्तर्गत भेड़ों के प्रजनन के अनुकूलतम मौसम पर एक तदर्थ योजना चलाई गई। इसके अन्तर्गत भौतिक पर्यावरण और प्राकृतिक बनस्पति से प्राप्त पोषण के स्तर का ओएस्ट्स के प्रकोप पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा—इससे पता चलता है कि उच्च-कटिबन्धीय थेंबों की भेड़ पूरे वर्ष प्रजनन करती है। फिर भी भेड़ की उत्पादकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिसमें ग्रीजी ऊन का उत्पादन और दूध छुड़ाये गये मेंमने का वजन शामिल है, मार्च-अप्रैल और अगस्त-सितम्बर का मौसम सबसे अच्छा पाया गया।

गर्भाधान के शुरू में भेड़ों का इलाज : भेड़ों में शुरू के गर्भाधान का पता लगाने के लिए एक इम्यूनोलैजिकल टेस्ट “रोसेट्री इनहिविटिसन टेस्ट” का मानकीकरण किया गया है।

ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास का प्रावधान

3185. श्री बापुसाहिब पर्लेकर :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई प्रावधान किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) मार्च, 1983 के अनुसार इस योजना की उपलब्धियों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) मार्च, 1983 के अंत तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में चुने हुए नियमित बाजारों, प्राथमिक ग्रामीण बाजारों तथा थोक बाजारों के विकास के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में 38 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) छठी योजना के दौरान 31 मार्च 1983 तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 1311 प्राथमिक ग्रामीण बाजारों और 47 थोक बाजारों के लिए 15.72 करोड़ रुपये तथा 171 चुने हुए नियमित बाजारों के लिए 6.14 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता बंटित की गई है।

वन अनुसंधान संस्थानों और वन अधिकारी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के स्थल

3186. श्री माधव राव सिन्धिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की वन अनुसंधान संस्थाएं और वन अधिकारी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं तथा ऐसी संस्थाओं और केन्द्रों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वन अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल स्थित वन प्रबन्ध संस्थान की वर्तमान गतिविधियां और काम काज क्या है तथा इस संस्थान की विस्तार सम्बन्धीयोजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संस्थान की उपयोगिता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्वाना) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन केवल एक वन अनुसंधान संस्थान है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश में देहरादून में स्थित है। विभिन्न स्तरों के वन अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के 9 वन महाविद्यालय हैं, जो देहरादून (उत्तर प्रदेश), बालाघाट (मध्य प्रदेश), कोयम्बतूर (तमिलनाडु), कुस्यांग (पश्चिम बंगाल), चन्द्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) तथा बर्नीहाट (অসম) में स्थित हैं।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वन अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण पर खर्च की गई धनराशि नीचे दी गई है :—

(लाख रुपए)

1980-81	3,34.83
1981-82	3,95.95
1982-83	6,09.31

(घ) निदेशक की नियुक्ति करने तथा संकाय के सदस्यों के पदों को भरने के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है।

#### Release of F.C.I's Fertilisers

3187. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of fertiliser released by Fertiliser Corporation of India for sale on reduced prices from the old stocks and how much was actually sold so far in different States ;

(b) the quantum of F.C.I.'s fertiliser allocated to Andhra Pradesh during 1983 Kharif season under different categories ; and

(c) safeguards taken to ensure quality of F.C.I.'s fertiliser ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation launched a 'Special Rebate Scheme' for liquidation of imported Urea and Di-ammonium phosphate lying with the Food Corporation of India for more than two years on the date of sale at a rebate of 10% of the notified consumer prices to the farmers. Sale of these fertilisers are being made through major manufacturers having well established sales network, through pool handling agencies and if necessary through Institutional Agencies. The State-wise quantities listed out of Special Rebate Scheme stocks and quantities sold upto 30-11-1983 separately for Urea and Di-ammonium Phosphate, by the Fertiliser Corporation of India are as under :

(ग) संस्थान के प्रथम निदेशक को अगस्त, 1983 में अचानक मृत्यु हो गई और दूसरे निदेशक की नियुक्ति होने तथा संकाय के पदों से भरे जाने तक इस समय संस्थान अपने सामान्य कार्यों तथा कार्यकलापों को करने में असमर्थ है। संस्थान के विस्तार संबंधी योजना के व्यौरे को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Product	State	Quantities Lifted (Tonnes)	Quantities Sold (Tonnes)
Urea	Uttar Pradesh	19,981	16,613
	Bihar	12,404	12,404
	Madhya Pradesh	7,717	6,827
	Andhra Pradesh	2,080	2,080
	Maharashtra	2,000	1,400
		44,182	39,324
DAP	Uttar Pradesh	36,715	36,365

(b) The Fertiliser Corporation of India lifted 1580 tonnes of Urea during Kharif 1983 for Andhra Pradesh.

(c) For the sale of imported Urea and Di-ammonium Phosphate under the Special Rebate Scheme, following steps have been taken to ensure its quality :

(i) These stocks are being standardised to ensure quality and sold in bags carrying special label indicating, inter-alia, the reduced price and the fact that it contains standard nutrient value. Any fertiliser stocks which are found sub-standard are *not* being sold to farmers under this Scheme.

(ii) We have further issued instructions that the Food Corporation of India shall keep the standard stocks in the specified godowns, segregated from the sub-standard stocks and stocks of fertilisers not covered by this Scheme. The instructions provide for joint physical verification of these

stocks by the representatives of the Food Corporation of India, State Warehousing Corporation and the manufacturers concerned.

- (iii) In the event of any doubt about any stock being non-standard adequate arrangements exist for analysing the same to ensure that only good quality stocks are supplied to the farmers.
- (iv) 'Fertiliser Control Order'/Essential Commodities Act prescribe stringent punishment to these selling sub-standard fertilisers.

#### Damage to Irrigation Projects due to Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh

3188. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the particulars and number of tanks and other irrigation sources which have either damaged or breached due to recent

cyclonic floods in different parts of Andhra Pradesh on 1 October, 1983 and the total amount required for the repairs and construction of these irrigation tanks ;

(b) whether Central Government have received any report regarding the loss and damage caused to the irrigation sources and the Central financial assistance sought ; and

(c) if so, the details and what steps Government are taking to meet the financial requirements of the State to construct these irrigation tanks ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) to (c). The State Government in their Memorandum to Central Government has reported damages to 2491 number of tanks and other minor irrigation sources under irrigation Department and 7109 number under Panchayat Raj. The State Government has further assessed the amount required for their repair as Rs. 672.51 lakhs and Rs. 667.13 lakhs respectively. A Central team visited the State from 27th to 31st October, 1983 to assess the requirement of relief assistance. Financial assistance is provided to State Government after the High Level Committee considers and recommends the relief assistance on the basis of the Report of the Central team.

#### Telugu Ganga Project

3189. **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received the report from Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the Telugu Ganga Project requesting the financial aid for the completion of the same ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total estimate of the said project ; and

(c) whether Central Government are considering to provide adequate Central financial help for the said Telugu Ganga Project ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) to (c). The Telugu Ganga Project Report has been received recently on 3.12.1983 in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for technical examination and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. The project envisages to provide irrigation to 5.80 lakh ha. in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittor districts of Andhra Pradesh and enables conveyance of 15 TMC of Krishna waters from Srisailam Reservoir to Tamil Nadu border for Madras City Water Supply. The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 637 crores for the works in Andhra Pradesh upto the Tamil Nadu border. This cost however, includes Rs. 51.59 crores being the cost of the common works upto Banakacherala cross regulator which is to be apportioned between Srisailam Right Bank Canal Project and Telugu Ganga Project later on. The estimated cost does not include the share component of Srisailam Reservoir and Somasila Reservoir chargeable to the Telugu Ganga Project for using the facility of these reservoirs for this project. The total cost of the project of Rs. 637 crores is proposed to be shared Rs. 449 crores by Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 188 crores by Tamil Nadu.

A request was earlier received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking over this project as a Central Project for funding. Irrigation being a State subject, it is funded by the States. The Centre provides block loans/grants to the States towards plan expenditure, not tied to any particular sector/project.

#### सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए आदिवासी योजना

3190. **श्री भीमसिंह :**

श्रीमती प्रभिला दंडवते :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने एक आदि-

वासी योजना तैयार की है जिसके अन्तर्गत देश में सिचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में विकास की गति तेज करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा जनजातीय उप-योजना की अवधारणा को अपनाया गया है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया गया है जिनमें अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या अधिक है और राज्यों की योजनाओं में उन क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट प्रावधानों को शामिल किया गया है।

जनजातीय उप-योजना क्षेत्रों में अब तक 54 बृहत् तथा मध्यम सिचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया जा चुका है तथा 181.19 हजार हैक्टेयर सिचाई क्षमता को सूजित किया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जनजातीय उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत 174 बृहद् तथा मध्यम सिचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्माण चल रहा है जिससे लगभग 1622.55 हजार हैक्टेयर के अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुंचाने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

नेशनल कंज्यूमर्स कॉर्पोरेटिव फैंडरेशन के दैनिक कार्यों में हस्तक्षेप

3191. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डबते :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या नेशनल कंज्यूमर्स कॉर्पोरेटिव फैंडरेशन के दैनिक कार्यों में मंत्रालय द्वारा हस्तक्षेप किये जाने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के हस्तक्षेप को रोकने के लिए सरकार, द्वारा कोई ठोस कदम उठाए गये हैं?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ लि० के दिन-प्रतिदिन के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। तथापि, नवम्बर, 1982 में राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सरकार द्वारा कुछ मामलों में दिये गये सुझावों को अपने दिन-प्रतिदिन के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप माना था। तथापि, उन्हें स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि सामान्यता सहकारी समितियों तथा विशेष-कर राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ जैसे शीर्ष निकाय के दिन-प्रतिदिन के प्रबन्ध में हस्तक्षेप करने की सरकार की कोई मंशा नहीं है। तथापि, इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ में काफी धन लगाया हुआ है, उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि वह संघ के कार्यकरण से सम्बन्धित कुछ बातों, विशेषकर जो जनहित से संबंधित हैं, के बारे में समय-समय पर जांच-पड़ताल करे।

#### ICAR Institution-wise Advances Pending Adjustments

3192. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the ICAR Institute-wise amounts of advances pending adjustments on 1 July, 1983 with pendency durations and with whom, (viz. with each Government agency and each non-Government agency involved in pendency) and had similar position prevailed in each year from 1981-82 and if not, the details thereof ;

(b) the rules governing such deposits being made by ICAR Institutes and procedure of its monitoring by Institute Directors, ICAR, Finance Directorate and Finance Ministry ;

(c) the refinements in monitoring mechanisms for such advances made by ICAR since 1980 and comments thereon by respective audit authorities as given in audit reports ; and

(d) whether advances are outstanding from ICAR releases from cess fund sources or only from Government grants ; if so, details thereof Institute/Agricultural Universities-wise from 1981-82 onwards ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) A total amount of Rs. 6172.65 lakhs is pending adjustment as on 1st July, 1983, on account of advances paid to the Central Public Works Department, Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal, Controller of Printing and Stationery, Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity and other Miscellaneous Government Department by I.C.A.R. and its Institutes. The break-up of the advances paid to Government agencies has been given Institute-wise and body-wise in the enclosed Statement. Since the rules provide for deposit of money in advance the system has been in vogue in the past also and is continuing.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Agriculture. According to the Government of India Rules in force, the Council and its Institutes have to pay in advance for the estimated cost of works to be executed and supplies and services to be rendered to the respective Departments of the Government of India who are required to render the adjustment accounts after the

execution of each work/supply. In respect of advances to the Central Public Works Department, such adjustment accounts are also required to be checked by the Audit authorities/Pay and Accounts Officers. The Directors of the Research Institutes are continuously taking action to get these accounts from the Government Departments so that the outstandings are liquidated speedily. The Outstandings are monitored quarterly by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and these are also considered by the Standing Finance Committee/Governing Body of the Council. The Additional Secretary (Expenditure), in the Ministry of Finance is the Member Finance Member of the Council who represents the Ministry of Finance in the Standing Finance Committee/Governing Body meeting.

(c) The information regarding outstanding advances is monitored every quarter by the I.C.A.R. in detail. The outstanding advances with the ICAR and its Institutes are also looked into by the audit authorities and reported in the Audit Reports. The audit reports are considered by the Standing Finance Committee/Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. and are included in the Annual Reports of the I.C.A.R. which are placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament every year as per the standing practice.

(d) The advances to the Government Departments for execution of works or for supplies or services rendered are made from the plan or non-plan funds received as Government Grants. Details of such outstanding advances is furnished *vide* Statement in reply to part (a).

## Statement

*Statement Showing Outstanding Advances with Different Government Agencies for the Period Ending 30.6.83 as Reported by the Institutes.*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Station No.	Name of Institute	C.P.W.D.			DGS and D			C.P.S.			Less than 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Less than 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Remarks
			Less than 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Less than 2 years	More than 2 years	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
1. Almora		V.P.K.A.S.	11.24	3.15	14.39	—	0.82	0.82	—	—	Nil	—						
2. Avikanagar		C.S. and W.R.I.	19.08	13.11	32.19	0.46	12.08	12.54	4.45	0.33	0.78							
3. Bangalore		I.I.H.R.	18.73	27.43	46.16	5.66	65.18	70.84	0.94	0.22	1.16							
4. Barrackpore		C.I.F.R.I.	171.90	283.86	455.76	1.05	1.28	2.33	0.28	0.85	1.13							
5. Barrackpore		J.A.R.I.	31.38	51.01	82.39	0.28	1.44	1.72	—	—	Nil							
6. Bhopal		C.I.A.E.	54.43	4.17	58.60	7.03	21.52	28.55	—	—	Nil	—						
7. Bombay		C.I.F.E.	—	0.13	0.13	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—						
8. Bombay		C.T.R.I.	39.21	53.66	92.87	21.11	28.18	49.29	0.21	0.46	0.67							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9. Calcutta	J.T.R.I.	9.78	7.21	16.99	0.03	0.17	0.20	0.03	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20
10. Cochin	C.I.F.T.	17.92	47.43	65.35	12.90	25.65	38.55	0.03	0.99	0.99	1.02	1.02
11. Cochin	C.M.F.R.I.	134.92	115.44	250.36	7.02	8.65	15.67	0.66	0.93	0.93	1.59	1.59
12. Coimbatore	S.B.I.	39.71	10.24	49.95	7.72	2.03	9.75	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.20	0.20
13. Cuttack	C.R.R.I.	56.01	82.82	138.83	1.45	3.52	4.97	1.49	13.36	13.36	14.85	14.85
14. Dehradun	C.S. and W.C.R. and T.I.	82.88	35.15	118.03	8.00	2.27	10.27	0.58	0.47	0.47	1.05	1.05
15. Hyderabad	A.I.C.R.P.D.A.	166.43	33.26	199.69	1.66	0.35	2.01	—	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
16. Hyderabad	A.I.C.R.I.P.	0.29	8.87	9.16	—	Nil	—	—	Nil	—	—	—
17. Hyderabad	Dte. of Oilseeds	4.73	1.14	5.87	—	0.50	0.50	—	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
18. Hyderabad	N.A.A.R.M.	81.81	79.16	150.97	—	Nil	—	—	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
19. Izatnagar	C.A.R.I	14.76	11.27	26.03	—	Nil	—	—	Nil	—	—	—
20. Izatnagar	C.V.R.I.	152.36	682.64	835.01	2.53	6.22	8.75	—	Nil	—	—	—
21. Jhansi	I.G.F.R.I.	—	18.30	18.30	3.26	6.08	9.34	0.02	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.44
22. Jodhpur	C.A.Z.R.I.	6.45	50.64	57.09	—	21.46	21.46	—	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
23. Junagadh	N.R.C. for Groundnut	—	0.33	0.33	—	1.59	1.59	—	Nil	—	—	—
24. Karnal	C.S.S.R.I.	20.20	10.00	30.20	3.33	0.63	3.96	0.26	—	—	—	0.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25.	Karnal	N.D.R.I.	39.10	152.63	191.73	2.43	39.92	42.35	0.36	0.77	1.13	
26.	Kasargod	C.P.C.R.I.	31.94	48.07	80.01	1.39	23.56	24.95	—	151.10	151.10 including	
27.	Lucknow	I.I.S.R.	42.45	45.01	87.46	10.25	24.28	34.53	—	0.10	0.10 Regt.Stn.	
28.	Mathura	N.G.R.I.	3.46	—	3.46	7.01	—	7.01	—	Nil	—	
29.	Nagpur	C.I.C.R.	54.01	32.80	86.81	1.60	7.74	9.34	—	0.38	0.38	
30.	Nagpur	N.B.S.S. and L.U.P.	43.00	21.02	64.02	—	38.20	38.20	—	0.08	0.08	
31.	New Delhi	I.A.R.I.	495.56	538.30	1033.86	7.38	48.10	55.48	2.03	5.17	7.20	
32.	New Delhi	I.A.S.R.I.	28.92	80.38	109.30	0.20	6.24	6.44	0.38	2.15	2.53	
33.	New Delhi	ICAR Headqtrs	90.88	166.40	257.28	—	3.91	3.91	5.63	10.78	16.41	
34.	New Delhi	N.B.P.G.R.	11.01	15.93	26.94	0.18	2.10	2.28	—	0.28	0.28*	
35.	Port Blair	C.A.R.I Andaman and Nicobar.	32.25	17.93	50.18	0.21	2.09	2.30	—	0.28	0.28	
36.	Rajahmundry	C.T.R.I.	38.23	2.68	40.91	—	0.65	0.65	—	Nil	—*	
37.	Ranchi	I.L.R.I.	29.84	17.31	47.15	0.20	6.60	6.80	0.19	0.16	0.35	
38.	Shillong	ICAR Res Complex	55.71	61.43	117.14	—	Nil	—	—	Nil	—	
39.	Simla	C.P.R.I.	6.35	70.57	76.92	—	10.86	10.86	—	0.48	0.48	
40.	Trivandrum	C.T.C.R.I.	—	5.52	5.52	—	0.22	0.22	—	Nil	—	
	Total		2136.93	2906.40	5043.33	114.34	424.09	538.03	13.63	191.69	205.32	

Note : \*Figures for 30.6.83 not given So 31.3.83 figures repeated.

S. No.	Station	Name of Institute	D. A. V. P.			Other Departments			Total
			Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Almora	V.P.K.A.S.	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.15	0.15
2.	Avikanagar	C.S. and W.R.I.	—	0.20	0.20	1.64	1.09	2.73	
3.	Bangalore	I.I.H.R.	0.09	0.35	0.44	3.21	1.63	4.84	
4.	Barrackpore	C.I.F.R.I.	0.05	—	0.05	0.02	—	0.02	
5.	Barrackpore	J.A.R.I.	—	0.05	0.05	1.54	3.49	5.03	
6.	Bhopal	C.I.A.E.	—	Nil	—	16.50	3.61	20.11	
7.	Bombay	C.I.F.E.	—	Nil	—	—	Nil	—	
8.	Bombay	C.T.R.I.	—	0.10	0.10	2.17	3.36	5.53	
9.	Calcutta	J.T.R.L.	0.15	—	0.15	0.33	7.42	7.75	
10.	Cochin	C.I.F.T.	—	Nil	—	15.68	35.63	51.31	
11.	Cochin	C.M.F.R.I.	0.25	0.11	0.36	13.50	60.64	74.14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Coimbatore	S.B.I.	—	0.10	0.10	10.00	0.53	10.53	
13.	Cuttack	C.R.R.I.	0.10	0.21	0.31	0.41	1.34	1.75	
14.	Dehradun	C.S. and W.C.R. and T.I.	—	0.15	0.15	—	0.44	0.44	
15.	Hyderabad	A.I.C.R.P.I.A.	—	0.10	0.10	1.65	0.03	1.68	
16.	Hyderabad	A.I.C.R.I.P.	—	Nil	—	—	Nil	—	
17.	Hyderabad	Dte. of Oilseeds	—	Nil	—	5.09	2.45	7.54	
18.	Hyderabad	N.A.A.R.M.	—	Nil	—	—	0.07	0.07	
19.	Izatnagar	C.A.R.I.	0.19	—	0.19	—	—	—	
20.	Izatnagar	I.V.R.I.	—	0.10	0.10	22.34	18.19	40.53	
21.	Jhansi	I.G.F.R.I.	0.20	—	0.20	—	0.02	0.02	
22.	Jodhpur	C.A.Z.R.I.	—	—	—	—	31.17	31.17	
23.	Junagarh	NRC for groundnut	—	0.05	0.05	—	Nil	—*	
24.	Karnal	C.S.S.R.I.	0.05	—	0.05	0.10	—	0.10	
25.	Karnal	N.D.R.I.	0.20	—	0.20	3.97	23.62	27.59	
26.	Kasargod	C.P.C.R.I.	0.02	—	0.02	2.80	3.63	6.43 including Re-gional Stations.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Lucknow	I.I.S.R	0.02	—	0.02	2.81	0.56	3.37	
28.	Mathura	N.G.R.I.	0.05	—	0.05	4.24	—	4.24	
29.	Nagpur	C.I.C.R.	—	0.10	0.10	—	Nil	—	
30.	Nagpur	N.B.S.S. and L.U.P.	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.13	
31.	New Delhi	I.A.R.I.	0.37	0.66	1.03	2.57	1.66	4.23	
32.	New Delhi	I.A.S.R.I.	—	Nil	—	0.16	2.26	2.42	
33.	New Delhi	ICAR Head Qts.	0.48	1.03	1.51	—	0.05	0.05*	
34.	New Delhi	N.B.P.G.R.	—	0.05	0.05	—	Nil	—	
35.	Port Blair	CARI Andaman and Nicobar	0.05	0.05	0.10	4.08	2.78	6.86	
36.	Rajahmundry	C.T.R.I.	—	Nil	—	3.55	—	3.55*	
37.	Ranchi	I.L.R.I.	—	0.06	0.06	—	5.08	5.08	
38.	Shillong	ICAR Res. Complex	—	Nil	—	12.08	17.06	29.14	
39.	Simla	C.P.R.I.	—	0.01	0.01	—	Nil	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40.	Trivandrum	C.T.C.R.I.	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	21.22	21.23	
		Total	2.32	3.49	5.81	130.50	249.26	379.76	

Note : \*Figures for 30-6-83 not given. So 30-3-83 figure repeated.

Abstract

C.P.W.D.	—Rs. 5043.33 lakhs
DGS and D	—Rs. 538.43 "
C.P. and S.	—Rs. 205.32 "
D.A.V.P.	—Rs. 5.81 "
Other Depts.	—Rs. 379.76 "
Total	—Rs. 6172.65 "

### National Food Security System

3:93. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national food security system was to be build up during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, has the same been established ;

(c) what benefits have accrued therefrom ; and

(d) has any headway been made in the matter of dryland farming, water management, recycling of organic matter and energy management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A National Food Security System, backed by reserves of foodgrains, has been an accepted policy of the Government for many years. Under the policy decision of the Government, a National buffer of 12 million tonnes is required to be maintained over and above the operational stocks required for running the Public Distribution System from months to months. These stocks are build up, to the extent possible, from internal procurement and when necessary by resorting to imports. The foodgrains are supplied to the people through Fair Price Shops at subsidised rate and thus these stocks have imparted inter-seasonal stability in prices and supplies.

(d) The new Dryland Farming Strategy involves detailed planning of crop production, water harvesting, agro-forestry, pasture development etc. on water-shed basis. More than 4200 micro-watersheds have already been identified for intensive and integrated dryland development.

For efficient water utilisation in the command areas, command area development authorities have been set up by the State Governments.

The National Programme on the Development of local manurial resources con-

sisting of setting up of mechanical compost plants, sewage/sullage utilisation and installation of bio-gas plants operated during Fifth Plan period has been transferred to State sector with effect from 1.4.79. The State Govts. are being persuaded to implement these programmes effectively.

Efforts are being made to exploit renewable sources of energy like forestry and bio-gas, specially to meet the energy requirements of Rural Communities ; to accelerate exploitation of coal, hydro and nuclear power and to intensify research and development in emerging energy technologies.

### Canal to Connect Brahmaputra with Ganga

3:194. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has updated her proposal for constructing a canal to connect the Brahmaputra with the Ganga to augment the flow of waters at Farakka ;

(b) whether any exchange of views has taken place with Bangladesh on this updated proposal ; and

(c) details of the proposal and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Indian proposal for augmenting the dry season flows of the Ganga at Farakka had been updated and furnished to Bangladesh in October, 1983. The Indian proposal is essentially the same as the one furnished to Bangladesh Government in March, 1978, which comprises a barrage across the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa and a Brahmaputra-Ganga Link Canal supplemented by three storage dams on the Dihang, Subansiri and Barak rivers for multipurpose benefits to India and Bangladesh. The updated proposal incorporates the results of the detailed investigations and studies conducted so far which have confirmed the technical and economic feasibility of the proposal. There has been no exchange of views on

this updated Indian proposal since then, nor has there been any reaction from Bangladesh.

(b). The area under paddy cultivation during the last three years is indicated below :

#### **Increase in area under Paddy Cultivation**

**3195. SHRI K. MALLANNA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase in areas under paddy cultivation during the last three years ;

(b) if so, to what extent, State-wise during the last three years ;

(c) whether Central Government have urged State Governments to bring more areas under paddy cultivation ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the directions of the Government in the matter and the response of State Governments thereto ?

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

Year	Area under Paddy cultivation (Million hectares)
1980-81	40.15
1981-82	40.71
1982-83	37.79

The State-wise details of area under paddy during last three years are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Under the present Agriculture Strategy, the thrust is on increasing the production of paddy mainly through increase in its productivity. No specific instruction has been issued to State Governments to increase the area under paddy.

#### **Statement**

##### *Area under Paddy Cultivation—All India*

(In thousand hectares)

States/Union Territory	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	3600.3	3823.5	3594.5
2. Assam	2275.0	2258.6	2301.8
3. Bihar	5550.7	5367.6	4496.3
4. Gujarat	477.5	499.1	476.1

1	2	3	4
5. Haryana	472.0	506.0	489.0
6. Himachal Pradesh	109.5	93.5	88.2
7. Jammu and Kashmir	264.6	264.5	274.4
8. Karnataka	1100.6	1167.5	1076.2
9. Kerala	801.6	806.9	797.9
10. Madhya Pradesh	4859.6	4849.6	4784.2
11. Maharashtra	1503.8	1515.2	1486.3
12. Manipur	188.6	168.3	158.5
13. Meghalaya	99.1	107.1	107.9
14. Nagaland	101.6	106.0	110.9
15. Orissa	4190.7	4159.2	3979.2
16. Punjab	1178.0	1270.0	1319.0
17. Rajasthan	170.1	140.1	119.4
18. Sikkim	*	15.1	14.7
19. Tamil Nadu	2230.0	2467.0	1773.0
20. Tripura	287.6	295.5	296.2
21. Uttar Pradesh	5291.5	5389.3	4958.7
22. West Bengal	5176.2	5210.0	4861.5
Union Territories	222.9	228.8	227.9
All India	40151.5	40708.4	37793.8

\* Sikkim has been brought under forecast basis for the first time in 1982-83.

**Crop Insurance Scheme for High Risk Areas**

3196. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made under the Crop Insurance Scheme to enter high risk areas seeking the cooperation of Finance Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the study ; and

(c) if not, the time by which the examination of the proposal is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A decision to include high risk areas under the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme has been taken in a recent meeting held in this Ministry. The proposal has also been approved by the Board of Directors of the General Insurance Corporation. The scheme is expected to be introduced from Kharif 1984.

**ICAR Institution-wise Plan Budget Sanctioned and Utilized**

3197. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the ICAR Institute-wise percentage of annual plan budget sanctioned for 1983-84 and utilized upto 1 October 1983 by each Institute and corresponding action taken by ICAR Finance wherever disproportionality in expenditure is involved, and reasons, if no action was taken ;

(b) actual plan expenditure during 1981-82, 1982-83 and upto September 1983 and monthly thereafter upto 1 December 1983 at ICAR Goat Institute on total salary and allowances, office contingencies, other contingencies, tools, plants, equipment, feed and upkeep of animals and recruitments ;

(c) the reasons for any excesses of actual expenditure over sanctioned amounts for each sub-head-wise plan budget sanctioned for 1983-84 at ICAR Goat Institute, particularly for sub-heads listed above ; and

(d) action Government propose for violation of financial disciplines at ICAR Institutes inclusive of Goat Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement-I showing the Budget Estimates and actual expenditure incurred by Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes during 1983-84 so far as Plan expenditure is concerned is enclosed.

The progress of expenditure in the Institutes with reference to the Budget Estimates is reviewed monthly. While expenditure on recurring items like establishment expenses and contingencies would be proportionate, expenditure on capital items like buildings and equipments will not be proportionate, as these are generally booked in the second half of the year or later. The actual requirements of the Institutes are reviewed at the Revised Estimates stage, in consultation with the Directors of the ICAR Research Institutes and the progress of expenditure with reference to the position of the Revised Estimates is monitored every month by ICAR Headquarters.

(b) A statement-II showing the Plan Expenditure during 1981-82, 1982-83 and upto September 1983 and monthly thereafter upto 30.11.83 in respect of the ICAR Goat Institute is enclosed.

(c) No excess expenditure under the various heads, over the Budget estimates for 1983-84 has so far been incurred by the ICAR Goat Institute.

(d) The lapses, if any, for violation of Financial disciplines, as noticed through Audit reports or otherwise are examined by the Governing Body of the Council and dealt with in accordance with the decisions taken by the Governing Body.

## Statement-I

*Statement showing Budget Estimates for 1983-84 and Expenditure incurred upto 30.9.1983 in respect of ICAR Institutes.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Institute	Budget Estimates 1983-84	Expenditure upto 30th Sept. '83
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	310.00	33.94
2.	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.	100.00	20.34
3.	Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.	50.00	10.76
4.	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum.	18.00	11.64
5.	Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore.	18.00	2.13
6.	Jute Technological Research Laboratory, Calcutta.	18.00	11.47
7.	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi.	52.00	5.16
8.	Central Social Salinity Research Institute, Karnal.	62.00	26.06
9.	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.	115.00	38.32
10.	Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi.	35.00	7.32
11.	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.	105.00	15.48
12.	National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur.	42.00	13.94

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13.	National Academy for Agricultural Research Management, Hyderabad.	105.00	22.16
14.	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal.	70.00	28.76
15.	Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.	18.00	5.07
16.	Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry.	18.00	7.72
17.	Central Plantation Crops Research Instt., Kasaragod.	55.00	39.13
18.	Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay.	35.00	3.43
19.	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.	15.00	4.20
20.	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.	18.00	8.72
21.	Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala, Almora.	22.00	4.20
22.	Research Complex for North Eastern Hill Region, Shillong.	180.00	64.00
23.	Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur.	50.00	10.43
24.	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.	60.00	16.16
25.	Central Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair.	34.00	16.76
26.	Central Institute for Research and Training in Post-Harvest Technology.	0.50	—
27.	Soil Research Institute	10.50	—
28.	National Institute of Marketing and Food Policy Research.	25.00	—

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29.	Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun.	50.00	13.51
30.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.	220.00	29.02
31.	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar.	45.00	9.87
32.	Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar.	35.00	13.64
33.	Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom.	40.00	25.40
34.	Central Institute for Research on Buffalo.	18.00	—
35.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	106.00	20.70
36.	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin.	50.00	18.62
37.	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin.	150.00	43.21
38.	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.	55.00	10.15
39.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.	90.00	9.46
Total :		2500.00	620.88

## Statement-II

*Statement showing Plan Expenditure during 1981-82, 1982-83 and upto September, 83 and monthly thereafter upto 30.11.83 of ICAR Goat Institute.*

Sub-head	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84		
			Upto Sept., 1983	During Oct., 83	During Nov., 83 (Upto 30.11.83)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Salary and Allowances	1,15,765.40	5,80,786.89	5,42,074.49	1,06,015.60	1,16,037.20
2. T.A.	17,810.05	37,030.96	21,670.78	8,014.55	9,619.20
3. Leave Salary and Pension contribution.	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Other charges (Excluding major construction works) Other Contingencies	8,69,223.15	10,97,344.83	5,01,182.69	50,133.41	59,716.53
Office contingencies	11,779.00	1,34,664.60	1,33,454.89	28,564.60	59,716.53
Recruitment expenditure	—	—	44,663.34	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Feed and Upkeep of animals	36,427.80	3,18,418.08	1,21,932.64	1,00,481.86	1,500.00
Others	5,41,666.50	5,39,574.68	1,30,003.52	37,712.27	1,60,950.75
<b>Total of Col. 4 (a)</b>	<b>14,59,096.45</b>	<b>21,34,665.53</b>	<b>8,86,593.74</b>	<b>2,16,892.14</b>	<b>2,38,255.93</b>
(b) Tools Plants and Equipment	3,91,201.07	14,87,531.47	4,19,061.93	58,937.04	11,737.48
5. Fellowship and Scholarship	—	—	—	—	—
6. Seminar and Conferences	—	—	—	—	—
7. Local cost of foreign experts	—	—	—	—	—
8. Works	14,03,004.12	6,54,124.66	6,70,683.63	75,335.22	—
<b>Total 1 to 8</b>	<b>33,86,877.09</b>	<b>48,94,139.51</b>	<b>25,40,084.57</b>	<b>4,65,194.55</b>	<b>3,75,669.81</b>

### New Agrarian Structure

3198. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the socio-economic development of Rural India, a new agrarian structure was recommended by National Commission on Agriculture in 1976 with top priority to land reforms to break concentration of land ownership to detect fictitious, benami transfer cases and co-operative farm societies to be subjected to proper investigation, to restrict blanket exemption to land held by trusts, to bring arable lands, forests, water areas held by such institutions within ceilings, to stop eviction of tenants, to introduce system of issuing receipt to them and restrict resumption of tenanted lands etc.;

(b) if so, whether Land Reforms Bill (2nd Amendment), 1981 passed by West Bengal Assembly, is considered a suitable legislative measure within this recommended structure ;

(c) if so, present position as regards the clearance of this Bill by Central Government ; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Bill is being examined in consultation with the State Government.

कमज़ोर वर्गों के लोगों को आवासीय प्लाट दिया जाना

3199. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य-वार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जो निर्धनता रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं, अथवा जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं अथवा कमज़ोर वर्गों के हैं और जिनके पास रहने का स्थान नहीं है ; और

(ख) सरकार उन्हें कब तक आवासीय प्लाट अथवा रहने का स्थान उपलब्ध करायेगी और इससे सम्बन्धित योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान अरिफ़) : (क) निर्धनता की रेखा से नीचे के (राज्यवार) जीवन यापन करने वाले उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में मुलभता से उपलब्ध नहीं है जिनके पास रिहायशी एकक नहीं हैं। तथापि, अनुमान है कि सारे देश में मार्च, 1985 तक आवास सहायता के जरूरत मन्द पात्र परिवारों की संख्या लगभग 145 लाख होगी।

(ख) आवास राज्य क्षेत्र की मद होने के कारण, लोगों को मकानों की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार, केवल एक योजना नामतः भूमिहीन कामगारों के लिए ग्रामीण आवास स्थल तथा निर्माण सहायता से सम्बन्धित है। यह योजना नए 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में है। इस कार्यक्रम में ग्रामीण भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को विकसित स्थलों की व्यवस्था पर विचार किया गया है। आवास सहायता के जरूरतमन्द पात्र परिवारों की संख्या 1985 तक लगभग 145 लाख होगी। इनमें से लगभग 77 लाख, भूमिहीन परिवारों को छठी योजना के आरम्भ तक पहले ही आवास स्थल प्रदान किए गए हैं और लगभग 68 लाख परिवार शेष रह गए हैं। तथापि, सभी भूमिहीन परिवारों को आवास स्थल प्रदान करके लाभान्वित करने के बारे में छठी योजना में विचार किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत छात्रों द्वारा किया गया कार्य

3200. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या खेत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर शुरू की गई थी उन्हें ध्यान में रखते हुए,

1981-82 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में छात्रों द्वारा किए गए कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है, और इन कार्यों में कितने छात्र शामिल थे तथा उन पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने कितना-कितना पैसा खर्च किया; और

(ख) क्या इन छात्रों द्वारा किए गए कार्यों का कभी मूल्यांकन किया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) छात्र राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत, सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी मार्गदर्शी रूप-रेखाओं के अनुसार “ग्रामीण पुनः निर्माण हेतु युवा” नामक विषय के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कार्य-कलापों में भाग लेते हैं। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के छात्रों द्वारा लगभग सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में आयोजित कार्यकलापों में, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा तथा अनोपचारिक शिक्षा, पर्यावरण सम्बन्ध और परिरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम और कृन्तिकनाशी नियंत्रण और कीटनाशी प्रबन्ध, खरपतवार नियंत्रण, मिट्टी परीक्षण और उपजाऊ मिट्टी का संरक्षण जैसे उत्पादोंमुख कार्यक्रम महिलाओं के स्तर में सुधार

के लिए जागरूकता लाने से संबंधित लक्षित कार्यक्रम गांव की सड़कों का निर्माण और मरम्मत, गांवों के कुओं और तालाबों की सफाई, हस्तालों में कार्य, शिशु कल्याण, शारीरिक रूप में अपेंगों अनाथ और बूढ़े लोगों के लिए कार्य इत्यादि जैसे सामाजिक सेवा कार्यक्रम और तूफान, बाढ़, भूकम्प जैसी राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के समय, राहत और पुनर्वास कार्य में स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों की सहायता करना, शामिल है। 1981-82 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के नियमित और विशेष शिविर कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दाखिल किए गए छात्रों की वास्तविक संख्या दर्शनी वाला एक राज्यवार विवरण संलग्न है। 1981-82 के दौरान, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में सम्मिलित छात्रों पर हुए व्यय के केन्द्रीय और राज्य के हिस्से से संबंधित राज्यवार सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किए गए कार्य का विभिन्न विशेष संस्थाओं द्वारा समय-समय पर मूल्यांकन कराया गया है और योजना के कार्यक्रमों के विषयों में आवश्यक सुधार कर दिए गए हैं।

### विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	वास्तविक नामांकन 1981-83	टिप्पणी
1.	2.	3.	4.
सेवा योजना, कार्यकलाप	सामान्य राष्ट्रीय	विशेष शिविर	
राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विद्यार्थी	राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना शिवरार्थी	कार्यक्रम	

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश 40,974 11,848 5.

2. असम 11,764 4,451

1	2	3	4
3.	बिहार	25,177	8,978
4.	गुजरात	26,122	10,782
5.	हरियाणा	15,262	6,691
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,281	1,064
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	2,957	792
8.	कर्नाटक	28,081	11,125
9.	केरल	24,700	10,990
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	34,555	21,218
11.	महाराष्ट्र	47,383	18,311
12.	मणिपुर	2,000	590
13.	मेघालय	2,464	1,042
14.	नागालैण्ड	968	164
15.	उड़ीसा	27,200	13,238
16.	पंजाब	22,804	11,230
17.	राजस्थान	11,500	2,243
18.	सिक्किम	30	—
19.	तमिलनाडू	49,994	25,746
20.	त्रिपुरा	1,016	200
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	68,800	30,820
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	27,468	8,373
23.	बरुणाचल प्रदेश	50	35

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24. गोवा, दमन और दीव	2,716	784
25. मिजोरम	1,678	600
26. पाण्डिचेरी	614	412
27. अंडमान और निको- बार द्वीप समूह	27	—
28. चण्डीगढ़	2,101	939
29. दिल्ली	15,207	6,543
30. लक्षदीप	100	50
कुल	4,95,993	2,09,259

### उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समितियों का गठन

3201. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के मार्ग निर्देशों के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों में उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समितियां गठित की गई हैं ; और यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन राज्यों में गठित की गई है तथा इन समितियों के सदस्यों का विवरण क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य-राज्य क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समितियां जिला तथा ब्लाक स्तर पर भी गठित की गई हैं ; और यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में गठित की गई हैं और किन-किन में गठित नहीं की गई हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को सलाह दी है कि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के कार्य का निरीक्षण करने के लिए राज्य, जिला, ब्लाक और तालुका स्तरों पर सलाहकार/सतर्कता समितियां गठित करें। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के गठन और प्रशासन तथा ऐसी समितियों के गठन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है। इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अधिकतर राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने विभिन्न स्तरों पर इन समितियों का गठन किया है, जिनमें विधायक, उपभोक्ताओं के प्रतिनिधि तथा सरकारी अधिकारी शामिल हैं।

सोन नहर को नया रूप देना

3202. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में सोन नदी की सहायक नहरों का निर्माण बहुत पहले हुआ था और उनमें गाद जमा हो जाने के कारण उनका पानी का स्तर तीव्र हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उन्हे नया रूप देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) समूची नहर को नया रूप देने संबंधी कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्रियान्वयन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (घ) बिहार में 100 वर्ष से अधिक पूर्व निर्मित की गई सोन नहर प्रणाली के एक भाग की संरचनाओं के आधुनिकीकरण में तत्काल सुधार/परिवर्तन करने की तथा नहर वितरण प्रणाली में भी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र की स्वीकृति के लिए इस प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। बिहार सरकार ने छठी योजना में इस परियोजना

के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की है और 1983-84 के अन्त तक 4.48 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है। इस कार्य को 1984 से पुरु करते हुए पांच वर्षों के प्रत्येक तीन सोपानों में पूरा करना आयोजित है।

Review made on the implementation of N.R.E.P.

3203. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in different States ;

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

(c) the State-wise details of works introduced under the programme in different States ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statement-I indicating State-wise details of the works taken up under the programme in different States/Union Territories during 1982-83 is enclosed. Statement-II explaining the points emerging out of the review of the performance under the programme is also enclosed.

### Statement-I

**Statement showing Physical benefits achieved under National Rural Employment Programme during 1982-83 based on the reports received**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area covered under affore- station/social forestry (Hects.)	Drinking water wells and group housing etc. for SCs/STs. (Nos.)	Construc- tion of village tanks	Area benefit- ted thr- ough soil minor and water (Nos.)	Rural roads improved/ constructed wadi (Kms.)	Schools and Bal- wadi buildings (Nos.)	Other Works	Period to which relates	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8410	129038	125	6739	523	7927	2579	5288	March 83
2.	Assam	442	177	403	3265	799	2963	976	7	March, 83
3.	Bihar	3355	3982	6306	35467	40	1790	123	470	Dec., 82

4.	Gujarat	4755	9765	135	7052	4194	3562	161	170	March, 83
5.	Haryana	33	21	39	1	—	256	1349	117	March, 83
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1374	48	20	44	12	386	609	35	Dec., 82
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	646	265	75	2018	174	1265	640	132	March, 83
8.	Karnataka	7343	621	785	3094	14448	5387	5562	360	March, 83
9.	Kerala	628	553	21	2826	98	1992	51	2531	March, 83
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6233	2610	1417	594	418	7317	14968	—	March, 83
11.	Maharashtra	2087	Nil	8	171	Nil	172	32	Nil	March, 83
12.	Manipur	4	17	90	40	8	161	170	93	March, 83
13.	Meghalaya	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—
14.	Nagaland	430	18	25	—	—	277	65	36	March, 83
15.	Orissa	13883	1135	1947	4875	4812	9865	3712	655	March, 83
16.	Punjab	170	—	—	—	96	—	1532	—	March, 83
17.	Rajasthan	29550	326	115	19	2	202	2636	—	March, 83
18.	Sikkim	148	—	—	—	—	130	34	—	March, 83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Tamil Nadu	2467	4761	1793	9479	182	26129	10815	—	March, 83
20.	Tripura	3226	244	148	363	116	1336	135	170	March, 83
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8879	538	3	2385	7700	1931	126	1950	March, 83
22.	West Bengal	3175	2992	712	30700	4061	26870	29599	2680	March, 83
<b>Union Territories</b>										
23.	A. and N. Islands	29	—	2	6	—	6	34	—	March, 83
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	92	—	—	130	—	6	—	—	March, 83
25.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	March, 83
26.	Mizoram	506	25	30	1	Nil	210	11	31	March, 83
27.	Pondicherry	30	1	5	25	202	25	9	—	March, 83
28.	Chandigarh	8	520	—	35	—	—	—	—	March, 83
29.	D. and N. Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec., 82
30.	Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sept., 82
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	18	March, 83
<b>Total</b>		97,903	1,57,657	14,206	1,09,435	37,789	1,01,697	74,402	14,743	

**Statement-II**

The basic objective of generating additional gainful employment to the extent of 300-400 million mandays per year during the Plan period has been consistently achieved in the past three years of the implementation of the programme. An important aspect is that about 50% of the employment generated benefited the target group of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

During 1982-83, the resources utilisation was 99.5% of the resources allocated for the year and the achievement of employment generation was 99.1%. Hence, there was a reasonable degree of co-relation between financial performance and physical performance.

As regards the assets created under the programme, almost all the States in the country have taken up social forestry works. The coverage under social forestry works almost doubled in 1981-82 when compared to 1980-81. However, in 1982-83 coverage under social forestry showed a decline due to widespread drought conditions. The number of works directly benefiting Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes increased by 70% in 1982-83 when compared to 1981-82. A general tendency noted in earth works is that they are declining every year which implied that more and more durable community assets are taken up now under the programme. Apart from generating employment and strengthening the rural infrastructure the programme can lead to indirect benefits like ensuring the payment of minimum wages and improvement of the communication system and providing greater accessibility in the rural areas thereby facilitating development. There is need for better preparation of shelf of projects and improvement of qualitative aspect of implementation.

**दिल्ली के शहरीकृत गांवों का विकास**

3204. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के शहरीकृत गांवों के विकास के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किए गए प्रावधानों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस मद के अन्तर्गत अब तक व्यय किए गए धन और किए गए विकास कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री**  
(श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Pilferage of Cement in DDA**

3205. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :  
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :

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

(a) whether the cases of thefts of cement in the Delhi Development Authority in Delhi have gone up considerably ;

(b) if so, the details of the cement stolen during the last three years and the number of theft cases detected and the action taken against the persons arrested in this connection ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to check such cement thefts in future ?

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

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

**नांगलोई और नजफगढ़ में स्टेडियमों का निर्माण**

3206. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नांगलोर्ई और नजफगढ़ में एक-एक स्टेडियम बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी निर्माण की सही स्थिति क्या है और उनके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) उन स्टेडियमों का निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित समय पर पूरा करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार लोगों को प्रशिक्षण

3207. श्री छोतूभाई गामित : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बीस सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिलाने के लिए कोई योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है;

(ग) गुजरात में ऐसे प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों का व्यौरा क्या है और इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने लोग प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके हैं और कितने लोग प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं और इस पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(घ) कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है और प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार उपलब्ध होने के अवसरों का व्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री

हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में “ग्रामीण युवाओं को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना” (ट्राइसेम) अगस्त, 1979 से कार्यान्वयन की जा रही है।

(ख) उन निर्दर्शी व्यवसायों/धन्धों जिनमें प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है, की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) विद्यमान प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं, मास्टर कारीगरों तथा स्वैच्छिक एंजेंसियों के माध्यम द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।। गुजरात में 36706 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है तथा 3569 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। ग्रामीण युवाओं को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना (ट्राइसेम) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का एक भाग है। अतः समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सुलभ की गई निवियों का उपयोग ग्रामीण युवाओं को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना (ट्राइसेम) के लिए भी किया जाता है।

(घ) गुजरात में 19748 व्यक्तियों को स्वरोजगार दिया गया है। क्षेत्र में स्वरोजगार के अवसरों की उपलब्धता का पता लगाने के बाद ही प्रशिक्षण के लिए व्यवसायों को चुना जाता है।

#### विवरण

स्वरोजगार हेतु व्यवसायों की निर्दर्शी सूची जिनमें ट्राइसेम के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है

1. टोकरी बनाना
2. लोहारगिरी
3. जूते बनाना
4. बढ़ईगिरी

5. बुनाई  
6. सिलाई/पोशाक बनाना/कढ़ाई  
7. राजगिरी  
8. जलाई (वेल्डिंग) तथा फिटर  
9. आटो मैकेनिक  
10. खिलौने बनाना  
11. कुक्कुट पालन  
12. फार्म मैकेनिक  
13. डेयरी उद्योग  
14. सिल्क रिल्लिंग आदि (कोशकीट पालन)  
15. रंगाई तथा छपाई  
16. नारियल का रेशा बनाना  
17. रेडियो मैकेनिक  
18. फल परिष्करण  
19. ऊन की बुनाई  
20. साईकिल मरम्मत  
21. पत्थरों की खुदाई  
22. तेल धानी  
23. वायरमैन  
24. बेकरी  
25. माचिस उद्योग  
26. खरादी  
27. साबुन बनाना  
28. पम्प मैकेनिक

29. बीड़ी बनाना  
30. कारपेट बुनना  
31. छपाई प्रैस  
32. गोटे का काम  
33. मूढ़ा बनाना  
34. स्टील फर्नीचर  
35. ग्रामीण फोटोग्राफी  
36. दरी बनाना  
37. मधुमक्खी पालन  
38. मछली पालन  
39. ट्रैक्टर मरम्मत  
40. अम्बर चर्खा  
41. गोबर गैस का निर्माण  
42. कम्बल बनाना  
43. बुनाई में डिजायन कोर्स  
44. नलसाजी  
45. सब्जी उगाना  
46. राजगिरी

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Uniform prices for Agriculture Products

3208. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government fixes uniform prices for agricultural produce throughout the country ;

(b) whether many representations have

been received to fix different prices for some commodities grown by cultivators in dry areas ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) The prices fixed by the Government for agricultural produce are uniform throughout the country. Only in the case of jute, support price is announced in relation to up country jute market in Assam.

(b) and (c). There have been some suggestions that different prices be fixed for commodities produced by cultivators in dry areas. In view of the economic, administrative and operational implications, it has not been possible for the Government to accept this course of action.

the Food Consultancy Service Cell of the Food and Civil Supplies Ministry so far for (i) fruit and vegetable products and (ii) other products, give figures separately ;

(b) the number of project reports successfully implemented and units set up with its consultancy so far, the full details thereof ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the Food Consultancy Service Cell during the last five years and revenue earned by it by rendering consultancy services, give year-wise details ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) The Consultancy Cell has prepared (i) 28 project reports and two market survey reports on fruit and vegetable products and (ii) one Project report and three market survey reports on other products.

(b) The Consultancy Cell does not undertake the implementation of the projects and therefore does not have the details asked for.

(c) The revenue received and expenditure incurred during the last five years are as follows :

**Projects prepared by Food Consultancy Service Cell**

**3209. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects prepared by

Year	Revenue received (Rs.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)
1979-80	20000	42000
1980-81	15000	43000
1981-82	18470	85000
1982-83	56000	96000
1983-84 (October '83)	25500	69000

**Appointment of CFTRI as Consultants to Modern Food Industries**

3210. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's Fruit Juice Bottling Plant (Now Modern Food Industries) appointed the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore as their consultants ignoring the claims of the Food Consultancy Cell of the Food and Civil Supplies Ministry ;

(b) whether Bihar and Karnataka projects were also made with the consultancy of CFTRI, Mysore ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c). The project report for the Fruit Juice Bottling Plant was prepared by the Consultancy Cell in the Department of Food. The Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) was associated for rendering necessary technical assistance in the implementation of project. The reports for the Bihar and Karnataka agro-industrial projects were also prepared by the Consultancy Cell. Later, the implementing agency in these States asked the CFTRI also to prepare the reports on these two projects.

**Decline in Agriculture Production**

3211. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no proportionate rise in agriculture production as compared to the increase in the input in terms of fertiliser, irrigation and cultivating area in the last twenty years ;

(b) if so, facts in details ;

(c) whether the law of diminishing return as started operating in some areas in agriculture production ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d). The operation of law of diminishing return is an observed phenomenon in agriculture throughout the world. In areas which are agriculturally advanced and intensively cultivated the proportionate increase in production as a result of application of additional doses of inputs like fertilisers is lower than in the new areas. On the basis of results of research and technology and extension efforts the operation of the law of diminishing returns gets progressively deferred. Taking the country's agriculture as a whole, there is still vast scope for achieving substantial increases in production through the application of high quality inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers, water management, use of micro-nutrients and improved cultural practices.

**Problem of Resettlement of People Displaced from Major Irrigation Projects**

3212. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of resettlement of the displaced persons is creating hindrance in quick execution of all major irrigation projects, if so, facts in details ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no uniform policy followed by the States in the matter of resettlement of the displaced persons ;

(c) whether there is any Central guideline on the resettlement if so, details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government have any plan to frame Central legislation in this matter ?

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

irrigation projects take considerable time for completion and the problem of resettlement of the displaced persons is taken up side by side with the construction activity of the project so that by the time the projects are ready for operation, the displaced persons are rehabilitated.

(b) and (c). A Committee of Ministers has been constituted by the Government of India under the Union Minister of State for Irrigation with Ministers in charge of Irrigation and Revenue from Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra and U.P. to lay down principles and norms for land acquisition and broad national policy for rehabilitation measures for the people displaced by the major river valley projects. The Committee is yet to finalise its recommendations.

(d) No, Sir.

**Rural Development Programme in Chhota Nagpur of Bihar**

3213. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the programme of rural development in the Chhota Nagpur hilly area of Bihar with districts-wise break-up for the year 1983-84 ;

(b) whether development of the rural industries is a part of the programme ; if so, facts in details ; and

(c) whether there is any scheme for modernisation, training and skill formation of the rural labour ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is being implemented throughout the country including Chhota Nagpur hilly area of Bihar.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details in this regard are enclosed in statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government has intro-

duced a scheme 'Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) for upgradation of the skills of rural youth so as to enable them to set up their own self employment ventures in rural areas. The details in this regard are given in the statement-II attached.

**Statement-I**

*Industries, Services and Business Component of IRD (ISB)*

The Industries, Services and Business Component (ISB) was built into the IRD programme in February, 1979 with the objective of maximising the employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors as the absorption capacity of the farm sector had almost reached a saturation point.

All persons selected under ISB are entitled to subsidies as per the IRD pattern. The maximum limit of subsidy is Rs. 3000.

With effect from 2nd October, 1980, the IRD Programme has been extended to cover all the blocks in the country. The overall target of coverage is 600 families belonging to the groups of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans, who are below the poverty line. Out of these, 200 families are to be taken up under the ISB. On a rough estimate, about 10 lakh families will have to be covered under the component every year.

**Statement-II**

*Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)*

**Introduction**

The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was initiated w.e.f. 15th August, 1979 with the principle objective of removal of unemployment among rural youth. The main thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take to vocations of self-employment.

### Coverage

It is proposed to train about 2,00,000 rural youths in every year in 5,000 and odd blocks at the rate of 40 rural youths per block. When the programme had started in the year 1979, the country was not fully covered with IRD blocks. The funds of IRD areas were taken from the normal Integrated Rural Development allocation and separate funds were provided for non-IRD areas. From 2nd October, 1980, the IRD programme covers all the blocks in the country, as such from that date distinction between IRD and non-IRD areas has ceased to exist. The TRYSEM programme has now become an integral part of the IRD programme and constitutes that part of it which concerns the training of rural youth between age group of 18-35 for self-employment avocations.

### Selection of Beneficiaries

(i) Selection of beneficiaries is based on income criteria i.e. the family having income of Rs. 3,500 per year is considered for selection.

(ii) To priority in selection is given to the poorest families and only the beneficiary is taken from each family.

(iii) Preference in selection is given to those who have aptitude for innovative and entrepreneurial activity.

(iv) Priority categories for selection are scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, ex-service-men, persons who have attended the 9 months course under National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) and women for whom target has been fixed to the extent of 1/3rd of the TRYSEM trainees.

### Mode of Training

The accepted mode of training is through institutional training and master-trainers. In the non-institutional mode of trainee, the training is imparted through master-craftsmen, skilled artisans, industrial and servicing units, commercial and business establishment etc.

### Financial Assistance

There are two types of financial assistance

permissible under this scheme : (a) Recurring and (b) non-Recurring :

#### (a) Recurring Assistance Stipends to Trainees

(i) Stipend upto Rs. 150/- per trainee per month if free accommodation is provided to the trainee. In case of period of training is less than a month a daily stipend upto Rs. 6/- is given subject to maximum of Rs. 100/- per course.

(ii) In case the training is conducted in the village of the trainee, the rate of stipend is upto Rs. 75/-.

(iii) In case the training is held outside the training village and the accommodation is not provided free of cost the rate of stipend is upto Rs. 200/-. In such cases the rate of daily stipend for courses of duration of less than a month is upto Rs. 7/- per trainee subject to maximum of Rs. 100/- per course.

### Training Expenses

Training expenses upto Rs. 50/- per trainee per month is given to training institutions/master trainers.

### Raw Material

A sum of Rs. 25/- per trainee per month for raw material subject to maximum of Rs. 200/- per trainee is given to the institution/master trainer.

### Tool Kit

A tool kit is provided to the trainees costing not more than Rs. 500/- per trainee.

### Master Trainers

The reward of Rs. 50/- per trainee per course is given to master trainer for the successful completion of training by trainee.

### Post Training Assistance

During the course of training the trainees are helped to prepare project reports, which are converted into bankable schemes. They are helped to supply for bank loans and subsidies. Subsidies given to the trainees for

setting up of their unit is on the pattern of Integrated Rural Development Programme and have a maximum limit of Rs. 3,000/- per trainee in all the areas excepting in Drought Prone Areas Programme areas where it is Rs. 4,000/-. In case of tribal beneficiaries the maximum limit of subsidy is Rs. 5,000/-.

All the recurring assistance is provided from Integrated Rural Development Programme funds and is to be shared equally by the Centre and the States.

**(b) Non-Recurring**

There is a provision for strengthening of existing training infrastructure in the shape of construction of hostel dormitories, classrooms and workshop accommodation, training equipment and aids. There is separate budget for this component of the programme which is Rs. 5 crores for 6th Five Year Plan. For Agricultural Universities, Central Institution etc., the assistance is 100% by the Centre. In case of others, the assistance is shared equally by the Centre and the State.

**Production of Rice and State Allocation**

**3214. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the produc-

tion of rice in 1980 to 1983 and the allocation of it to each State and Union Territory, year-wise and its criteria of allocation ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** The production of rice during 1980-81 to 1982-83 was as under :

Year	Production (in million tonnes)
1980-81	53.63
1981-82	53.25
1982-83	46.48

The allotment of rice from the Central Pool to various States/Union Territories is made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. A statement showing allotment of rice to various States/Union Territories during the years 1980 to 1983 is in the attached statement.

**Statement**

*Statement showing allotment of rice from the Central Pool to various States/Union Territories during the years 1980 to 1983*

(Qty. in '000 tonnes)

States/Union Territories	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	489.67	507.0	439.0	1128.0
Assam	445.0	480.0	365.0	270.0

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	785.0	750.0	380.0	215.0
Gujarat	117.0	190.0	182.5	90.0
Haryana	1.25	0.6	15.8	23.4
Himachal Pradesh	3.65	15.5	32.5	30.0
Jammu and Kashmir	164.5	122.2	107.0	144.0
Karnataka	75.0	214.0	155.0	180.0
Kerala	1620.0	1575.0	1205.0	1305.0
Madhya Pradesh	820.8	885.0	267.0	245.0
Maharashtra	710.0	900.0	535.0	300.0
Manipur	42.5	50.0	31.0	36.0
Meghalaya	76.0	77.4	82.0	76.5
Nagaland	50.0	48.0	47.0	45.5
Orissa	565.0	—	70.0*	208.0
Punjab	12.1	10.7	6.0	6.0
Rajasthan	113.0	93.0	31.0	12.0
Sikkim	33.3	34.0	38.5	42.0
Tamil Nadu	192.5	610.0	195.0	245.0
Tripura	103.0	81.0	97.0	88.0
Uttar Pradesh	929.0	920.0	450.0	305.0
West Bengal	1931.6	2055.0	1640.0	1330.0
A and N Islands	11.0	10.4	10.4	12.3
Arunachal Pradesh	30.08	38.2	40.0	35.63
Chandigarh	1.1	2.2	2.5	2.5

1	2	3	4	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.12	0.36	0.72	0.92
Delhi	83.0	192.0	190.0	180.0
Goa, Daman and Diu	46.04	45.44	43.9	36.0
Pondicherry	3.75	7.0	11.0	20.0
Mizoram	71.44	79.94	64.0	68.5
Lakshadweep	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5

(\*)—In addition Orissa was allotted 5,000 tonnes rice on replacement basis.

**Inauguration of Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project**

Unit-II

Canal System designed to irrigate ultimately 80,000 ha.

**3215. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI SATYANARAYAN  
JATIYA :**

Unit-III

Power Component—  
Two power houses with total capacity of 140 M.W.

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahi Bajaj Sagar multi-purpose project has recently been inaugurated by the Prime Minister ; and

The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 182.02 crores. As reported by the Project authorities, the expenditure incurred upto October, 1983 is Rs. 139.83 crores.

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ; and how much money has been invested in it ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The irrigation from the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 1st November, 1983 by releasing waters through the left and right main canals of the project. It is proposed to open 30,000 hectares out of a total of 80,000 hectares in Rabi.

The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project consists of 3 units as under :

Unit-I

Dam and appurtenant works

**Housing and Urban Development Projects Approved by HUDCO**

**3216. SHRI M.C. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether public sector Housing and Urban Development Corporation approved 57 new housing and urban development projects involving Rs. 90 crores and sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 58.53 crore to various housing agencies spread over 11 States ;

(b) if so, details of the projects that are to be taken under this programme ; and

(c) the States in which these projects will be assisted under HUDCO programme ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The projects on completion will provide dwellings, developed plots and basic sanitation facilities by providing latrines either newly constructed or converting existing dry latrines into water seal latrines.

(c) These projects will cover 37 cities and towns in 11 States (Andhra Pradesh, [Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and several villages in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Rural Exodus to Metropolitan Cities of the Country**

3217. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether seventeen years from now, the four Metropolitan cities of the country will be among the world's 30 largest urban centres—each with over 10 million people ;

(b) if so, whether the expert have pointed out that unless Government curb the massive rural exodus in these big cities, six out of every 10 Asian city dweller will live in slums or squatter areas by the year 2000 ; and

(c) if so, what are the steps India is considering to take to meet this challenge ?

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

(a) It is expected by the year 2001 A.D. that only 3 cities will have more than 10 million inhabitants, namely, the Calcutta Metropolitan District, Greater Bombay and Urban Delhi.

(b) Yes. The number of city dwellers living in slums and squatter settlement is on the increase both in terms of number and percentage in our Metropolitan Areas.

(c) As in the statement attached.

**Statement**

(a) The restriction of employment generations in metropolitan cities, particularly, in terms of Government employment, wholesale distribution trades and national markets and industries.

(b) To encourage growth of identified small and medium towns through improved physical and social infrastructure for which special funds are being earmarked by the Ministry under the small and medium town Project.

(c) Improving living conditions in rural areas specially in terms of protected water supply, health, land for the landless and other weaker sections and training in employment geared towards changes in agricultural and related systems.

(d) Special funds are given to improve the living conditions of the urban poor through the upgrading of the inner city housing stock, squatter upgrading programmes, sites and services and resettlement schemes.

**Dry Land Farming in Karnataka**

3218. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka is launching a drive to bring in 15,000 hectares of land under dry land farming in each district during 1984-85 by application of new techniques developed by the University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore for red-soil and Dry Land Research Station, Hyderabad for black-soil ;

(b) if so, whether any help and assistance will be provided by the Union Government in this regard ;

(c) if so, the extent thereof ; and

(d) whether any other States have also undertaken such schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka is launching vigorous watershed development programmes for application of improved technology evolved by Research Institutions/University of Agricultural Science in red and black soil rainfed areas. It is proposed to develop 25,000 hec. watershed in each district during 1984-85.

(b) and (c). Government of India is providing help and assistance through operation of Central and Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely (i) Propogation of water conservation/harvesting technology for dry farming areas. (ii) Development of dry land agriculture—popularisation of use of seed-cum-fertiliser drills, growing of improved crop varieties and application of fertilisers, etc., (iii) Assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production. (iv) Rural Land-less Employment Guaranty Programme. Department of Agricultural Research and Education (I.C.A.R.) is providing research support and training to State officers for watershed development Programmes.

(d) Yes, Sir. Other States are also taking up watershed development programmes for application of improved technology for development of rainfed area.

#### Criteria for Social Forestry

3219. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy and criteria adopted by his Ministry for social forestry ;

(b) the aims and objectives of the policy and the achievement made so far since implementation of the schemes and programmes, State-wise ;

(c) the total number of the districts covered in the country under this scheme, State-wise ;

(d) funds provided by his Ministry to the States and Union Territories during Sixth Plan and the funds provided by the States from State plan outlays for social forestry programmes during Sixth Plan ; and

(e) the names of the States where the social forestry programme is under execution by SIDA assistance and the agreed assistance therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The policy of the Government is to encourage social forestry with people's participation.

(b) Aims and objectives are :

(1) To meet people's needs in respect of fuel, small timber, fodder and other forest produce ;

(2) To meet raw material requirements of small and large scale industries ; and

(3) To conserve environment.

Details of achievements are given in Statement-I.

(c) Districts covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations are given in Statement-II.

(d) Details are given in Statement-III.

(e) Social Forestry programmes with SIDA assistance are :

		(Rs. in crores)
(1)	Tamil Nadu Social Forestry Project	Agreed assistance 27.40
(2)	Orissa Social Forestry Project (in Pipeline)	Proposed assistance 19.00

## Statement-I

*Achievements under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations during first three years (1980-83) of Sixth Five Year Plan*

States/U.Ts.	Plantation raised (in ha.)	Seedlings supplied (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	8446	258.88
2. Assam	5698	70.73
3. Bihar	7335	106.00
4. Gujarat	4495	300.00
5. Haryana	6669	113.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	3445	39.00
7. Jammu and Kashmir	800	25.00
8. Karnataka	6719	427.67
9. Kerala	3757	87.47
10. Madhya Pradesh	13254	783.66
11. Maharashtra	886	18.30
12. Manipur	520	9.00
13. Meghalaya	1260	13.39
14. Nagaland	2419	9.80
15. Orissa	9659	70.10
16. Punjab	5000	140.24
17. Rajasthan	7900	120.00

1

2

3

18.	Sikkim	310	9.60
19.	Tamil Nadu	14859	50.00
20.	Tripura	1227	3.70
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4628	—
22.	West Bengal	2435	100.00

**Union Territories**

23.	Arunachal Pradesh	665	1.75
24.	Delhi	50	1.00
25.	Mizoram	6100	6.20
		—	—
Grand Total		118536	2764.49

**Statement-II**

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

Name of the States/UT.

Name of districts selected

1

2

1. Andhra Pradesh

1. Rangareddy

2. Guntur

3. Medak

4. Nalgonda

5. Krishna

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1

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2

6.	Nellore
7.	Prakasam
8.	Nizamabad
2. Assam	1. Kamrup
	2. Goalpara
	3. Sibsagar
	4. Cachar
3. Bihar	1. Santhal Parganas
	2. Bhagalpur
	3. Giridih
	4. Dhanbad
	5. Hazaribagh
	6. Gaya
	7. Aurangabad
	8. Nalanda
	9. Monghyr
	10. Rohtas
	11. Nawadah
4. Gujarat	1. Vadoda
	2. Panchmahal
	3. Kutch
	4. Surindranagar
	5. Sabarkantha
	6. Jamnagar
	7. Bhavnagar
5. Haryana	1. Karnal

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1

2

	2.	Mahendergarh	
	3.	Kurukshetra	
	4.	Gurgaon	
	5.	Sonepat	
6.	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	1.	Kangra
		2.	Mandi
		3.	Sirmur
		4.	Simla
		5.	Hamirpur
7.	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	1.	Anantnag
		2.	Rajouri
		3.	Kargil
		4.	Kathua
8.	<b>Karnataka</b>	1.	Bangalore
		2.	Gulbarga
		3.	Kolar
		4.	Bellary
		5.	Mandy
		6.	Dharwad
		7.	Mysore
		8.	Chickmaglur
9.	<b>Kerala</b>	1.	Cannanore
		2.	Trivandrum
		3.	Kozhikode
		4.	Kottayam

**1****2**10. **Madhya Pradesh**

1. **Rewa**
2. **Ratlam**
3. **Indore**
4. **Bhopal**
5. **Gwalior**
6. **Jhabua**
7. **Seony**
8. **Jabalpur**
9. **Bilaspur**
10. **Raipur**
11. **Satna**
12. **Durg**
13. **Sagar**
14. **Khandwa**
15. **Panna**

11. **Maharashtra**

1. **Ahmednagar**
2. **Ratnagiri**
3. **Sholapur**
4. **Usmanabad**
5. **Kolhapur**
6. **Parbhani**
7. **Nasik**
8. **Pune**
9. **Thane**
10. **Jalgaon**

12. **Manipur**

1. **Manipur Central**
2. **Manipur North**

1

2

13.	Meghalaya	1.	West Khasi Hills
		2.	West Garo Hills
14.	Nagaland	1.	Kohima
		2.	Phek
		3.	Tuensang
15.	Orissa	1.	Balasore
		2.	Cuttack
		3.	Bolangir
		4.	Puri
		5.	Ganjam
16.	Punjab	1.	Amritsar
		2.	Patiala
		3.	Ferozpur
		4.	Gurdaspur
		5.	Faridkot
17.	Rajasthan	1.	Jaipur
		2.	Udaipur
		3.	Bharatpur
		4.	Alwar
		5.	Bhilwara
		6.	Ajmer
		7.	Banswara
		8.	Jhunjhunu
		9.	Kota
		10.	Sawaimadhopur

1

2

18.	<b>Sikkim</b>	1.	East Gangtok
		2.	South Gangtok
19.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	1.	Madurai
		2.	Tiruchirapalli
		3.	Chengalpattu
		4.	Dharmpuri
		5.	North Arcot
		6.	South Arcot
20.	<b>Tripura</b>	1.	West District
		2.	North District
21.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1.	Hamirpur
		2.	Jalaun
		3.	Pilibhit
		4.	Kheri
		5.	Jhansi
		6.	Lalitpur
		7.	Tehri
		8.	Almora
		9.	Garhwal
		10.	Mirzapur
		11.	Meerut
		12.	Allahabad
		13.	Deoria
		14.	Gorakhpur
		15.	Jaunpur
		16.	Azamgarh

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12

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22.	West Bengal	17.	Moradabad
		18.	Agra
		19.	Aligarh
		1.	Burdwan
		2.	Midnapur
		3.	Bankura
		4.	24-Parganas
		5.	Birbhum
		6.	Nadia
		143	

**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

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## Statement-III

State-wise Sixth Plan (1980-85) outlay under Social Forestry (State Plan)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UTs.	Outlay Sixth Plan (1980-85)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00
2.	Assam	150.00
3.	Bihar	327.00
4.	Gujarat	6522.70
5.	Haryana	929.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	750.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	650.00
8.	Karnataka	1000.00
9.	Kerala	197.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2355.00
11.	Maharashtra	3375.00
12.	Manipur	193.00
13.	Meghalaya	130.00
14.	Nagaland	65.20
15.	Orissa	500.00
16.	Punjab	535.00
17.	Rajasthan	1178.00
18.	Sikkim	150.00

1	2	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	4200.00
20.	Tripura	99.90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4875.00
22.	West Bengal	938.00

### Union Territories

1.	A and N Islands	6.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	154.00
3.	Chandigarh	5.50
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.80
5.	Delhi	60.00
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	40.00
7.	Mizoram	66.40
8.	Pondicherry	10.00
<b>I.</b>		<b>301,88.35</b>
<b>II.</b>		
Central Sponsored Scheme on Social Forestry		50,00.00 (Central Share)
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>351,88.35</b>

### Extent of Deforestation in the Country

3220. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken a study to know the extent of deforestation in the country ;

(b) if so, the details relating to encroachment in forest, shifting cultivation and major developmental activities in forest areas, State-wise and the area involved ;

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry and the States to reduce the deforestation and degradation of the forest area during the plan periods, if any ; and

(d) the legislative and developmental measures taken by the States to stop the shifting cultivation and how far these measures have improved the economic condition of shifting cultivators and how they have adopted the settled cultivation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) Figures for deforestation are reported by State Governments. No study of deforestation has been undertaken by this Ministry.

(b) The figures are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Forest Conservation Act enacted in

1980 prohibits diversion of forest areas to non-forestry purposes without the approval of the Central Government.

(d) The following Acts/Regulations exist for the shifting cultivation :

(1) Balipara Frontier Tract Jhum Land Regulation (1947).

(2) The Garo Hills (Jhum) Regulations, 1954.

(3) Nagaland Jhum Land Act, 1954.

(4) Jhum Regulation Act, Mizoram.

None of these have been very effective.

### Statement

#### *Areas Affected due to Encroachments*

State/Union Territory	Developmental programme	Encroachment	Shifting cultivation
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,04,500	76,116	1,50,000
2. Assam	75,500	1,31,196	1,39,200
3. Bihar	69,300	9,943.73	81,000
4. Gujarat	1,87,900	17,265.76	1,25,000
5. Haryana	22,100	287.00	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	32,600	16,667.56	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	90,900	5,370.00	—
8. Karnataka	3,10,300	12,395.00	—
9. Kerala	2,02,800	NA	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	1,893,500	2,46,189.00	—

1	2	3	4
11. Maharashtra	220,300	22,758.30	—
12. Manipur	100	57.00	3,60,000
13. Meghalaya	—	11,216.34	2,65,000
14. Nagaland	3,500	990.00	76,800
15. Orissa	1,33,600	8,595.51	26,49,000
16. Punjab	11,500	3,177.00	—
17. Rajasthan	86,900	22,000.00	—
18. Sikkim	600	N.A.	—
19. Tamil Nadu	66,100	20,899.57	—
20. Tripura	52,400	1,522.00	1,11,500
21. Uttar Pradesh	2,36,200	14,493.00	—
22. West Bengal	3,24,900	14,275.00	—
23. A. and N. Islands	13,800	2,847.37	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	40,100	34,226.99	2,10,000
25. Chandigarh	—	3.3	—
26. Dadra and N. Haveli	900	698.12	—
27. Delhi	100	—	—
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	22,200	6,638.07	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	1,89,000
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—
Total :	43,28,200(*)	6,79,827.62	43,56,500

Note : (\*)Includes an area of 25,600 hectares for which State-wise details are not available.

**Irrigation Projects under Construction in Orissa since First Five Year Plan**

**3221. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects in Orissa, which were started during First Five Year Plan not yet completed by that State ;

(b) the reasons for delay in execution of these projects ;

(c) the estimated cost of these projects when they were approved by Government and funds provided by the Government of Orissa upto the end of financial year 1983-84, five year plan-wise ;

(d) the reasons for clearance of these revised and re-revised project reports every year and every Five Year Plan periods by the C.W.C. and Planning Commission ; and

(e) whether these projects will be included as spill over projects during Seventh Plan also ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) All the major and medium irrigation projects taken up for execution by the Government of Orissa during the First Five Year Plan have already been completed.

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

**Project Report on Social Forestry in Orissa**

**3222. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted a project report on social forestry to his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the districts selected for social forestry programmes

by them and the criteria of the selection therefor ;

(c) whether the SIDA has agreed to this proposal and released the money to Government of Orissa ; and

(d) the reasons for the non-inclusion of social forestry programmes by Government in other four districts ?

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

(b) It is a 5 year, Rs. 230 million Project for raising 21700 ha. of village forests, rehabilitation of 35300 ha of forests, stimulation to grow 51 million seedlings in private forest plantations and establishment of new possibility for growing forests for 2000 landless people. The districts selected are : Balasore, Bolangir, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Puri, Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. Fuelwood deficiency is the chief criterion for selection of districts.

(c) Yes, Sir. The agreement has been signed on November 25, 1983. No fund has been released.

(d) The project funds are limited. Priority was, therefore, given to those districts where shortage of fuelwood is more acute.

**BICP's Report on Cost Structure of Sugar Industry**

**3223. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices has submitted its report on the cost structure of sugar industry ;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the report ;

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(d) what are Government's decisions on the major recommendations of the said report ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) to (d). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had been entrusted with the job of carrying out fresh cost investigations in the sugar industry from the Sugar Year 1983-84 onwards. The BICP has since submitted its Report. The various recommendations contained in the Report as well as other allied aspects like having a circulation of the Report etc. are under examination of the Government.

#### Cost Schedule of Levy Sugar

**3224. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of recovery of sugarcane and duration of season was taken into account in calculating levy sugar prices for the 16 zones during 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons separately ;

(b) the zone-wise cane price, purchase tax/cane cess/cooperative societies' commission/conversion cost with their break-up "return" (per bag working capital and net block and ex-factory price zone-wise and

average for all India) were determined by Government for 1982-83 ;

(c) the cost schedule for different levy sugar price zones recommended by high level committee appointed by Government in 1982-83 season ; and

(d) average cane price assumed for each zone in calculating levy prices for 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The break-up of ex-factory prices into cane price, purchase tax etc. conversion cost, and return zone-wise as well as all-India as determined for 1982-83 season is shown in the statement-I attached.

(c) No High Level Committee was appointed by the Government for levy sugar price fixation in 1982-83 season.

(d) The average minimum statutory cane prices adopted zone-wise for levy price fixation for 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons are shown in the statement-II attached.

#### Statement-I

*Statement showing the break-up of ex-factory levy prices of D-30 grade of sugar notified on 27.1.1983*

(Rs. per quintal of Sugar)

Sl. No.	Zone	Cane Cost		Conversion cost	Return	Total ex-factory price as notified
		Cane price (including dragee)	Purchase Tax/cane Cess/Co-op. Soc. Commis-sion			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Punjab		160.89	2.69	109.16	31.27	304.01
2. Haryana		154.61	18.12	106.16	31.27	310.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Rajasthan	156.54	—	160.70	31.27	348.51
4.	West U.P.	155.19	15.01	75.94	31.27	277.41
5.	Central U.P.	161.55	15.85	96.48	31.27	305.15
6.	East U.P.	158.42	15.76	100.53	31.27	305.98
7.	North Bihar	156.53	12.42	107.73	31.27	307.95
8.	South Bihar	153.31	13.53	165.73	31.27	363.84
9.	Gujarat	161.78	14.23	82.66	31.27	289.94
10.	Madhya Pradesh	155.89	6.26	163.16	31.27	356.58
11.	Maharashtra	153.37	15.26	84.26	31.27	284.16
12.	Karnataka	157.61	18.27	73.71	31.27	280.86
13.	Andhra Pradesh	160.18	18.10	93.16	31.27	302.71
14.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	164.05	26.26	86.96	31.27	308.54
15.	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Nagaland	156.70	—	145.62	31.27	333.59
16.	Kerala and Goa	155.39	6.42	123.95	31.27	317.03
All India		157.24	16.01	89.21	31.27	293.73

Note : In the case of weaker units included in schedule VI of the price Notification, an additional Rs. 26 per quintal has been allowed in the price.

## Statement-II

Average minimum statutory cane price adopted for levy price fixation

Sl. No.	Zone	Rs./quntl. of cane	
		1981-82	1982-83
1.	Punjab	13.430	15.926
2.	Haryana	13.352	13.525
3.	Rajasthan	14.418	14.428
4.	West U.P.	14.886	14.882
5.	Central U.P.	14.928	14.671
6.	East U.P.	14.350	14.446
7.	North Bihar	14.273	14.334
8.	South Bihar	13.000	13.000
9.	Gujarat	15.609	16.048
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13.454	13.874
11.	Maharashtra	16.758	16.687
12.	Karnataka	15.826	16.218
13.	Andhra Pradesh	14.014	14.149
14.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	13.821	14.748
15.	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Nagaland	13.412	13.738
16.	Kerala and Goa	13.604	13.767
	All-India	15.350	15.491

**Delay in Completion of Meja Feeder Irrigation Project**

certain tender etc. which are purely matters under the purview of State Government.

**3225. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has seen the press reports appearing in the "Blitz" dated the 5th November, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Meja Feeder Irrigation Project in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan on which the work started in 1970-71 would have cost 166 lakhs had it been completed in 1976-77 and thus has put a burden on the exchequer of Rs. 13.16 crores on this project ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such increase in the expenditure ; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to inquire into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) to (c). The press reports mentioned here have been noticed by the Centre. The medium Meja Feeder Irrigation Project in the district of Bhilwara in Rajasthan had been originally approved in 1969 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.66 crores. Later on in 1974 the project was approved by the Planning Commission at a revised cost of Rs. 4.01 crores to provide irrigation to 4000 hectares annually. However, the State Government subsequently again modified the project in 1979 with increased scope and sent the modified estimate at a cost of Rs. 13.60 crores to Centre for obtaining technical clearance and approval of the Planning Commission. The revised project envisages irrigation of 12514 hectares. The project is under construction.

The press report mentioned also refers to certain matters pertaining to acceptance of

**Sugar Factories on Cooperative basis in States**

**3226. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

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

(a) whether plan projects for setting up sugar factories on cooperative basis in various States have been lying with Central Government for clearance of licence and if so, what are the details of such proposals ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in clearance ; and

(c) the time by which all such proposals will be finalised ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) 21 applications for grant of licence/Letter of Intent for setting up new Cooperative sugar factories from various States are pending consideration of the Central Government. A statement giving the details of these applications is attached.

(b) and (c). The Central Govt. is reviewing the progress of implementation of licences/Letters of Intent already granted during the first three years of the VIth Plan period with a view to examine whether the existing policy guidelines for licensing are working satisfactorily or whether they need further review/change. The pending applications will be considered in accordance with the revised guidelines for licensing of additional capacity as and when these are finalised and notified.

Statement giving the details of applications under consideration for establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative Sector

S. No.	Short name of the factory (Proposed location)	Date of receipt of application in the Dept. of Industrial Development
1	2	3
<b>I. Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Wainganga, Tal, Mohadi, Distt. Bhandara	13.10.82
2.	Amba Khandsar Sakhar Sahakari Sanstha Ltd., Anjangaon-Surji, Distt. Amravati	8.3.83
3.	Badnera (Rly), Tal. and Distt. Amravati	14.7.83
4.	Tehsil Chiplun, Distt. Ratnagiri	29.8.83
5.	Chikhali, Distt. Buldhana	Sept. 83
6.	Shetkari SSK Ltd., Wardha, Distt. Wardha	20.9.83
7.	Mangalwedha, Distt. Sholapur	17.9.83
8.	Sawarkheda, Teh. Biloli, Distt. Nanded	17.10.83
9.	Yelikeli, Taluka and Distt. Wardha	13.12.82
10.	Dhamangaon, Chandur Rly., Distt. Amravati	11.11.82
11.	Babdeo, Tal, Mauda, Distt. Nagpur	5.11.82
12.	Bhokar, Distt. Nanded	16.12.82
13.	Naldurg, Tal. Tuljapur, Distt. Osmanabad	23.6.81
<b>II. Karnataka</b>		
14.	Teh. Aland, Distt. Gulbarga	27.11.82
15.	Teh. Terdal, Tal. Jamkhandi, Distt. Bijapur	22.12.82
16.	The Nandi Sahakari Sakhare Karkhane Niyamit, Teh. and Distt. Bijapur	16.11.82

1

2

3

**III. Tamil Nadu**

17. Mayuram, Distt. Thanjavur

13.4.82

**IV. Gujarat**

18. Kondh-Vataria, Tal. Valia, Distt. Bharuch

21.2.83

**V. Bihar**

19. Teh. Tamkhui Tand (Dhanha) Distt. West Champaran

28.10.83

20. Teh. Supaul, Distt. Saharsa

28.11.83

**VI. U.P.**

21. Fazalpur, (Najibabad), Distt. Bijnor

16.8.83

**वनस्पति की रासायनिक जांच**

3227. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री बाबू राव परांजपे :

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्री राम जेठमलानी :

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :

श्री रामप्रसाद अहिंश्वार :

श्री दयाराम शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस सार्वजनिक मांग की ओर दिलाया गया है कि देश में सभी गोदामों और भंडारों में रखे वनस्पति धी की रासायनिक जांच कराई जाय और यदि कहीं भी जांच किये जाने का दस उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा अनुरोध किया जाता है, तो केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकारों की खाद्य जांच प्रयोगशालाओं को वनस्पति तेल की

निःशुल्क जांच करनी चाहिए और देश में गाय अथवा सूअर की चर्बी के उत्पादन को पूर्ण रूप से बन्द किया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक मांग पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ;

(ग) देश में गाय और सूअर की चर्बी का कितनी अनुमानित मात्रा में उत्पादन होता है ;

(घ) धी में चर्बी का पता लगाने के लिए सुसज्जित प्रयोगशालाओं की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या ऐसा कोई आसान तरीका है जिसके द्वारा उपभोक्ता धी में चर्बी होने का पता लगा सके और यदि हाँ, तो तसम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति भंत्रालय में उपभंत्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) सरकार नियमित

रूप से कारखानों का निरीक्षण करके तथा बनस्पति एकत्रों से नमूने लेकर देश में तैयार किये जा रहे बनस्पति की गुणवत्ता पर निरन्तर व कड़ी नजर रख रही है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उत्पाद निर्धारित विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप हो तथा उसमें केवल अनुमत तेलों का प्रयोग किया जाए। राज्य सरकारों से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बाजारों से नमूने लें, उनका विश्लेषण करवायें तथा जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, खाद्य अपमिश्चन निवारण अधिनियम के तहत उपयुक्त कारंवाई करें। चर्बी के आयात पर भी रोक लगा दी गई है।

बनस्पति में अपमिश्चन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाई को देखते हुए सुझाये गये उपायों को न तो आवश्यक और न ही व्यवहार्य समझा जाता है।

(ग) विषणन तथा निरीक्षण निदेशालय की रिपोर्ट (1961) के अनुसार देश में पशु चर्बी का वार्षिक अनुमानित उत्पादन 31,347.7 मी० टन है। तथापि, इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा कोई आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) खाद्य वस्तुओं के विश्लेषण के लिए 4 केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रयोगशालाओं के अलावा राज्यों तथा स्थानीय निकायों में 67 प्रयोगशालायें हैं। तथापि चर्बी का पता लगाने के लिए प्रयोग-

शालाओं में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ड) बनस्पति तैयार करने में यदि चर्बी का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो उसमें कुछ दुगंध बनी रहेगी। बनस्पति में यदि चर्बी मिलाई जाती है तो बनस्पति एक विषयांग (हैट्रोजीनस) उत्पाद भी बन जायेगा।

### ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना

3228. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राज्यवार कितने लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया; और

(ख) अब तक योजना का लक्ष्य कहां तक प्राप्त हुआ है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सूजन के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों तथा वर्षे के दौरान वास्तविक सूजित रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सूजन के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों तथा वास्तविक सूजित रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित	लक्ष्य (लाख श्रम दिनों में)	उपलब्ध 1982-83 (लाख श्रमदिनों में)
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	325,00	336,00
2.	असम	80,00	49,00

1	2	3	4
3.	बिहार	484,00	450,64
4.	गुजरात	122,00	216,00
5.	हरियाणा	18,30	13,72
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15,00	16,17
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	26,00	17,08
8.	कर्नाटक	254,00	271,22
9.	केरल	75,00	107,32
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	262,67	279,93
11.	महाराष्ट्र	500,00	188,42
12.	मणिपुर	3,00	3,02
13.	मेघालय	2,80	2,36
14.	नागालैंड	3,40	3,62
15.	उड़ीसा	160,00	167,77
16.	पंजाब	52,00	28,29
17.	राजस्थान	31,20	48,16
18.	सिक्किम	1,90	2,18
19.	तमिलनाडु	196,00	459,13
20.	त्रिपुरा	13,60	13,73
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	660,00	415,36
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	237,00	360,22
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र			
23.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2,00	2,99

1	2	3	4
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	00,000	1,16
25.	चंडीगढ़	00,000	...
26.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	00,000	0,01
27.	दिल्ली	00,000	...
28.	गोवा, दमन और दीव	00,000	अप्राप्य 2,28
29.	लक्षद्वीप	00,000	अप्राप्य 0,49
30.	मिजोरम	00,000	1,90 6,54
31.	पाण्डुचेरी	00,000	2,70 1,56
		00,000	
	योग	3532,17	3500,98

### Encroachments in Reserve Forests in States

3229. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some reports have been received by Government regarding the large scale encroachments in reserve forest areas in certain States involving destruction of trees worth crores of rupees ;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop encroachments in reserve forests ; and

(c) the names of such States along-with the estimated damage to the timber in the reserve forest areas during the last three years ?

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

(b) Forest is a State subject and State

Governments are responsible for protection of forests. A number of states have engaged special mobile squads to stop encroachments. Government of India have constituted a Task Force to go into the problem of encroachment in forest areas and further action will be taken on receipt of the report of this Task Force.

(c) Encroachments in reserved forests in the last three years have been reported in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Estimates of loss of timber have not been compiled.

### Performance of National Football Team

3230. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that our National Football Team has

performed a very miserable show at the pre-olympic matches ;

(b) the reasons for that ;

(c) the proposal of Government for the promotion of football skill in different parts of our country so that we could exhibit a respectable performance in the International arena ; and

(d) the detail of the planning ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The Government is aware that the National Football Team did not qualify for the olympics. Only two teams from Asia were to qualify for the olympics and the Indian Team was not among the two.

(c) and (d). While the primary responsibility of raising standards in the game of football is that of the All India Football Federation, the Government provides certain facilities for the coaching and training of national football teams prior to their participation in international tournaments. The facilities provided include meeting expenditure on the running of coaching camps, provision of diet money during the coaching camp and making available for the camps trained coaches, wherever required by the Federation. Exposure to international competition is also encouraged by meeting air passage both ways in respect of players of the national team going for participation in international tournaments abroad. Similarly, assistance is also made available for holding international tournaments in the country.

**Premium on Nazul Land by L. and D.O. to D.D.A. for Maintenance**

**3231. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**

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

(a) whether in 1974 some 800 acres of Nazul land of L. and D.O. were given to D.D.A. for development and maintenance "as green lands" on the specific condition not to make any construction thereon but that D.D.A. has itself made many constructions over it including the commercial complex of the I.N.A. Market, the premium of which alone worth about Rs. 2.75 crores has not been paid to the L. and D.O. ;

(b) if so, the full facts and remedial measures taken ; and

(c) which are other cases of violation of conditions/master plan by the D.D.A. ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. DDA has utilised Government land in INA Market and in some other areas also. A list of such cases is enclosed as statement. The utilisation of land, wherever necessary, will be regularised after processing change of land use as required under the DDA Act, 1957 after following the prescribed procedure. The quantum of premium and ground rent for the land utilised by the DDA is being worked out on the basis of utilisation made and the money so worked out will be recovered from DDA.

#### Statement

***Nazul Lands placed with the DDA for care and maintenance but utilised by them for their own beneficial use.***

Sl. No.	File No.	Notification under which land placed with DDA and the area	Area utilised by DDA	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	L.III/8/11(6)/81	Site No. 21 of 21.8.75 (5 acres)	3000 sq. yds.	Asian Hotels Ltd. for Labour Camp—Ring Road—Opp. R.K. Puram

1	2	3	4	5
2.	L.III/8/11(5)/81	Site No. 46 of 12.7.74 (18 acres)	3218.903 sq. mts.	ITC Labour Camp, Vinay Marg.
3.	L.III/8/5(125)/79		68.726 sq. mts.	Gas Godown at Netaji Nagar— This site has not been trans- ferred to DDA but they have allotted it to the party.
4.	L.III/8/5(143)/81	Site No. 3 of 21.6.75 (2.041 acres)		Sidhartha Enterprises Gas Godown at Rajindra Nagar by DDA.
5.	L.III/3/5(106)	Site No. 98 of 21.8.75 (26.20 acres)	1397 sq. ft. covered area and open 4003 sq. ft.	Gas Godown in Sector 10, R.K. Puram, Surjeet Fuel Depot—Reallotted by this office with the sanction of Ministry.
6.		Site No. 26 of 12.7.74 (2.884 acres)	2.864 acres	This site has been utilised by DDA as Commercial- cum-Office Complex.
7.		Site No. 37 of 12.7.74 (1.652 acres)		Partly utilised by DDA and allotted one petrol pump.
8.	L.II/14(543)/81	L. II/14 (543)/81 Site No. 47 of 12.7.74 (55.259 acres)		Partly utilised by DDA for their office building under construction behind INA market.
9.	L.III/8/5(145)	Site No. 73 of 21.8.75 (16.9. acres)		Alka Gas Godown allotted by DDA
10.		Site No. 13 of 12.7.74 (35 acres)		Utilised by DDA for two gas godowns.
11.	L.II/14(73)/76			An area measuring 2.5 acres was allotted to Delhi Administration for const- ruction of Combined Depot at Quadam Sarif and the land which was placed under the control of DDA for care and maintenance was to be resumed. But the DDA has unauthorisedly occupied as area measuring 1.272 acres for construction of LIG Quarters.

**Compensation to Farmers for Cattle Killed by Wild Animals**

**3232. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced any Centrally sponsored scheme for paying compensation to farmers for cattle killed by wild animals ;

(b) whether Government are aware that in some States like Madhya Pradesh, the poor farmers face difficulties due to their cattle sometimes being killed by leopards, tigers or any other wild animals ;

(c) if so, whether any such scheme has been introduced to compensate such farmers in those States ; and

(d) the steps taken either by the Centre or by the State Governments in this regard in the last three years ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) Among the Centrally sponsored schemes for wildlife conservation, provision exists under the 'Project Tiger' scheme for compensating cattle owners for cattle killed by tigers and leopards.

(b) to (d). In the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, cattle owners are being compensated under Project Tiger for cattle killed by carnivora. However, according to available information, in Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, such scheme of compensating cattle owners is also applicable to areas other than tiger reserves.

The States have been advised from time to time that payment of compensation should be ensured and the procedure for payment of such compensation should be streamlined, to ensure prompt payment. A task force appointed by the Government of

India, on the recommendation of the Indian Board for Wild Life (IBWL), has suggested that appropriate compensation should be given for cattle killed by wild animals. The above recommendation has been commended to all the States by the Central Government.

**Import of Rice from Thailand and Burma**

**3233. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed with Thailand and Burma for the import of rice ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of rice to be imported from each of these countries ;

(c) the other terms and conditions of the import of rice from these countries and the rates at which the import is to be made ; and

(d) the particulars of the persons who signed the agreement with Thailand and Burma on India's behalf ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the required information is enclosed.

(d) Contracts for purchase of rice from Thailand were signed by the Ambassador of India in Bangkok and the First Secretary of the Embassy, while those for rice from Burma were signed by the Second Secretary and the Counsellor, Embassy of India, Rangoon.

## Statement

*Statement indicating country-wise quantities of rice purchased from abroad during 1983-84 and other terms and conditions thereof.*

Country	Quantity contracted for import (lakh tonnes)	Average estimated FOB cost per tonne (US \$)	Variety of rice purchased	Delivery period
Thailand	1.70 (10% more or less at buyer's option)	225.00	Thai White Rice 25% brokens (Super)	July-October, 1983
Burma	2.00 (5% more or less at buyer's option)	198.12	Burma White Rich Emata S.M.S. 35% (1983 crop)	July-December, 1983

**Group Housing Under Urban Renewal Project in South Delhi**

323<sup>4</sup>. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently permitted the Group Housing in implementing urban renewal project in the Prithvi Raj Road and other places in South Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the process adopted for further steps regarding the allotment of the plots along with the policy of Government with regard thereto ; and

(c) whether some quota for M.Ps. also will be considered, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The Master Plan for Delhi already provides for redevelopment on group housing basis on both Government held and privately leased land in Zones D-11 and D-12. As Zonal Development Plans for these zones have not yet been finalised, the Government has decided, on the Basis

of Interim Report of an Official Working Group, that pending final decisions of the Government regarding redevelopment on the basis of the final report of the said Working Group, pending applications for group housing may be cleared on the basis of floor area ratio of 75, ground coverage of 25%, density of 20 dwelling units per acre and a height restriction of 45 ft. (to be relaxed to 80 ft. in cases where DUAC has already cleared the plans with a height more than 45 ft.)

As only redevelopment has to be done by the land-owning agencies i.e. Government in respect of Government owned land and the private parties in respect of leased land, in the light of norms laid down by the Government, the question of allotment of plots by the Government does not arise.

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

**Quality Control of Pesticide and Fertilisers**

3235. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no

**Government check on pesticides supplied to farmers ;**

(b) if so, whether Government will ensure the quality control on pesticides and fertilisers supplied to farmers ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

It is not a fact that there is no Government check on pesticides. Though, there is no statutory control on prices and distribution of pesticides, the manufacture, distribution etc. of pesticides are governed by the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Insecticides Rules, 1971. Pesticide has also been declared as essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(b) The Government policies are already directed towards ensuring quality control of pesticides and fertilisers. The Government is taking all possible measures to ensure quality control of pesticides and fertilisers supplied to farmers.

(c) As a general policy of ensuring supply of fertilisers and pesticides of good quality only to the farmers, the following important measures have been taken :

#### **Fertilisers**

(i) Fertiliser was declared an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in 1957.

(ii) The Fertiliser Control Order has been issued by the Central Government with a view to regulate quality, prices and distribution of fertilisers.

(iii) The enforcement of this Order has been entrusted to the State Governments. They have been given adequate powers to enforce various provisions of this Order. Whenever a case of violation of this Order comes to the notice of a State Government, it takes appropriate action against the offenders.

(iv) The Fertiliser Control Order has been declared a Special Order for the purpose of summary trial of offenders.

(v) The Central Government monitors the quality control position in respect of fertilisers through periodic reports from State Governments.

(vi) To educate the State enforcement staff regular training programme at the Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute is organised.

(vii) Recently, the Central Government have declared officers of the Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute as Inspectors of Fertilisers to supplement the work being done by the State enforcement machinery.

(viii) Two survey teams have also been appointed to report on the quality control arrangements of fertilisers in the country.

#### **Pesticides**

(i) The Central Government has enacted Insecticides Act, 1968, to ensure compulsory registration of insecticides in the country. This Act is enforced from 1st August, 1971. As such, the following measures are taken to ensure the quality control of pesticides :

(a) before granting the registration, the Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Act ensure both efficacy and safety of the pesticides to be registered.

(b) quality control specifications for pesticides are stipulated to enable the enforcement machinery of the State/ UT Governments to ensure the supply of only quality pesticides to the farmers.

(c) The Central Government has also established a Central Insecticides Laboratory at Faridabad (Haryana) with its two branches at Bombay and Hyderabad. A capacity of 1500 samples of pesticides per annum (1983-84) has been earmarked for those States/UTs where the laboratory

facilities are not existing/are not fully functional.

(ii) Training programmes are regularly organised by the Central Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage for the benefit of the State functionaries who are notified for the enforcement of quality control of pesticides.

(iii) The Indian Standards Institution has also been requested to enforce their certification mark licensing scheme rigorously in respect of pesticides.

(iv) The States and Union Territories have been requested to strengthen the laboratory facilities for the analysis of pesticides.

(v) The Government has sanctioned a Scheme for setting up of 5 Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories and Insecticides Enforcement Units at Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Chandigarh during current Five Year Plan, with an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs to ensure rigorous quality control measures in pesticides and the action has been initiated to set up these Units.

The State/UT Governments have notified the functionaries under the Insecticides Act, 1968, who are required to enforce various provisions of the Act, including quality control measures. A total number of 29 Pesticide Testing Laboratories by various States/UTs to take care of quality control of pesticides, have been set up.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Production of Superior Variety of Rice by IARI

3236. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been successful in producing superior variety of rice combining nuclear and conventional breeding methods with yield potential of 7 tonnes per hectares ;

(b) if so, the areas in the country considered suitable for cultivation of this variety of rice ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for popularising cultivation of this variety of rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the Nuclear Research Laboratory, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, a number of strains of rice have been developed through the combined use of nuclear and conventional breeding methods.

(b) At present, these rice strains are under trial at various locations in the country. The areas in the country where they are considered suitable for cultivation cannot, therefore, be indicated at this stage.

(c) Steps will be taken for promotion and popularization through documentation and multiplication after the varieties are approved for release by the concerned authorities.

#### Gross Irrigated Area under Cultivation

3237. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have collected information indicating gross irrigated area under cultivation, State-wise, particularly in the State of Orissa for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Available data on gross irrigated area during 1981-82 for major States is as below :

State	Gross Irrigated area (thousand hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	4678
Assam	207
Haryana	3455
Himachal Pradesh	161(P)
Jammu and Kashmir	396
Karnataka	1801
Kerala	380
Madhya Pradesh	2511
Maharashtra	2686(P)
Punjab	5966
Rajasthan	3722
Tamil Nadu	3427(P)
Uttar Pradesh	11620

(P)—Provisional

Other States including Orissa are yet to report the data.

As regards 1982-83, most States are yet to report the data. Information on land utilisation statistics, including irrigated area under various crops, is generally received after some time lag. The gross irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh during 1982-83, has been reported at 4.52 Million hectares.

#### Prices of Onion and Potatoes

3238. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :  
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news-item published in "The Hindustan Times" dated 13 November, 1983, wherein it has been stated that Onion and Potatos prices have

shot up to a record, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 kg. respectively, besides the prices of other vegetables shooting up such as peas to Rs. 20 to 24 kg. and tomatoes to Rs. 8 a kg. ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make available these above essential items to common man through Government outlets ; and

(c) the other essential items of daily use which Government propose to bring under the control of Civil Supplies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration in coordination with NAFED, Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar and Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation arranged for the sale of onions and potatoes through more than 200 retail outlets at retail prices of Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 2.00 a kg. respectively. About 6.80 lakh kgs. of onions and 2.20 lakh kgs. of potatoes have been sold through these retail outlets. The prices of vegetables in Delhi have since come down substantially.

(c) Under the scheme of Public Distribution System, the Central Government has assumed the responsibility for supplying seven essential commodities i.e. wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft-coke and controlled cloth to States/Union Territories for distribution to the consumers at fixed prices. The State Governments have the option to add such other items of mass consumption for distribution through the Public Distribution System as they may deem fit by arranging for the supplies of such items on their own.

#### Vegetable Processing Plant

3239. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :  
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 235 on 26 July, 1982, Unstarred Question No. 49 on

21 February, 1983 and parts (a) to (e) of Unstarred Question No. 4445 on 22 August, 1983 regarding vegetable processing plant and state :

(a) the efforts Government have made for the finalisation of the techno-economic feasibility report ; and

(b) by what time the report and its salient features for further execution/implementation will be placed on the Table of the House as sufficient time has already been taken in the matter ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) and (b). Government have advised the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited to get the techno-economic feasibility report completed expeditiously. The project report is likely to be finalised in the near future.

**Sponsoring of names of Officers for Fellowship and Advanced Studies**

**3241. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sponsored certain names for fellowship and advanced studies of certain officers ;

(b) whether it is a fact that employees of State Agriculture Department are rarely selected ; and

(c) whether it has been regular practice for rejecting the claims of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry sponsors officers for various fellowships, training programmes etc., from time to time and this is a continuing process.

(b) **No, Sir.**

(c) No, Sir. Due consideration is given to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बिना शेडों के गोदाम**

**3242. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :** क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बहुत से गोदाम बिना शेडों के हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने गोदाम हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किए गये हैं ?

**इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (डा० एस०एस० संजीवी राव) :** (क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बिना शेड के कोई गोदाम नहीं हैं। तथापि निगम के पास 1-10-83 को 222 केन्द्रों में कवर-एवं-प्लिंघ (कैप) भण्डारण क्षमता थी।

(ग) कैप भण्डारण में रखे गए खाद्यान्नों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित विशेष उपाय किए जाते हैं :

(क) कैप भण्डारों को बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त उत्थापित स्थानों को चुना जाता है।

(ख) स्टाक को लड़की के रेफ्टों पर रखा जाता है और उन्हें विशेष रूप से तैयार किए गए वाटर-प्रूफ पीलीथीन की चादरों से ढका जाता है।

(ग) तूफानों के दौरान चादरों के क्षतिग्रस्त होने से रोकने के लिए पीलीथीन की चादरों को उपयुक्त रूप से बांधने के लिए नाइलन की रसियों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

(घ) खराब मौसम की खाद्यान्नों की अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा करने के लिए प्रमुख कैप काम्प-लैक्सों में मोनोफिलामेट जालों और टाप कवरिंग की भी व्यवस्था की जाती है।

(ङ) पोलीथीन की चादरों को समय-समय पर बदल दिया जाता है ताकि अनाथों की यथासम्भव अधिकतम सुरक्षा करना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(च) अनाजों को अच्छी हालत में बनाए रखने के उद्देश्य से साफ मौसम के दौरान खुले में स्टाक का बातन किया जाता है।

### “भगीरथ” पत्रिका के उद्देश्य

3243. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी पत्रिकायें “भगीरथ” के उद्देश्य क्या हैं और इनके संपादन, मुद्रण, प्रकाशन तथा सावधिक वितरण की क्या व्यवस्था है;

(ख) इसके लिए जिम्मेदार विभागों में संस्थानों और अनुभागों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन का उद्देश्य प्राप्त किया जा चुका है और इनका प्रकाशन स्थगित अथवा समाप्त किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) “भगीरथ” पत्रिका की सावधिक छपाई, प्रकाशन और वितरण तथा इसके लिए उचित सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) और (ख) अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी “भगीरथ” पत्रिकाओं का उद्देश्य देश में सिचाई, बाढ़-नियंत्रण तथा सम्बन्धित विषयों के

क्षेत्र में योजनाओं और प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में पाठकों को जानकारी देना है। इन पत्रिकाओं का सम्पादन कार्य केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में संपादक, भगीरथ (अंग्रेजी) तथा सहायक सम्पादक, भगीरथ पत्रिका (हिन्दी) द्वारा किया जाता है। सम्पादक और सहायक सम्पादक केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन हैं जो सिचाई मंत्रालय का एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय है। इन पत्रिकाओं का मुद्रण और प्रकाशन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की प्रकाशन डिवीजन द्वारा किया जाता है। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की प्रकाशन शाखा तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा इनका सावधिक वितरण किया जाता है।

(ग) इन पत्रिकाओं का उद्देश्य प्राप्त किया जा रहा है और ये पत्रिकायें प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं।

(घ) भगीरथ और भगीरथ पत्रिका के मुद्रण और वितरण के लिए नियमित रूप से कार्रवाई की जाती है। सम्पादक, भगीरथ (अंग्रेजी पत्रिका) का पद भरा हुआ है। सम्पादक और उप-सम्पादक, भगीरथ पत्रिका (हिन्दी) के पदों के लिए भर्ती नियमों को अनितम रूप दिया जा रहा है। जैसे ही ये भर्ती नियम अधिसूचित हो जाएंगे, ये पद भर दिए जाएंगे।

### वनस्पति धी में गाय की चर्बी मिलाना

3244. श्री छांगुर राम :

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वनस्पति धी में गाय की चर्बी मिलाये जाने से खासकर हिन्दुओं में बहुत चिन्ता पैदा हो गई है;

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा वनस्पति धी के स्थान-वार कितने नमूने लिए गए हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) लोगों के मस्तिष्क से इस शक को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एस० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग) सरकार को बनस्पति धी में पशु चर्बी के अपमिश्रण की रिपोर्टें मिली थीं। सरकार के फील्ड स्टाफ ने कई अक्समात्र निरीक्षण किए और साथ ही विभिन्न बनस्पति कारखानों से विश्लेषण के लिए नमूने लिए। 1-1-1983 से 31-10-1983 तक प्रत्येक बनस्पति एकक से लिए गए तथा विश्लेषित किये

गये नमूनों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। लिए गये तथा विश्लेषित किए गए किसी भी नमूने में पशु चर्बी नहीं पाई गई। सरकार देश में विभिन्न कारखानों में तैयार किए जा रहे बनस्पति पर कड़ी निगरानी व नियंत्रण रख रही है और राज्य सरकारों को भी इस मामले में उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए सचेत किया गया है। बनस्पति विनिर्माता एसोसियेशन ने भी उपभोक्ताओं को इस बात के लिए आश्वस्त करने हेतु एक प्रचार अभियान चलाया है कि बनस्पति धी के विनिर्माण में कोई अपमिश्रण नहीं है।

### विवरण

बनस्पति यूनिटों के पते, जिनके यहां से जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1983 तक नमूने लिये गये और जिनका विश्लेषण किया गया

क्र० सं० यूनिट का नाम

लिये गये नमूने तथा किया गया विश्लेषण (1-1-83 से 31-10-83)

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5. मैसर्सं नवभारत वनस्पति एण्ड एलाइंड इण्ड०, जी० टी० रोड, दोराहा-141421	14
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12. मैसर्सं एस० जी० वेजीटेबल प्रोडक्ट्स, पी० बी० नं० 63, यमुनानगर-135001	33
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28.	स्वरूप वेजी० प्राड० इण्ड० लि०, मनसूरपुर, जिला-मुजफ्फरनगर-1	योग 446

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कुल जोड़—3964 नमूने

12 hrs.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : About CIA we have given an important notice...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I have also given notice of an Adjournment Motion. Fake currency notes are being printed in Bangkok. This is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am already seized of this. I have already called for facts.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Now it is in collusion with the Chinese. Fake currency notes are being printed in Bangkok... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me get the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : State Bank officials and some Ministers are involved in it. This is destabilising the whole Indian economy.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken action. Let me get the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yesterday's Hindi daily, the *Hindustan*, carries a very damaging news, an important news, that half a dozen foreign embassies and their employees are involved in espionage activities. It is a fit case for Adjournment Motion. Government have failed to take cognizance of this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I have also given notice when I saw you today.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already taken notice of that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had also given copies to the Defence Minister and the External Affairs Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : They are coming out with a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are they coming out with a statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** May I know when is the statement coming ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is with the Home Ministry. I talked this morning and they will come up pretty soon. I have impressed upon them the urgency.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY** (Calcutta South) : When we raised this point earlier, you promised that Government would come out with a statement and there would be a discussion on it. There is a sense of urgency in it. It involves security. When are we going to have that discussion ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** They are getting information. I have already impressed upon them the urgency involved.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** So, there will be a discussion this week ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let the statement come. Then we shall discuss. You are always at liberty to discuss all these things.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** Will will supply the Government with facts. We are in possession of some facts.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR** (Gorakhpur) : The CIA is trying to destabilise the entire political and economic system. That is why it is urgent.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Everything will come there. We shall see.

(*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** Hon. Members are trying to raise a very important issue. In this very House my colleague, Prof. K.K. Tewary, has been pressing very hard that this issue should be taken up. (*Interruptions*) He is the one who has initiated. This is why I say that you can kindly find some time.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY** (Buxar) : Since I raised this matter, I should be allowed to make my submission. The Home Minister, in response to my demand, agreed to make a statement. Since then, many details have come in the newspapers and they are very frightening. Therefore, the time should be fixed as soon as possible. Please ask the Home Minister, Sir, to make a statement. Let us have a debate on this.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have already asked the Home Minister ; I have told him about the urgency of the matter, how the whole House is concerned. He will be coming with a statement, I think, in a day or two.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** (Azamgarh) : There should be a debate. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said that some time should be given for the debate...

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is always implied. When the statement is made, you can ask for a discussion. No discussion is barred.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Actually today I saw you with regard to my notice also on the same subject and last week, on Friday, I raised it in 'Business for the Next Week'. Not only is the CIA active, but the KGB is also active. All foreign intelligence should be discussed. Why only the CIA ? The KGB is also active and some people are working for the KGB. Let all foreign intelligence be discussed.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not want any specification. I am only concerned with the safety of my country.

(*Interruptions*)

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Sir, I brought through my notice a news item and I want to know what is the truth. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** Sir, I very much deprecate what the hon. Member said.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are at liberty and you are also a free man.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Why only discuss about CIA activities ? Why not K.G.B. ? (Interruptions) Both are a threat to the country.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** We have not said that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is involved. We have said that C.I.A. is involved. We have not involved Dr. Subramaniam Swamy in the C.I.A. (Interruptions)

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Our objection to Shri Chakraborty is when he said that 'I am demanding a debate on the C.I.A. activities. Why not we discuss Dr. Swamy's activities' ? (Interruptions)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** I am open to discussion. (Interruptions) Dr. Swamy is trying to divert the attention. (Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** This non-controversial subject of the espionage activities should be discussed. (Interruptions) No matter, whatever be agency.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now will you all listen to me ?

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** Will you allow me a few seconds ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** You said that the C.I.A. activities should be discussed... (Interruptions) Why only one ? Let him say that both should be investigated.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important issue. (Interruptions)

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** What has been done about the national security issue ? Why not we discuss this whether it be by this agency or that agency whosoever is a threat to our security ?

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you please allow me... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Just a minute. You

please listen. Already I explained to the House that we are concerned with the security, the safety, of this country. From whatever quarter there is this threat or espionage, there is no problem in allowing a discussion.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** I was trying to make my position clear. What I say is that this is undermining our national security. Anything that is undermining the security from any quarter is dangerous. I agree. At the moment, espionage activities are carried on by the C.I.A. At present we discuss this. And, whenever an occasion arises, in future, we shall discuss that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We shall see.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** Sir, he is trying to dilute the seriousness of the matter.

**MR. SPEAKER :** An enquiry by Government and by our own Intelligence will bring out the culprit.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Sir, two Border Security Force jawans have been killed by the Bangladeshi people. Will the Home Minister make a statement ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It will be done.

(Interruptions)

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :** पिछले दिनों कम्बोज, बाहुबली क्षेत्र में जो लगातार घटनाएं हो रही हैं उसके कारण जैन धर्म को मानने वाले व्यक्तियों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंच रही है.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed. It is a State subject and they will take care of it. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) :** Sir, we are very much con-

cerned. Certain BSF jawans have been killed by Bangladesh forces.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed. It is a law and order problem.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, last week you were good enough to express your sentiments and I am deeply impressed and inspired by those sentiments. Every countrymen must share those sentiments of yours. We want this country to become great. We must settle things without violence. I had gone to Srinagar recently for 3 days. Everything was peaceful... (Interruptions)\*\*...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I am not allowing anybody. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mani Ram Bagri, what do you want to say ? I have not allowed anybody. Only Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात आपसे खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे इस बात पर कुछ नहीं कहना है जो आपने कह दी, विदेशी एजेंसी जिस पर आप चर्चा कर रहे हैं, हाउस उस पर बहस करे, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं लेकिन इस बात को बुनियादी तौर पर मान कर चलना चाहिए कि इस देश में विदेशी एजेंसी चाहे कोई भी हो सरकार उस पर निगाह रखकर चलती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मान लिया।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : लेकिन मुझे सुब्रह्यण्यम स्वामी पर खास तौर से एतराज है कि वह विदेशी

के बजाय स्वदेशी \*\* से मिलकर आए हैं, भिड़रावाले से । यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है...

\*\* भिड़रावाले, \*\* हैं और आपका नाम अखबार में हिट लिस्ट पर आया है। 6 तारीख के अखबार में अध्यक्ष का नाम हिट लिस्ट पर आया है। समूचे पार्लियामेंट की बहस के बाद जिसको सदन के सब सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह देश का \*\* है उससे मिलने यह गए। यह कौन-सी एजेंसी की बात... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा नाम इन्होंने लिया है।

डा० सुब्रह्यण्यम स्वामी : मेरा भी नाम लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्लीअर कर देता हूँ। मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं तो जो हाउस का सर्वसम्मत विचार होता है उसकी अभिव्यक्ति करता हूँ। चाहे मेरे मन की बात हो। चाहे किसी के मन की बात हो, जब यह हाउस कहता है तो मैं करता हूँ। मेरा तो एक ही हिट लिस्ट में नाम है और वह भगवान की में है। जिस दिन हिट होगी, हो जायगी। न मुझे कोई चिन्ता है न कोई बात है और न कोई किसी से डर है...

एक मानतीय सदस्य : न कोई संत न कोई स्वामी आपको डरा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो संत उसी को मानता हूँ जो लोगों को जान देता है, किसी के लिए प्रार्थना करता है, प्यार की बात करता है। संत तो मैं उसको कहता हूँ। अगर कोई मुझे यह कहे कि कोई सिख मुझे मार देगा, मैं तो गुरु गोविंद का नाम लेने वाला आदमी हूँ, मेरे ऊपर कभी कोई हाथ नहीं उठा सकता, कोई कुछ कर ही नहीं सकता क्योंकि मैं भी उसी का पुजारी हूँ। इसलिए आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। मेरी चिन्ता मत कीजिए।

\*\*Not recorded.

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair,

मेरी चिन्ता करने वाला ऊपर मेरा बाबा बैठा हुआ है और अपनी बेहजती कोई कराता है तो कराता रहे...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** हम सब भी बैठे हए हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** और 543 मेरे साथी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए मेरी चिन्ता करने की कोई बात नहीं है।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** He says that I went and met what he calls 'Swadeshi \*\*', that is Sant Bhindranwale because he maintains a hit list. I object to this kind of characterisation. We do not approve many things which Mr. Bhindranwale says and does. In fact, I myself told him that his remarks on Hindus were wrong. These should have been directed against the organisation. But to say that somebody is \*\* without any proof is something wrong. This is a wrong characterisation of Sant Bhindranwale....(Interruptions).

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** जो आदमी हिन्दुओं को कतल करने की बात करे, जो देश के टुकड़े करना चाहता हो वह \*\* है। इस बात को सारी पार्लियामेन्ट ने भी माना है.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पार्लियामेन्ट ने जो फैसला किया है उसके बारे में दो रायें नहीं हैं। उनमें पहली बात तो यह कि चाहे कोई हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो—सबको वरावर का हक है, सब वरावर के हिस्सेदार हैं। उसमें कोई ऊंच-नीच नहीं है। दूसरे—अगर कोई मारने की बात करता है तो वह बेवकूफ आदमी है। किसी भी तंरह के वायलेंस की बात करना गलत बात

है। उसको पकड़ना—सरकार का धर्म है और हमारा भी धर्म बनता है।

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :** यह सर्व-सम्मत राय है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सारे सदन की सर्व-सम्मत राय है। सबको देश के लिये काम करना है।

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** What would you call them who extend respectability to such persons, who encourage.....(Interruptions).

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Congress (I) cannot determine, who should get respectability....(Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह बात गलत है। जो आदमी इस किस्म की कम्यूनल भावना किसी मजहब में पैदा करता है वह देशद्रोही है—इसमें कोई झगड़े की बात नहीं है।

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज गाजियाबाद और यमुना के पुल के बीच में पटरी पर फिश प्लैट्स टूटी हुई मिली हैं...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह छोटी सी बात है, उसको वह देख लेंगे।

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) :** Myself and Shri Tewary have given a notice about West Bengal. Several thousands of Congress people have been butchered there.....(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** We have already discussed that.

12.14 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Review on and Annual Report of Oil Palm India, Ltd., Kottayam, Kerala for 1981-82 etc. and of Jammu and Kashmir Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Ltd., Srinagar for 1975-76, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
  - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 1981-82.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7212/83]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1975-76.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1975-76 along with Audited

Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7213/83]

Notifications under Customs Act and under Central Excise Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—
  - (i) G.S.R. 817(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 232-Customs dated the 5th December, 1979 up to 31st May, 1984.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 872(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1983 together with an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 64-Customs dated the 6th March, 1979 so as to extend the concession which is now available to the Ethyl variety to the Methyl variety of the salt when used for the manufacture of Amoxycillin.
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
  - (i) G.S.R. 873(E) and 874(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to grant complete

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7214/83]

exemption to indigenously produced rough ophthalmic glass blanks including flint buttons from payment of central excise duty and making the exemption in-applicable to goods produced in a free trade zone.

- (ii) G.S.R. 876(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of to reshelled sugar mill rollers re-made from old and used sugar mill roller shafts from Excise duty in excess of the duty on the cost of materials and reshelling charges.
- (iii) G.S.R. 877(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to asphalt mix and hot mix from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7215/83]

12.16 hrs

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1983."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the

Lok Sabha that that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1983."

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention now.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, before you take up the Calling Attention, may I make a humble submission ? I have discussed this issue with many of my colleagues also. Today is Monday ; many Members have not come back to Delhi. We are going to have a debate on the 6th Plan today. The Supplementary Demands for Railways are also listed for discussion today. The general consensus among the opposition at least is that the debate on the 6th Plan should be taken up tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : The next item on agenda after this is the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways), and thereafter it is the discussion on the 6th Plan. In any case, the discussion on the plan will spill over tomorrow. It will not be possible for us to shift it further, because we have other legislative business also. Those members who are not present today, can participate tomorrow.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It should not be over today.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be over today.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, the newspapers are criticising us for the thin attendance, and we should be very sorry for that. One way to check this is not to extend the house beyond six in the evening.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? You want to have the cake and eat it as well.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We should be more business-like.

MR. SPEAKER : If you allot four hours for a subject and finish it over in four hours, then we will not have to, but if you allot two hours and extend it to eight hours, naturally you will have to sit late. There is no other way. I am ready to cooperate with you any way you like. The House decides about these things, and I just implement it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : In view of the criticism, we should sit only when there are sufficient members present.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question of introspection. On that day also I remarked in this House. The price rise debate was taking place, and the Minister was replying. Isn't it ? And the people who had clamoured vociferously for half-an-hour or fortyfive minutes demanding Adjournment Motion or something like that, not a single one of those represented, was here to listen to that. I don't like that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : It is not correct. I was here, Sir. You should not say 'not a single'.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I wish to bring to your notice that when some of us give privilege notices, the Times of India writes an editorial on my privilege, TELEGRAPH writes an editorial on me, but I don't find any opportunity to express my views in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, you are bound by rules. If they over-rule...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not blaming them. I may tell you that if I am unable to say....

MR. SPEAKER : You will get every time, Sir. I don't put a thing in the cupboard until and unless I am satisfied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What I say is I have given my final reply. Allow me to make a submission tomorrow and let the Finance Minister make a submission before you give the ruling on the Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall allow it. I have only allowed a half-an-hour discussion for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is this ? But will you not give your ruling on the Privilege notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of privilege here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do we not get any ruling from you on the privilege notice that I have given against Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee ?

MR. SPEAKER : After my ruling I have allowed half-an-hour discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is a different issue, Sir. On privilege you will have to say something on the issue that we have raised.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Finance Minister does not say anything in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He sends some memorandum to me and I am not convinced about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will send you the reply. Sir, don't hide the privilege notices under the carpet like that. This has never happened in the past.

MR. SPEAKER : I am satisfied that this is not admissible.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** You are satisfied does not necessarily mean that you summarily dispose of all the privilege notices in your chamber. It has never happened in the past. Even the privilege against Indira Gandhi was discussed in the House.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It has always happened like this.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Even privilege notice against Mrs. Indira Gandhi was allowed to be discussed in this House.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, there are certain things that are allowed.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Sir, have you allowed half-an-hour discussion in the place of this privilege Motion cancelling this privilege motion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have allowed half-an-hour discussion for clarifications.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Half-an-hour discussion is no substitute for a privilege motion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is not a privilege motion which is going to be discussed. That has been decided. But for further clarifications I am having it through.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Nothing is decided ? You have not announced anything.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have announced.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** You have not announced anything.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have announced.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, you told me that you have a privilege motion.

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, you are on record that you have my privilege notice pending.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is no question of a privilege motion.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Sir, clarification given by the Finance Minister in the Rajya Sabha is different from the clarification given in the Lok Sabha. He has mentioned different names.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed. I have decided on your ruling.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, you are on record to have told me that 'your motion is under my consideration. I asked the explanation from the Finance Minister ; you send your reply and afterwards I will decide.'

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have got this.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** But you have not given your ruling yet. You have to give your ruling.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have given.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** This is a strange way, Sir. Sir, you are setting a wrong precedent.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am, not the least. I am going according to the precedents and conventions. I am the last person to break the rules.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will you look at all the precedents on the privileges ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have seen and I am satisfied.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I can quote you all the precedents in the case of my privilege notice against Mr. Gokhale in the Fifth Lok Sabha, against Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the Seventh Lok Sabha.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I know that. But everything is not discussed on the floor of the House.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It has to be decided by the Speaker. It was

not the Prime Minister who decided, it, it was the Speaker who decided it.

MR. SPEAKER : You might be thinking Professor...*(Interruptions)...*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is casting aspersions against the Speaker of the previous Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : No questions. I know what I am doing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is casting reflections against the Speaker of the previous Lok Sabha. He said those were the dark days.

MR. SPEAKER : I am guided by the rules and I am the last person to break the rules, because it will boomerang on me, if I break the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am happy about it, but you don't allow it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is when a privilege motion is...

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. That is not allowed. It is over-ruled.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I am on a point of procedure.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Halder, it is all right now. I have over-ruled you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, privilege motion cannot be treated as a half-an-hour.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a privilege motion which I ruled.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, all non-official Members of the House—those who are not Ministers—are not entitled to

have discussion with the Officers in the Official Gallery.

I raise it as a point of decorum. This is not right.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बाहर जाकर बात कीजिए। यहां क्यों बात करते हैं?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is not right.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told him.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : To-day you are very impatient, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

I have called upon Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

12.25 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported rupees one crore income tax  
fraud unearthed involving certain  
leading industrialists of Delhi

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“एक करोड़ रुपये के आयकर की धोखा-धड़ी, जिसमें दिल्ली के कुछ प्रमुख उद्योगपति अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं, का पता लगाने के समाचार

तथा इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।'

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the basis of the complaints made by Hastimal Sancheti Memorial Trust, Pune and Pune Medical Foundation, Pune that one Shri V. Mehra of Delhi was collecting donation on their behalf without having any authority to do so, the residential premises of Shri V. Mehra were searched by the Income-tax Department on 13th and 14th September, 1983. The search resulted in seizure of foreign currency of the approximate value of Rs. 1.50 lakhs from the residence of Shri V. Mehra by the Enforcement Directorate who were also associated with the searches. The Enforcement Directorate have since initiated proceedings against Shri Mehra under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The documents seized in course of the search supported the allegation made against him and it came to light that the Executive Director of a company of DCM Group and an astrologer of Delhi as well as certain other persons were involved in the racket. The modus operandi, by and large, is to open unauthorised bank accounts in the names of charitable organisations/trusts on the basis of the bogus resolution of otherwise, deposit the so-called donation given in the form of account payee cheques/drafts in these accounts from which they are shortly afterwards withdrawn in cash by the persons involved in the racket. Bogus donation receipts are issued to these donor organisations who claim deduction under section 35 (2A) [weighted deduction of donations made to scientific research association etc.] and Section 35CCA [Donations for Rural Development Programme] of Income tax Act, 1961.

Consequently, searches were conducted on 26-11-1983 at the premises of these people as well as the banks where they were found to be maintaining accounts/lockers. Sear-

ches were also conducted at the office and residential premises of Dr. Charat Ram. Survey was conducted at the offices occupied by some executives at the premises of some companies of DCM Group. These searches resulted in seizure of bank drafts and FDRs of Rs. 85.20 lakhs in addition to incriminating documents. A number of lockers and 1 almirah in Delhi Safe Deposit Co. have been sealed. At other premises, jewellery, silverwares etc. of more than Rs. 13 lakhs have been restrained under section 132(3) of the Income-tax Act pending verification.

The searches, surveys and enquiries conducted revealed that some Companies of DCM Group have been misusing the provisions relating to Section 35(2A) and Section 35CCA of Income-tax Act, 1961, that Shri Prem Parkash, one of their top executives was brain behind this misuse, that S/Shri V. Mehra and P. P. Verma were actively working on behalf of the Group. The total amount of bogus donation debited in the books of accounts of various companies of the Group and the other concerns and individuals comes to Rs. 1.21 crores. In the wake of action by the Department entries to the tune of Rs. 62.5 lakhs have been reversed by some companies.

A number of other incriminating documents have also been seized and are under scrutiny.

**प्रौ० अजित कुमार मेहता :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी को हमने सुना । मगर उसमें कोई ऐसी नई बात नहीं निकली जो समाचार पत्रों के समाचारों से भिन्न हो । मैंने उम्मीद की थी कि वित्त मंत्री की ओर से जो नई जानकारी मिली है उस पर प्रकाश डाला जाएगा ।

करों की ओरी हुई और उसका पता लगा । ये भी पता चला कि किस प्रकार से पूना के मेडीकल कालेज का विज्ञापन निकला था, उससे सूत्र मिला और उस सूत्र के अनुसार इनकम टैक्स विभाग के लोगों द्वारा अनुसंधान करने पर इस बात की जानकारी मिली कि बड़े घराने के कुछ लोग, जिसमें डी० सी० एम० के श्री चरत राम,

श्री प्रेम प्रकाश जो श्री मदन मोहन श्रीराम के अधिकारी हैं, का नाम आया। इस प्रकार से अपराधियों की जड़ में इनकम टैक्स विभाग के लोग पहुंचने में सफल हुए। किन्तु दो तीन बातें इसमें और प्रकाश में आती हैं कि इनकम टैक्स की धारा 35 (1), (2) और 35 (ए) तथा 80 (जी) का किस प्रकार इन लोगों द्वारा, उद्योग-पतियों द्वारा दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। यहां यह पता चला कि इन उद्योगपतियों द्वारा दो तरह से कर की चोरी की गई थी। एक तो यह कि ऐसे ट्रस्ट को धनराशि दान में देकर, जिनको इनकम टैक्स रीवेट की सुविधा है, एक बड़ी राशि उनसे वापिस ले ली गई। अपने व्यक्तिगत एकाउंट में और दूसरा तरीका जो कर की चोरी का अपनाया गया वह यह कि बैंक में डमीज के मारकत फाल्स अकाउंट खोला गया और उन ट्रस्टों को बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा या कास चैक द्वारा धन दान में दिया गया और फिर इन डमीज की मारकत वापस निकलवा लिया गया जिसमें निश्चित रूप से पता चलता है कि कुछ बैंक अधिकारियों की भी सांठ-गांठ रही होगी और इस रकम को तुरंत वापिस ले लिया गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बैंक के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है लोगों की पूंजी की रखवाली की; लोग अपनी पूंजी और बचत को बैंक में जमा करते हैं। पिछले दिनों बैंक धोखाधड़ी के बहुत से मामले प्रकाश में आए हैं और एक मामला यह भी है जिसमें बैंक का धोखाधड़ी का पता चलता है। तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि बैंक में होने वाली धोखाधड़ी जिसमें बैंक अधिकारियों की भी सांठगांठ रहती है, उस पर उचित देखरेख होनी चाहिए, जिससे लोगों की पूंजी, सार्वजनिक पैसे की बरबादी न हो।

महाशय, दो दितम्बर से इस धोखाधड़ी के बारे में, कर की चोरी के बारे में खोजबीन आरम्भ की गई और जिसका परिणाम यह निकला कि सरकार को यह मालूम हुआ कि डेढ़ करोड़ के लगभग रकम के कर की चोरी हुई है। मैं आपका ध्यान

इस बात पर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इसमें डी० सी० एम० जैसी कंपनी का नाम आया है जिसके बारे में पहले भी बहुत कंट्रावर्सी खड़ी हो चुकी है।

इस कंपनी को हथियाने के लिए विदेश में रहने वाले भारतीय श्री स्वराज पॉल ने प्रयास किया और उसी दिन से इस कंपनी का नाम कंट्रोवर्सी में आया। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि स्वराज पॉल, जिसमें बहुत से लोग प्रधान मंत्री का नाम जोड़ते हैं। जिस दिन से स्वराज पॉल अपने उद्देश्य में असफल हुए उसी दिन से इस उद्योग पर निगरानी बढ़ गई और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि उनकी धोखा-धड़ी का पता लग गया। मैं इसमें किसी का पक्ष नहीं ले रहा हूं। इस बारे में प्रसिद्ध पत्रकार श्री प्रेम शंकर ज्ञा ने अपना मतव्य व्यक्त किया था :

It is a phenomenon where a commercial capital is trying to endeavour industrial capital....

दो पूंजीपतियों के जगड़े में मैं किसी का पक्ष नहीं लेना चाहता। ऐसा लगता है कि उस बड़यंत्र में असफल होकर के उन्होंने कुछ लोगों की सांठ-गांठ से यह जगड़ा किया। सार्वजनिक धन का दुरुपयोग होने से बचाने के लिए कर की चोरी का पता लगाया जाता है। इसमें किसी के प्रति पक्ष-पात नहीं होना चाहिए। पता चला है कि डी० सी० एम० के श्री चरत राम ने धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के अपर्णा आश्रम को चालीस लाख रुपये दान में दिए। समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से पता चला है कि अपर्णा आश्रम ऐसी कोई संस्था नहीं है, जिसे टैक्स रिवेट की सुविधा प्राप्त है। तीन साल पहले यह सुविधा दी गई थी। इस बात को गोपनीय रखा गया कि कब उनकी रिवेट की सुविधा समाप्त हो गई? यह भी पता नहीं कि चालीस लाख रुपया आश्रम को रिवेट की सुविधा प्राप्त होने से पहले अथवा बाद में दान के रूप में दिया गया। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले यहां शून्य काल में इस बात की बहुत चर्चा थी कि फारेन हैंड्रस होने से देश की सुरक्षा में खतरा हो रहा है। श्री धीरेन्द्र

ब्रह्मचारी की गन फैक्टरी के बारे में जो खबर छपी है, उससे पता चलता है कि फारेन हैन्ड कहां हो सकता है? जो तथ्य प्रकाश में आए हैं उनसे यह मालूम होता है कि जो राशि अपर्णा आश्रम को दी गई थी, कहीं इस तरह के धंधे को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए तो खर्च नहीं की जा रही है? एक सूचना और है, वह यह कि इस चालीस लाख के अलावा 85 लाख के बैंक ड्राफ्ट के बारे में एक पत्र पकड़ा गया। जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि इस 85 लाख रु० को अपर्णा आश्रम को दान में दे देना चाहिये। तो यह 25 लाख रु० किन कारणों से और किन प्रावधानों के लिये उस आश्रम को दिये जाने वाले थे, यह सचमुच में गोपनीय बात है, अभी तक पता नहीं चला।

इन तथ्यों के आलोक में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कुछ बातें जानना चाहूँगा :

(1) जब किसी प्रकार की कर की चोरी प्रकड़ी जाती है तो उस समय में तो बहुत शोर शराबा होता है, और अभी भी हुआ। किन्तु उसकी क्या परिणति होती है, क्या परिणाम होता है उस समय तक लोग उस बात को भूल जाते हैं और बहुत मर्तवा ऐसा पाया गया है कि जिस शोर शराबे के साथ काम शुरू किया गया वैसी परिणति अन्त में नहीं हुई। यह जो धन पकड़ा गया है यह किस प्रकार उपार्जित किया गया था जिसको कि एक विचित्र ढंग से सफेद पैसे को काले में परिणित किये जाने का उपाय किया जा रहा था?

(2) डी० सी० एम० और ऐस्कार्ट्स पर कठजा पाने के लिये श्री स्वराज पाल प्रयत्नशील थे अतः इस मामले में किसने डलू दिया है इस मामले को पकड़ने के लिये?

(3) श्री चरत राम ने धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के अपर्णा आश्रम को पैसे दिये 40 लाख। उस आश्रम में कैसा अनुसंधान चल रहा था जिसके लिये यह धन दान में दिया गया? क्या यह अनुसंधान विदेशी हथियार बताने के ऊपर तो नहीं

चल रहा था? अभी जो जम्मू के इलाके में अपर्णा आश्रम की प्रयोगशाला है जहां पर अनुसंधान चलाने के लिए यह पैसा दिया गया था तो वहां पर कैसा अनुसंधान चल रहा है?

(4) अपर्णा आश्रम को 40 लाख रु० इन्कम टैक्स रिवेट की सुविधा समाप्त होने के पहले दान में दिया गया था या बाद में दिया गया?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** The hon. Member has brought almost every issue under the sun in this Calling Attention. Though he has said that he is not interested in holding anyone's brief, yet anyone who listens to his speech can come to the conclusion whose brief he is holding.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :** I am not holding anybody's brief.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** If you listen to your speech you will come to know of that. Anyhow, I am ignoring that portion because it is not relevant so far as this calling attention is concerned.

The main contention is that certain people are taking advantage of certain tax concessions. It came to our notice. Firstly, certain advertisements were issued by the organisations whose names were involved in receiving the donations. Apart from that, he wanted to know the source. We never disclose the source either to Parliament or to the hon. Members because in that case, the source will dry up. So, I cannot answer from where we got the information.

But we received the information and as a result, first search took place on 13th and 14th of September. Thereafter, when we conducted the raids, we seized certain documents and the scrutiny of those documents led to further searches and seizures which I have detailed out in my statement on 26th of November. These documents are being looked into and after the examination we shall be able to identify what types of evasion and avoidance have taken place. But one point I must share with the House that this is really disturbing when we give weight-

ed reduction, particularly for research and development purposes. For Rs. 100 expenses they get tax concession on Rs. 133. These concessions are extended with the hope that people will avail of these and will make contribution in the neal research work but if this type of things happen, I do not know how this country can progress. It is not that merely some racketeers are indulging in this type of activities but certain well-reputed organisations—at least so long well-reputed till they were caught—have indulged in these types of activites. For investigation sake, it would not be possible for me to give the details of these cases but I would like to inform the House that this is one of the reasons which prompted me to withdraw the concession on rural development and many a Member raised their doubts that the entire rural development work will stop. At that point of time I did not have this information because this information came later on but I was hearing that in the name of rural development, concessions are being sought and actually rural development is not being done. So far as the tax administration is concerned, after all we shall have to keep in mind that their job in this respect is limited. When they look into that a company is spending, they look into whether they are maintaining their account books properly and whether the organisation which is receiving the concessions is eligible to have those concessions. So, from this point of view I do hope that after the detailed scrutiny and examination, it would be possible to look into it as to how we can take the corrective steps to plug the loopholes.

Another question the hon. Member referred to is whether some banks people are also involved in it. I myself have a doubt and I have already instructed my Department to look into it because after all there is a set procedure of opening an account. In the course of the examination, it was found that all the formalities which are to be done as per the rules of the banks, were not complied with and I have asked the Department to look into who is responsible for that. If

somebody is responsible, definitely he will not be spared. In a number of recent cases in connection with other matters, the hon. Members have noticed that we have taken strong measures like removing the Chief Executive or top man in the bank, not the petty clerk or Branch Manager. In some cases, I have removed the Chairman and the Managing Directors of the banks....

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever you say either sitting or standing, does not go on record. Other than Minister's reply, nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I can tell you I have removed two Chairmen, not one...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : How do you select those Chairmen if you go on removing them ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No question of that. That is, when things come to our notice and we find that they are involved. It is neither my will nor your will. It depends on when we can establish something against them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He would not come in the selection, he will come in the removal only.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I said, I can hand over the entire banking sector to him if he is agreed to take it and manage it...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I only want loan without interest.

The hon. Member wanted to know about the Apara Ashram, whether their eligibility to receive donations of the type under discussion has expired. I am told that it is upto

24th April 1983. So far as the procedures are concerned, hon. Members are well aware of them. In the course of this time, it has happened that as many as 700 trusts are entitled to concessions. After the receipt of the report of the PAC, I instructed that every application of this type of trust should be scrutinised and that when any application for renewal comes, we shall have to be selective. I am pretty sure some Members will say that great harm is being caused to the trusts by the withdrawal of these concessions...*(Interruptions)* You will not say, but when I withdrew the concession on t. 17th September, it was made out....*(Interruptions)* Do not provoke me to say those things. You know the type of letters which we receive from the hon. Members and the type of requests which are being made. Anyway, this is the type of system under which we have to work. I am not disowning my responsibility. What I say is that there is scope for misuse, we shall have to be watchful and streamline the whole thing.

So far as this particular provision is concerned, I find from the list there is the name of Morarji Bhai Desai Grammonati Trust, Ramakrishna Vivekanand Mission and the names of some other reputed trusts. Those people did not even know that somebody was collecting funds on their behalf, depositing in a fake account and then withdrawing the money. So far as this particular case is concerned, we have evidence that it was a fake deposit. Whether they are entitled to have this eligibility to ask for this type of donation or not is a matter for detailed examination. Just at this point of time it is not possible for me to indicate it. In this case, the amount was deposited on the 30th September, 1982 and it was credited to the account of the recipient on the 20th October, 1982.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतने महत्वपूर्ण मामले पर आज जो ध्यानाकरण प्रस्ताव चल रहा है, इस पर हमारे मित्र ने चर्चा की और कुछ प्रश्न पूछे। हमारे देश के माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से जवाब दे दिया और कहा कि माननीय

सदस्य के बहुत से प्रश्न इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं। अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज के इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में हम कौन-कौन सी बातों पर चर्चा करें। क्या इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में हम धीरेन्ड्र ब्रह्मचारी और उनके अपर्णा आश्रम की चर्चा करें? क्या इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में हम भरतराम और चरतराम, देश के दुश्मनों की चर्चा करें? क्या इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में हम फिल्म अभिनेताओं की चर्चा करें? क्या इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में हम अन्य उद्योगपतियों पर चर्चा करें? भारत सरकार के फाईनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि श्री मेहता के सवालों का इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हम समझते हैं कि आज का यह कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस हाउस के साथ-साथ यह पूरे मुक्त के भवित्व का मामला है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Prof. Mehta has not objected to the answer of the hon. Minister. He is very much satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. You come to the Calling Attention.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** आप हमारी बात सुनिए। हम इस पर बीस मिनट बोलेंगे और हमारे बीस सवाल होंगे। (व्यवधान) जब 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, तो हमारा बीस प्रश्नों का प्रोग्राम भी चल पड़े, तो क्या बुरा है?

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने कुछ सूत्र प्राप्त किए और उन सूत्रों पर हमने खोजबीन की जिससे हमको मालूम हुआ कि यह इतना भारी घपला है। इस पर हम जांच करवा रहे हैं। बहुत सी बातें गोपनीय हैं। हम उसकी जांच करवाएंगे और वह हम बाद में बतलाएंगे।

सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि जो हमारे पास ये आंकड़े हैं और जो मंत्री जी का लिखित जवाब है उसके अनुसार हमें पता चलता है कि हस्तीमल संचेती मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, पूणे और पूणे मेडिकल फाउण्डेशन, पूणे, इन दोनों ने एक सूत्रना-

आपके यहां भेजी कि दिल्ली का बी० मेहरा नाम का कोई आदमी बिना किसी प्राधिकार के धन और चन्दा इकट्ठा कर रहा है, तब आपको सूचना मिली। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सूचना आपके इन्हें बड़े विभाग ने प्राप्त नहीं कि बल्कि पूणे की कुछ संस्थाओं ने यह सूचना आपके यहां भेजी और इससे इस स्कैंडल का पता चला। इसमें एक करोड़ पचास लाख रुपये के मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा और अन्य सब चीजों की घपलेवाजी पकड़ी गई। अब यह जांच कार्य आगे बढ़ा इस सूचना पर तो ढी० सी० एम० के कार्यकारी निदेशक प्रेम प्रकाश और एक ज्योतिषी, जैसा कि ज्योतिष आजकल चल रहा है, उस तरह के ज्योतिषी, इस तरह के लोगों का एक गोल इससे स्पष्ट हुआ। इस तरह से मालूम हुआ कि जाली संकल्प न्यासों और खैराती संगठनों के नाम पर तमाम अनधिकृत खाते बैंकों में खोले जा रहे हैं, दान-दाताओं को जाली रसीदें छपंवा कर दी जा रही हैं और करोड़-करोड़, डेह-डेह करोड़, दो-दो करोड़ रुपये बसूल किए जा रहे हैं, आयकर अधिनियम 1961 के 35.2 (सी), (सी) और 35 (जी) (सी) (सी) का खुला दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। यह सब मामला इन सब सूचनाओं के बावजूद प्रकाश में आया। भारत सरकार के इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को कोई अपनी ओर से सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई। यह मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं। 35.2 सी. सी. के बारे में जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा, माननीय सदस्य सतीश अध्यावाल जी से कि हो सकता है आप सरकार के इस कदम की तारीफ करें लेकिन बाकी लोग नहीं करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस हाउस में चाहे यह पक्ष हो चाहे वह पक्ष हो, हर आदमी यह जरूर कहेगा कि किसी किस्म का घपला या किसी तरह की चोरी मुल्क के साथ नहीं होनी चाहिए। 35.2 सी. वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संगठन की संस्थाओं के लिए नियम है इनकम टैक्स एक्ट का और 35, जी० सी० सी० में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए दानवर्गह लेने का प्राधिकार प्राप्त है। यह मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट जिन लोगों ने लिए हैं धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी से या पूणे वाले

ट्रस्ट के साथ जो घपला हुआ है या और जिन ट्रस्टों के साथ 1 करोड़ पचास लाख का घपला हुआ है जिस पर यह काल अटेंशन है; मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये जो ट्रस्ट हैं इनको किसने लाइसेंस दिए 35 जी० सी० सी० में? 35, जी० सी० सी० में जो लाइसेंस या उसमें आयकर की छूट दी गई वह किस अधिकारी ने छूट दी है और क्या यह छूट देने में उसने आयकर अधिनियम के नियमों का पूरा पालन किया है या नहीं किया है? धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी आज चार साल से किसी पार्टी विशेष के चहेते हैं। टेलीविजन पर उनका प्रोग्राम आएगा और चारों तरफ उनका प्रोग्राम आएगा और उनकी फैक्ट्री में बन्दूक भी बनेगी। वह बन्दूक मुल्क का संहार करने के लिए प्रयोग में लायी जायगी, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन सा वह रिसर्च कर रहे हैं जिसमें 35,2 सी० सी० के अन्तर्गत धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी को यह छूट दी गई? 35, जी० सी० सी० में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए दान लेने का प्रावधान है। वित्त मंत्री की ईमानदारी और निष्ठा पर हमें कत्तई सन्देह नहीं है, हम जानते हैं कि वह एक अच्छे व्यक्ति हैं, उनको भी इस मुल्क की उतनी चिन्ता है जितनी हाउस में बैठे हुए दूसरे लोगों को है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो आयकर में छूट दी गई है इन नियमों के तहत यह फर्जी छूट देने वाला अधिकार कौन है जिसने अपर्णा आश्रम को और दूसरे न्यासों को यह छूट दी है? अपर्णा आश्रम को दान में यह 40 लाख रुपया ढी० सी० एम० की ऊपर इंटरेशनल ब्रांच ने दिया। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह 40 लाख रुपया जब बैंक में गया तो उस समय बैंक की क्या स्थिति थी? बैंक के अधिकारियों पर क्या बीती? आपने बैंक के बारे में अभी कहा। माननीय मंत्री जी अभी बैठे हुए हैं। दो साल पहले मैं मंत्री जी से बैंक के एक गवन के मामले में मिला था। यहां पालियामेन्ट के बैंक में मेरा खाता था, जिसमें जाली हस्ताक्षर करके साड़े-बारह हजार रुपया निकाल लिया गया। मंजी जी ने बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की और कहा, “शास्त्री जी आप बहुत अजीब बात कर रहे हैं, हम इसकी

जांच करवायेंगे।” डेढ़ साल तक जांच नहीं हुई। उसके बाद हम दूसरे मिनिस्टर से मिले—जनादेन पुजारी जी से। उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि मैं तुरन्त जांच करवाता हूं। अन्त में उस फाड का बाराणसी से पता चला। इस बीच में वित्त मंत्री जी की एक बहुत लम्बी चिट्ठी आ गई कि समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि यह कैसे हो गया है। मैं जनादेन पुजारी और प्रणब मुखर्जी में कोई भेद नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन वस्तु स्थिति को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। वित्त मंत्री जी को मालूम होना चाहिये कि आज देश की स्थिति क्या है। उसके बाद बैंक का आदमी वहां गया और उसने फाड करने वाले आदमी का गला दबोचा। जब पुलिस की मदद ली गई तो उसने बताया कि हमने जाली दस्तखत करके साढ़े-सात हजार रुपया निकाला है। बैंक अधिकारी ने कहा कि वह रुपया बापस करो। दो महीने पहले साढ़े-सात हजार रुपया हमको मिला। लेकिन उसके पहले हमारे पास फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का लैटर आता है कि यह जो रुपया गया है इसमें आपके परिवार का हाथ है या किसका हाथ है...

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : बाकी पांच हजार का क्या हुआ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : बाकी पांच हजार तो गया, उस पर मजबूर होकर हँसको सुलह करनी पड़ी।

अब मैं भरतराम, चरतराम और बंसी लाल की चर्चा करता हूं। इस सारे मामले में दो व्यक्तियों के नाम आये हैं—वी० मेहरा और प्रेम प्रकाश। आपने अपने जवाब में लिखा है—

“की गई तलाशियों, सर्वेक्षणों और पूछतालों से इस बात का पता चला है कि डी० सी० एम० समूह की कुछ कम्पनियां, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 (2क) और भारा 35 गग के से सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों का दुरुपयोग करती रही हैं, यह कि इस

दुरुपयोग के पीछे श्री प्रेम प्रकाश का दिमाग काम कर रहा था जो उनके प्रमुख कार्य-कारियों में से एक हैं। यह कि श्री वी० मेहरा और श्री पी० पी० वर्मा, समूह की ओर से सक्रिय रूप से कार्य कर रहे थे।”

मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं—ये जो भरत राम, चरत राम और बंसी लाल वगैरह-वगैरह हैं—आप भी जानते हैं और सारा देश जानता है कि डी० सी० एम० संस्थान इनके हैं। इनके जिन दो कर्मचारियों का नाम आप कुबूल कर रहे हैं वे किसके लिये काम कर रहे थे? ये इन्हीं के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में काम कर रहे थे और इसका लाभ भी इन्हीं लोगों को पहुंच रहा था—क्या ऐसे पूंजीपतियों को गिरफ्तार करके हवालात में भेजने का काम करेंगे? इनके नौकरों के खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही होनी है, वह तो होगी ही, लेकिन जिनके लिये ये कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे, जो इस तरह से देश को धोखा दे रहे थे, आप उनको गिरफ्तार करेंगे या नहीं?

इन्कम टैक्स का जो मामला है, इसी सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने एक केस और आया है। यह एक एप्लीकेशन है जिसकी कापी प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी के पास भी गई है। सवाई माधोपुर में जयपुर उद्योग है और उसमें अशोक जैन और आलोक जैन जो दो उद्योगपति हैं, वे मालिक हैं। इन लोगों ने डबल खाते रखे हुए हैं और इन्होंने फर्जी खाते बना रखे हैं। मेघराज जैन, जो इनके यहां कर्मचारी था; उसने लिखा-पढ़ी की इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर के पास और इन्कम टैक्स कमिशनर के पास और देश के प्रधान मंत्री और कुछ संसद सदस्यों को भी लिखा। जिसमें उसने बताया है कि किस प्रकार खातों का दुप्लीकेशन इनके यहां हो रहा है। उसने लिखा था कि इनको गिरफ्तार कीजिए और कार्यवाही करें। आपके नाम भी पत्र आया है लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। इसमें एक करोड़ 17 लाख रुपया का घपला है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक इन पर कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं हुई। एसिसटेन्ट

डाइरेक्टर, इन्टेलीजेंस (इन्कम टैक्स), जयपुर, ने भी आपको पत्र लिखा है कि इतना बड़ा घपला हुआ है लेकिन यह मामला दबा हुआ पड़ा है।

इसके बाद मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में 1200 से अधिक बड़े घराने हैं और आपने राज्य सभा में एक उत्तर में यह बताया था कि 1969 का जो एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक अधिनियम है, उसकी धारा 27 के अन्तर्गत 1200 से अधिक पंजीकृत कम्पनियां हैं। इनमें से 95 पर 17 करोड़ 50 लाख 64 हजार रुपया बकाया है। आपने उसको बसूल करने के लिए क्या विधि अपनाई है? आपने इतना सारा रुपया बसूल करने के लिए कौन सी एजेन्सियां लगी रखी हैं और आप देश को कहां ले जा रहे हैं? आपने भी इस बारे में चिन्ता प्रकट की है लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों से रुपया बसूल न करके आप देश को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं। दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि गरीब किसान से दो-दो सौ रुपया लगान के बाकी रहने पर किस तरह से उसको बसूल किया जाता है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you raise many points, the Minister will not be able to reply. He may be prepared to reply only to the Calling Attention. You are raising so many points. He may require notice.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं उसी पर बोल रहा हूँ। यह कालिंग स्टेशन में आता है। आज देश के किसान से जबर्दस्त रुपया बसूल किया जाता है लेकिन जिनके पास करोड़ों करोड़ रुपया इन्कम टैक्स का बकाया है, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। आज गरीब, किसान और मजदूर पर ही कार्यवाही होती है। अभी बताया गया कि 10 पैसे के लिए एक बाबू को सप्तेंद किया गया लेकिन जो करोड़ों करोड़ रुपया खाने वाले हैं, जिन पर करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती और उनको सभी सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो जाती हैं। उनको कच्चा माल मिल जाता है, लाइसेंस दे दिये जाते हैं और सब प्रकार

की सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो जाती हैं। आखिरकार यह सब क्या है। इस संबंध में मैं आप से यह कहूँगा। अभी एक रिपोर्ट आई है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will not be getting a reply to all these questions. He may require notice for all that. He will be prepared to reply only to the Calling Attention.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can raise all those points on different occasion. The Calling Attention is on a specific subject. The rule is that you can only put one question. You are making it a general discussion. How can you expect the Minister to reply all the points that you are raising on this Calling Attention?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं स्पेसीफिक प्लाइट पर ही आ रहा हूँ। इस तरह से होगा, तो हम इस कालिंग एंटेंशन में भाग नहीं लेंगे और माननीय मंत्री जी हमारे प्रश्नों का कोई उत्तर न दें।... (व्यवधान) हम इसमें भाग नहीं लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Minister reply. I cannot help it. I have to conduct the proceedings of the House according to rules. I cannot act against the rules. You have already taken 15 minutes. You may have some satisfaction that you have said something. But you will not get a reply.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमें जवाब नहीं चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a Member of Parliament, you can always write a letter to the Minister if you have got any specific case.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अब मैं एक बात माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से बड़ी विनम्रता से

कहूंगा। इन्कम टैक्स में ये सब मामले हो रहे हैं और करों कि चोरियां हो रही हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि कम से कम उन लोगों पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए, जो कि इस काम को देखते हैं और जो हमारे रक्षक हैं, वे ही भक्षक न बन जाएं। वाराणसी के अन्दर तीन कमिश्नर काम कर रहे हैं। इलाहाबाद में भी एक कमिश्नर है और कई एसिस्टेंट कमिश्नर काम कर रहे हैं और इस तरह से 4-4 बड़े अफसर वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। इलाहाबाद में जो कमिश्नर हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हम तो मुखर्जी साहब के रिश्तेदार हैं, जबकि ऐसी बात नहीं है, यह हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। वहां पर बैठ कर 10 लाख रुपये का उन्होंने मकान बना लिया है। तीन साल हुए उनको वहां पर पोस्ट हुए। अब इनका वेतन तो दो हजार और सवा दो हजार रुपये होगा। आपको ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। जो रक्षक हैं, वे ही ऐसा काम करते हैं क्या आप इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने को तैयार हैं?... (व्यवधान) वाराणसी के अन्दर एक आर० के सिंह सहायक कमिश्नर हैं और एक बी० एन० सिंह, एसिस्टेंट कमिश्नर हैं। इन सब कमिश्नरों ने 5-5 लाख रुपये की ब्रिलिंगें बनाली हैं। हमारे पंडित जी बैठे हैं। इनको इसकी जानकारी हो या नहीं हो।

मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आप इनकम टैक्स कमिश्नरों के ऊपर भी कार्यवाही करेंगे जो कि अष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं? जो उद्योगपति हैं, फिल्म अभिनेता हैं, फिल्म अभिनेत्रियां हैं, वे लोग मिलकर माल दबाते रहे हैं, उन पर भी आप कार्यवाही करेंगे या नहीं?

हमें आपकी सत्यनिष्ठा में कोई शिकायत नहीं है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जब आपको भी देश से उतनी ही मोहब्बत है, जितनी कि हम सब को तो जो ये रक्षक बनाकर बैठाये हुए हैं और भक्षक का काम कर रहे हैं, रक्षण की बजाए भक्षण कर रहे हैं, क्या आप इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे?

हम चाहते हैं कि हमने जिन-जिन प्रश्नों को पूछा है, आप उनके जवाब दें। हमें डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब से यह शिकायत है कि हमको दो-तीन दफा टोक कर गड़बड़ कर दिया।

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I am afraid, I do not know from where I should start.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** To what you should reply?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** It is a very personal matter, on which he made an issue. He could have simply asked me. I would have placed all the documents before you, if it becomes a practice in the course of the discussion that all extraneous issues including his personal matters he will bring in, it is not fair. What he did, what he wanted, was done.

I am sorry. I am also in Parliament for the last 15 years. We have never utilised the discussion on the floor of the House, to explain any personal issue, or to raise any personal issue. You want to take up this issue with the Minister and what you want to say is not understandable to me. I examined the case. I got it examined and he knows how those whom he trusted, how did they bungle. All these things are not for discussion; a matter how the individual account of a Member of Parliament will be conducted or not, cannot be the subject of a discussion on the floor of the House. If he feels, he can bring the whole matter to you. You can ask for a discussion. I can ask CBI to look into it. If we discuss these matters, I do not know where is the end of it.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आप आड़ंर है। मंत्री जी यह कह रहे हैं.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Under what rule? The Hon. Minister is clarifying certain issues which you raised. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is nothing of a point of order and anything like that. You have raised certain issues and the Hon. Minister is replying to them.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot ask the Hon. Minister to reply as you like. The Hon. Minister is entitled to reply as you are entitled to speak anything.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Personal matters of the Member should not be brought to the floor of the House. The floor of the House should not be utilised for that purpose. The Member should understand the subject. The subject is that some people are taking advantage of opening false accounts in the banks, withdrawing the money, showing that the money is to be deposited in a company which is entitled to have the benefit or who can give a receipt of donorship. Actually the money is not reaching them. Some fictitious accounts are being opened in the bank. Money is withdrawn by the donors themselves. This is the case. You are asking that when Rs. 40 lakhs are given to Aparna Ashram...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please understand.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Please understand. You told how Rs. 40 lakhs were given to Aparna Ashram. Aparna Ashram is entitled to receive this donation. Rightly or wrongly, that is a different question. As per law, they are entitled to have it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I told you—again you are repeating—that their term expired on 24-4-83.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 700 cases like this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You have got no right to mislead the House as I have

got no right to mislead the House. I got the information from my office. In reply to your supplementary, I corrected you and still you are repeating. The term expired on 24-4-83. I gave you the date on 20th October, 1982. These are the issues. Where is the question of the bank and how the bank would look into it ? I would like to know from the Hon. Member.

The bank persons' involvement is there if they had not complied with the rules and regulations which they ought to comply with according to the opening of bank account, and that is why I have said that, in a few cases, we found that when the accounts were opened, all the rules and regulations on opening an account were not complied with and these matters will be looked into.

Questions came : 'Why have you given this ?'. I have given to a large number of organizations, a large number of Trusts belonging to the Opposition Parties. 700 trusts are there. One, I mentioned—Morarji Desai Gramonniati Trust. Therefore, these organizations, over a period of years, had applied according to the rules and they were entitled to have it.

The hon. Member asked, 'Are you going to arrest Bharat Rams and Charat Rams ?'. If I arrest, you will come and ask, 'Where is your power under Income-tax Act ?' You yourself will say that. I am not talking of individuals. I am saying that I have no power under the law. If somebody evades taxes, I can catch hold of him, I can impose penalty on him, I can prosecute him and if under the prosecution he is penalised, whatever punishment may be there, the court will have to give the punishment.

Questions have also been raised why they are taking unnecessarily a long time. It takes a long time because of the fact that a large number of the seized documents are examined and thereafter assessments are being made and invariably people go to court ; in that, through the legal process, they delay it. So, ultimately we will always find that between detection and actual realisation there is a big difference. When you sit in the Public Accounts Committee, you take note of these facts and you draw your conclusions and give directions to us,

In regard to eligibility, as I mentioned in reply to an earlier question, I am also not very happy ; I am not quite sure whether all the trusts which are entitled to have this benefit are doing the real work or not. Till now the term of some of them has not yet expired, the approval period has not yet expired. I have instructed my Department that, when they renew their approval, they should examine each case and try to find out whether they are doing genuine work or some organizations like this are being created. We are fully aware of it. When we gave concession to trusts, I know, an industrial house created as many as 1400 trusts. You will be surprised to know this. I can inform my friend that as many as 1400 trusts were created just to take advantage of it.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** उसको आप रिजेक्ट क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

**श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी :** मैंने किया है, इसलिए तो मैं बात कर रहा हूँ।

In the last budget I said that I would not permit. The period was extended from time to time ; that which should have been implemented in 1973 is ultimately being implemented and even the extended period, till 30th November, was over. And I did not agree to extend the period even for a day, so that to some extent the misuse by creating trusts is being avoided. In certain other areas also misuses are taking place. I would not say that everybody is doing this misuse. Some are also doing real and genuine work. For instance, when I suggested that no contribution would be made to the Rural Development Fund by 35CCA—it was a subject of discussion here ; that is why, it has relevance—I received a large number of representations, including from Members of Parliament, that some genuine organizations who are doing real, good work in the area of rural development will be deprived of this. I told them, I do appreciate that some genuine persons will suffer, but unfortunately because of these loopholes many people will take advantage of it and that is why, I said, instead of making donations to individuals, make to this type of organizations ; I indicated that you would be entitled to

have the concession if you contributed to the National Rural Development Fund which would be administered by the Government. Whatever it is, good, bad or indifferent, Government is, after all, accountable for each and every work to Parliament and there should be some accountability.

So, that thing we have already done. In regard to the other matters, as I mentioned to you, in the course of the investigation, it would not be possible for me to indicate in details. He referred to Jaipur Udyog. I will have to check up. So far as my present information goes, it is not under the control of Mr. Jain. You referred to a cement factory of Jaipur Udyog. But, what exactly is the position, I will have to check up. Already I have received a representation from there. I will examine it.

In regard to the corruption of the tax officials, we got a complaint. I will take action. If you just look at the report of the CBI or the Vigilance Commission which is placed on the Table of the House, actions are being taken against a large number of officers. It is not that always actions are not taken. Actions are being taken also on the complaints of the Members of Parliament. But, because of certain obvious reasons also, we tell them that we are taking action because we have received some complaints from some of the Members. But, when we receive the complaints, we get them examined and action is taken. Sometimes when actions are taken, if we do not find them to be true on the basis of the complaint, action could not be taken. Ultimately, even, if we take action, somebody will go to the court. I have to justify that. Even in regard to any transfer, posting or promotion, we have to justify that in the court of Law.

Therefore, in these matters, we have to proceed slowly. If he has any specific complaint, definitely, I will look into it. Whatever be his relation or whatever be his connection, that will not stand in the way of taking appropriate action if he is found guilty.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap. There are two more speakers.

You will get five minutes each. We shall adjourn after you all finish. I know you will be as brief as possible. That is why I have given you five minutes. Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए कालिंग अटेन्शन तो एक बहुत ही छोटे दायरे की चर्चा है। अब यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है इसलिए इस पर एक पूरी चर्चा सदन में होनी चाहिए। यह मामला देश में काले धन से पूंजीपतियों, बड़े धरानों और जो व्यापारिक समूह हैं, उनको बैंक द्वारा संरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ है। कुछ नए पन्ने भी खुलते जा रहे हैं। अब तक तो हम भी टेलीविजन देखकर योग सीखने की तैयारी कर रहे थे। लेकिन अब धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी और शिवा गन फैंकटरी का नाम भी इस चर्चा से जुड़ा गया है। यह पता लग गया है कि किस तरह से काले धन को बढ़ाने में और इन्कम टैक्स की चोरी करने में... (व्यवधान)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** By bringing in other extraneous things in the Calling Attention, the seriousness of the pointed attention on the Calling Attention is lost. You must remember that. You must bring the Minister's pointed attention in the Calling Attention. So, you put a specific question to the hon. Minister. You may or you may not be convinced.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Then, what is the point?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This is between me and Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap. He knows the rules and he will observe them. Now, Mr. Kashyap, you go ahead.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** काले धन का संबंध देश की राजनीति, समाज, नैतिकता और अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़ा गया है। देश में कितना काला धन है जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति बैंकों से चोरे के नाम पर इकट्ठा करके देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव

डाल रहे हैं? इनको तलाश करने में आपकी सरकार कहाँ तक सफल हुई है? कितना धन आप जल्दी तलाश कर लेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कानून में ऐसा संशोधन कीजिए जिससे ये बड़े-बड़े लोग चाहे वे कितने ही बड़े धरानों से संबंध रखते हों, बचकर न जा सकें। बैंकों पर आपका कड़ा नियंत्रण होना चाहिए कि इस तरह के ट्रांजेक्शन्स की जानकारी सरकार को तुरन्त ही हो सके। अगर यह बात सामने न आती तो किसी को मालूम न होता कि किस तरह की गतिविधियाँ चलती हैं। क्योंकि पूंजीपति और व्यापारिक समूह तो एक दूसरे की बात को सामने नहीं लाते क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं किसी की उंगली दबी हुई है। अगर भरत राम-भरत राम का मामला सामने आयेगा तो धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी का पर्दा भी उठ जायगा। तो क्या सरकार काला धन खत्म करने के लिए और इस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए बड़े नोटों पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाकर, बैंकों के जो खाते हैं उन पर पाबन्दी लगा करके इस तरह के जो ट्रांजेक्शन होते हैं या टैक्स इवेजन की कार्यवाही होती है उसको रोकने के लिए आप कोई कदम उठायेंगे? और इस मामले में जितने जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, क्योंकि यह देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न बन गया है इस पर कोई श्वेत पत्र जारी करेंगे ताकि देश के लोगों को पूंजीपतियों और धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के ट्रांजेक्शन्स के बारे में पूरी जानकारी देश को पता लग सके?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that black money is no doubt a big menace to the economy and various efforts are being taken from time to time to tackle the problem. What we are discussing is just one of the *modus operandi* of generating black money. There is no denial of this fact. There are various measures which we are taking to tackle the problem. We are also intensifying the measures to bring them to book and in this way we are bringing the unaccounted income and wealth under the income-tax net. For instance, I will say about the average raids conducted by the Incometax Department. I am not taking here of the Customs and Enforcement raids, but I am taking only of

the Income-tax raids. These raids conducted by the Income-tax Department comes to the average of 4,000 per year nowadays. A couple of years back it was around 2,000 or 2,500 raids. So, this is one thing which I wanted to refer to.

When my colleague Mr. Venkataraman introduced a scheme you all objected to it and you said it will lead to more evasion of taxes and so on. But the fact is that by that scheme of Special Bearer Bonds an amount of nearly Rs. 1,000 crore has been brought into account. You may not agree with that scheme but the fact is, it has resulted in that much of black money being brought into account. So, all these measures are being taken to tackle this problem under the various schemes. But merely by enforcing strong measures, I am afraid, we cannot solve the problem. Because, apart from tightening the enforcement machinery and conducting raids searches and seizures, you will have to create the proper climate against the operation and transaction of black money. From my own experience, not during this period as Finance Minister, but much earlier also, what I found was this. They were detaining smugglers of foreign exchange racketeering under COFEPOSA. I know a particular case of one man who was detained. A top medical officer came forward and certified that if the man is not released on bail he will collapse. That man was released on bail by the court and immediately such a sickly person could have a joy ride of 50 miles ! This is what happened. What I want to point out is that those who certify like this do not take into account such types of nefarious activities indulged in by these people. Those who certify may have their professional ethics ; they may have their professional commitments.

But they totally ignore their commitment to the society and the country. When these types of cases are there, you know, what types of lawyers are there to represent those cases, what big chartered accountants they get to prepare their accounts. If you expect that it is merely the job of the Incometax Officers, it would not help, though you may have that satisfaction that Government and the Incometax people will have

to do that. And if we do not create social awareness or social injunction against the harm caused by the operation and generation of blackmoney, then we are not tackling the problem in the right earnest. Apart from the enforcement machinery, punitive machinery, and the legal steps, we shall have to create awareness among the people. Our friends from both sides of the House can help in creating some sort of awareness among the people about the menace of this problem.

I do agree with the general proposition that this is a serious problem and has to be tackled. We have been taking action, and have been providing you with statistical information and data on the action taken by us. In every session, in reply to the Starred and Unstarred questions, we have been giving you information, you have that in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee also. So far as the information is concerned, there is no dearth, but the question is how to create an atmosphere, where we can launch a frontal attack on the problem and get rid of this menace.

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री चरत राम का मामला यिकायत होने पर प्रकाश में आ गया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कुछ कार्यवाही की ? क्या सरकार को यह नहीं मालूम कि कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा पकड़ी गई ? हमारा मुच्य प्रश्न यही है, हो सकता है कि मंत्री महोदय कह दें कि अभी बताने की पोजीशन में नहीं है, लेकिन फेरा का उल्लंघन हुआ है।

What are the details of all foreign tours, including purpose, dates, countries and parties visited undertaken by Shri Charat Ram, on foreign exchange permits issued in the names of DCM Ltd., the Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Shriram Refrigeration Ltd., Shriram Pistons and Rings Ltd., and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the years 1981, 82 and 1983 ?

**श्री चरतराम** के नाम से जो फारेन-एक्सचेंज परमिट इश्यु हुआ, इन्होंने सारा दौरा किया, पता

नहीं आपको इसकी जानकारी है या नहीं, लेकिन इसकी जानकारी जरूर करें और डिटेल्स प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करें।

इनका दौरा करने का क्या उद्देश्य था और क्या इन कंपनियों के नाम से फारेन एक्सचेंज का परमिट हासिल किया? फैरा का उल्लंघन हुआ है, ये सिस्टर्स कन्सर्न हैं और सरकार आंख बन्द कर बैठी रही—

What are the companywise details of all foreign tours, (including purpose, names of persons, dates, countries/parties visited), undertaken on the blanket foreign exchange permits of Messrs. Shriram Refrigeration Ltd., Shriram Pistons and Rings Ltd. and Usha International Ltd., in the years 1981, 1982 and 1983?

यह जानकारी हासिल होनी चाहिये। अगर अभी नहीं है तो बाद में सदन-पटल पर रखनी चाहिये। सरकार इस पर विचार करे क्योंकि शिकायत के बाद यह बात प्रकाश में आई है।

What are the visit-wise details of all foreign tours, including purpose, names of persons, dates, countries/parties visited, undertaken by the executives of the Jay Engineering Works Ltd. in connection with their fuel injection equipment project, so far.

यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है, जब किसी बड़े को पकड़ लेते हैं तो कहते हैं कि किसी की शिकायत आई, पकड़ लिया। यह सारा बहुत दिनों से मामला चल रहा है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या वह इसकी जांच करायेगे?

Whether Charat Ram is a Director or a shareholder of these companies? What is his liability?

श्री चरतराम इन कंपनियों के डायरेक्टर हैं, या शेयरहोल्डर हैं या क्या हैं? इनकी लायब्लिटीज आप क्या फिक्स करते हैं? उन्होंने इतनी हेरा-फेरी

की है। उससे भी ज्यादा हेरा-फेरी आपके सामने आएगी। सरकार को चूप नहीं रहना चाहिए कि हमने काम कर लिया है, अब भरतराम चरतराम स्वाधीन हो गए हैं।

स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी की आज-कल बहुत चर्चा चलती रहती है, मैं भी थोड़ी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, मैं उसी के बारे में कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि स्वामी जी के पास तीन जहाज हैं, हवाई पट्टी है। उन्होंने जो किया है, वह जानें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This question was raised by many Members and the Speaker observed that the case was under investigation. Therefore, we should not discuss this.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: मैं गन फैक्टरी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में इसके रासपुटिन की याद आ जाती है। कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि यहां पर भी बैसा ही कोई बन गया है। जारशाही के जमाने में रूस में वह ऐसा ही बड़ा आदमी था। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इसकी इलिजिविटी एक्सपायर नहीं हुई थी। तीन बरस के बाद रिवाइज और रिव्यू करते हैं। जम्मू में आश्रम है और संचालन दिल्ली से होता है। उसे आपने कैसे अनुमति दे दी? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 85 लाख रुपए का बैंक ड्राफ्ट पकड़ा गया है। उसके एमाउन्ट को इस आश्रम को किस मद में किस सेवकान के अन्दर देना चाह रहे थे? जो 40 लाख रुपया दिया गया, क्या वह किसी स्नेसिफिक प्रोग्राम के लिए दिया गया था वह जेनरल डोनेशन की कैटेगरी में था? इसमें बड़ा कनफ्यूजन हो रहा है। 1 करोड़ 5 लाख रुपए का घपला चल रहा है। धारा 35(2) के अन्तर्गत सैपरेट एकाउन्ट रखना चाहिए—अगर कोई डोनेशन आ रहा है, तो रिसर्च एण्ड डेवेलपमेंट का पैसा अलग रखना चाहिए। क्या धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी का अलग एकाउन्ट था या नहीं, अगर नहीं था, तो क्यों नहीं था, क्या आपने इस बारे में कोई जानकारी की है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I would like to just explain the tax evasion and tax avoidance which we are discussing. As the Hon. Member is aware in Income-tax, donations on rural development and donations on scientific research are permitted and the donars get the concessions on taxation. This is the whole scheme under 35 (2A) and 35(CCA). I am placing this because in the discussion the moot point has been lost sight of. The question is that certain companies are showing in their books of Account that they have made donations. Actually the companies in whose name they have shown the donations, they say they have not received any donation. On our examination also it is found that they have not received any donations. This is the starting point from where we started our investigation.

So far as Aparna matter is concerned, I have replied and I am repeating the fact that the draft of Rs. 40 lakhs was drawn on different accounts and it was drawn on 30th September 1982. It was deposited on 20th October 1982. And the date of approval there was upto 24-4-1983. That means when they received the donation they were eligible to have it. I hope the point is clear now. I have explained this because I find every time every questioner is raising this question.

The second point he wanted to know was about the status of Mr. Charat Ram and others whose companies have been mentioned in the list of donars.

For instance, one company Messrs. Industrial and Allied Sales Private Ltd. you will find here. Mrs Sumitra Charat Ram is the chairman. I do not know whether she is chairman or chair-person. Nowadays we use the term 'chair-person'. Then we have Messrs. General Sales Private Ltd. Dr. Charat Ram is the chairman. I am not mentioning the names of other Directors, as you wanted to know about Dr. Charat Ram. Then, we have Messrs. Meghdoot Enterprises Private Ltd.—Shrimati Sumitra

Charat Ram is the chair-person. Messrs Karna Industries Private Ltd.—Mr. Deepak Sri Ram ; I do not know whether they are chairmen, I have got the names of five Directors.

Then Messrs. Madan Mohan Lal Shri Ram Private Ltd. : Dr. Bharat Ram is the chairman ; Dr. Charat Ram is also a member. There are other members. Another company is Usha International ; there also, Dr Charat Ram is the chairman. Apart from these, a few other companies are also involved.

In regard to foreign exchange, in one heading, as I had mentioned in the statement itself, foreign exchange worth Rs. 1.50 crores have already been recovered, resulting in the seizures of foreign exchange. In the first part of my statement, I have already mentioned it.

In regard to others, the hon. Member wanted to know—I am just coming to it—so whose account the chairmen or the other functionaries of the companies visited abroad —whether they were entitled to have the foreign exchange, whether foreign exchange was duly allowed or not. That is a matter which definitely I will have to examine. That information is not readily available. But as a general information, I can tell the hon. Members that certain companies whose export potentialities are very high, are normally issued the general foreign exchange because they are entitled to have some concessions as far as our export promotion is concerned—free foreign exchange permit it is called. I do not know whether they came under this scheme. That is a matter to be examined and looked into. Whenever I get the information, I will pass it on to the hon. Members.

13.42 hrs.

**EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) AMENDMENT BILL\***

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, on behalf of the Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :** On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** I introduce the Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The House now stands adjourned for Lunch, till 2.45 p.m.

13.43 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fortyfive minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

—  
Shri Eduardo Faleiro. He is not there. I think he is witnessing the cricket match.

Shri Ajoy Biswas.

(i) **Need for taking measures for progress and development of Tripura.**

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) :** For a long period the people of Tripura drew the attention of the Central Government to a number of problems faced by the people of the State. They demanded the extension of railway line up to Agartala. For the development of a backward State like Tripura, communication development is the immediate need of the hour. The State is deficit in foodgrains production. The monthly allotment and regular supply of 15 thousand tonnes of rice is inevitable. The repeated floods in the State made the condition of the people from bad to worse. For flood relief and rehabilitation of the people, the State Government demanded grant of Rs. 19 crores and 65 lakhs but the Centre's response is still awaited. Tripura is rich in its forest resources. Nothing has so far been done to set up a paper mill. For the betterment of SC/ST people in the State the Autonomous District Council set up by the State Government wanted the tribal areas to be included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. To voice their protest against the Centre's apathy to the 13-points demands, the Left Front Government of Tripura gave a call for Tripura Bundh on 9th December 1983. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to come forward with a helping hand so that the 80 per cent of the State population who live below the poverty line can be uplifted.

(ii) **Demand for payment of bonus to Government employees of Pondicherry**

**\*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry) :** In accordance with the Pondicherry Administration (Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules, 1966, the Employees of the Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry are governed by the same conditions of service as the persons appointed to other

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 12-12-1983.

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

corresponding Central Civil Services and posts and shall enjoy all the benefits being made applicable to the latter category of employees of Central Government. During the year 1970 it was decided to grant Central scales of pay and allowances including Dearness Pay and other allowances, to the employees of the Government of Pondicherry with effect from 6th March, 1970, vide letter No. F.9/1/70/UTR dated 8th September, 1970 of the Central Ministry of Home Affairs. Presently Pondicherry is under the rule making authority of the President of India.

The Government of India has already implemented the order about the payment of bonus to the Central Government employees. Unfortunately, this benefit, which should have been automatically extended to the employees of the Government of Pondicherry, has not yet been extended to them. The Pondicherry Government employees' legitimate expectations of getting Bonus should be fulfilled by the Centre. The Government of India's bonus order should be extended to the Union Territory of Pondicherry which is under the President's rule now and the Government employees be enabled to get bonus.

**(iii) Need to constitute a National Council for Development of Scientific Outlook in the Country**

**श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) :** सभापति महोदय, आज देश जिन समस्याओं से अधिक आक्रान्त है, उनको जटिलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों में वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति का अभाव प्रमुख कारण रहा है। 135 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम देश में वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति को विकसित एवं सशक्त करने में पूर्णतया असफल रहे हैं या हमने कोई सुनियोजित प्रयास ही नहीं किया। परिणामस्वरूप आज समाज में पाखंडी प्रवृत्तियों, अंधविश्वासों एवं चमत्कारी मान्यताओं का बोलबाला है। देश के न केवल करोड़ों अशिक्षित श्रमशील नागरिकों का ही धर्म के नाम पर अंधविश्वासों, दक्षियानूसी विचारों एवं पाखंडी प्रवृत्तियों द्वारा शोषण हो रहा है,

वरन् शिक्षित लोग भी उन जंजालों से मुक्ति नहीं पा रहे हैं। आज भी देश में देवी-देवताओं को प्रसन्न करने के लिए नर बलि तक दी जा रही है तथा भोली-भाली बालिकाओं को देवदासियों की नारकीय यातनायें सहने के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है। विडम्बना तो यह है कि एक अशिक्षित अंधविश्वासी व्यक्ति शिक्षित अंधविश्वासी व्यक्ति सम्प्रदायवादी व्यक्ति शिक्षित साम्प्रदायवादी व्यक्ति बन रहा है। आज का प्रबुद्ध वर्ग भी साम्प्रदायिक निष्ठाओं से ओत-प्रोत है और उनकी सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक गतिविधियां भी उन्हीं निष्ठाओं से प्रभावित हैं। देश का सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक कायाकल्प करने के लिए वैज्ञानिक मानसिकता का विकास करना होगा।

अतएव मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि देश में वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति के अभ्युदय एवं विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय परिषद का गठन किया जाए, जिसमें जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के ऐसे लोगों का समावेश किया जाए, जो इसके प्रति आस्था रखते हैं। इस प्रकार सुनियोजित एवं व्यावहारिक नीति के आधार पर इस दिशा में अविलम्ब प्रयास प्रारम्भ किया जाये।

**(iv) Non-implementing of the assurance given by management of the Cement Factory in Bilaspur (H.P.) regarding employment of local people therein**

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) :** The sanction of a cement factory by the ACC at Barmana in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh had raised high hopes among the local people regarding employment in the factory and also by the generation of other remunerative activities for gainful employment in the nature of transportation work etc. The people ousted from the site were expected to be rehabilitated properly before the factory went into production. However, the local people are bitterly disappointed as the management has failed to honour and implement the agreement and the assurances given to them by the management through the

**Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur.** The local people are also being by-passed in the matter of employment as also in the extension of rehabilitation benefits to the oustees, who are bent upon launching an agitation to get their genuine demands fulfilled.

I, therefore, request the Minister for Industry to intervene immediately to ensure proper relief to the oustees for rehabilitation and also to ensure the local people a due share in recruitment and other related matters like transportation work and the opening of sale agencies for cement produced in the factory within the district.

**(v) Need for measures to improve economic condition of weavers**

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :** सूत के मूल्यों में अचानक वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण हथकरघा उद्योग के समक्ष भीषण संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। कुछ व्यापारी इस परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाकर जमाखोरी और मुनाफाखोरी भी आरम्भ कर दिये हैं। इस परिस्थिति को सुधारने में सरकार विफल सिद्ध हुई है। काला बाजारी को रोकने के लिए सरकार को शीघ्र आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अंतर्गत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये अन्यथा बुनकरों के समक्ष भुखमरी का संकट उत्तर्न हो जायेगा। आर्थिक संकट के कारण लगभग 25 प्रतिशत बुनकर परिवार पहले से ही कुपोषण के शिकार हो गये हैं। बुनकरों की स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि सूत और कैमिकल्स को सस्ते मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराया जाय तथा हथकरघा उद्योग से संबंधित विभिन्न विभागों में बुनकरों के परिवार के शिक्षित नवयुवकों को रोजगार प्रदान किया जाए। इसके साथ ही यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाना आवश्यक है कि पावरलूम के विस्तार से हैंडलूम उद्योग को ध्यति न पहुंचने पाये। सूत की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय स्पीरिंग मिल्स के द्वारा क्षेत्रीय मांगों को पहले पूरा करने को व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये। बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किये गये कपड़ों के निर्यात की व्यवस्था करने से बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हो सकता है।

**(vi) Need to fill-up vacant posts of judges in the Calcutta High Court promptly**

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) :** One third of the posts of the Calcutta High Court judges are vacant for quite some time. It is causing serious difficulties in disposing of the large number of cases pending before the Calcutta High Court.

The Minister for Law of the West Bengal Government has sent repeated requests to the Central Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for filling up the said posts.

Despite that no action has so far been taken by the Ministry concerned for appointing the judges.

I request the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to take prompt steps so that these posts may be filled up without delay.

**(vii) Need for rehabilitating and financially assisting displaced families of villages in Kolhapur Taluk in Mehboobnagar (A.P.)**

**SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU (Nagarkurnool) :** I draw your attention to the sad plight of thousands of families in 20 villages of Kollapur Taluk in Mehboobnagar District of Andhra Pradesh who were uprooted and displaced following the decision of the authorities to start work on Sri Sailem Project. The Project will go a long way in changing the economic condition of the State and has been started keeping in view the larger interest of the State. While emphasising the importance of the project, one cannot afford to ignore the difficulties of the people who had to vacate their houses and hundreds of acres of cultivable land to facilitate the completion of the project. This was also the stipulation of the Government that the persons affected as a result of the initiation of the project will be suitably compensated and all efforts would be made to find alternative sites for their accommodation and alternative sources for their livelihood. In fact, steps were expeditiously taken to release sufficient funds for acquiring land

for laying of internal roads, approach-roads and electrification of the villages and also for providing drinking water. But unfortunately, most of this money is still lying unutilised at district level. I need not emphasise the misery which the people, without houses and any ostensible sources of income consequent upon acquisition of their properties by the Government, have to face.

I would like to inform you that half-hearted effort was made to put up a colony for them but even this scheme is incomplete. 400 families are yet to be paid financial help to rehabilitate them.

**15 hrs.**

(viii) **Need to set up a gas-based fertiliser plant in Gujarat**

**SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD** (Baroda) : The Gujarat State Fertilizers Company has urged the Government of India to consider its application for the grant of a letter of intent for setting up a gas-based fertilizer plant. The plant has a capacity of 1,350 tonnes of Ammonia and 1,800 tonnes of Urea. It is expected to cost Rs. 100 crores less than a new plant to be set up from the grass roots due to the availability of infra-structural facilities and early completion by one year. The project will save about Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange every year by way of reduction in imports of fertilizers. Moreover, it will cause fuller utilisation of the Bombay High gas. The availability of natural gas from Bombay High would be far more than anticipated and, therefore, the State can

easily accommodate one more gas-based Fertilizer plant. I, therefore, urge upon the Centre to reconsider the application of GPFC a joint sector enterprise, for a gas-based fertilizer plant.

**15.02 hrs.**

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND\* FOR  
GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1983-84**

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : We will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1983-84.

Hon. Members who have given notice of cut motions and want to move them may do so now.

Motion moved :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof—

**Demand No. 16."**

*Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 1983-84 submitted to the  
Vote of the Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement : Other Expenditure	Rs.. 5,00,000

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh) : I beg to move :**

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 in respect of 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to link the neighbouring districts of Bharatpur with the headquarters or any other place in Sitapur district by constructing a new railway line in this backward area.]" (3)

**SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod) : I beg to move :**

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 in respect of Assets—'Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of constructing an over bridge in Kasargod Railway station.] (5)

**SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, the railways still continue to offer a dismal picture. Accidents have become a usual phenomenon and the Railway Administration keeps on fixing prices of human lives lost by paying compensation for the dead or injured. Let it not be misunderstood that I am against paying compensation. But human lives are more valuable than compensation. Nevertheless, it reminds me of how a parallel type of event is going on in my own State of Manipur, where the Congress (I) Government keeps on fixing the prices of people killed in the so-called counter-insurgency operations.**

What is happening now in the railways ? The freight traffic target is not going to be achieved because of very many reasons. The primary reasons, according to me, are the following. The export of iron ore has fallen by 50 per cent, which has been admitted. Japan has reduced its purchase. It is no longer importing the same quantity as it used to import earlier. Secondly, the coal production has also admittedly been on the decline. Thirdly, the steel plants no longer use that amount of coal which they used to do earlier.

More and more tracks have become worn out. Therefore, mileage of replaceable track has always been on rapid increase with the result that fast running trains like Rajdhani Express take more hours than before. For example, The Rajdhani Express from Delhi-Calcutta (Howrah) takes two hours more than it used to take. Similarly, superfast trains take three hours more than the usual running time now. All this is done in the ostensible name of safety which also indicates that the tracks are not safe.

On the employment side, every year a certain percentage of the staff in the workshops retires and it has been decided that 3 per cent of those retired will not be subject to further recruitment.

In the open line section also 5 per cent of such category will not be subject to fresh recruitment—all again in the name of promotion for the lower category.

Railways is undoubtedly an ever-expanding concern and is the largest employer in the public sector and therefore, this practice should be stopped to facilitate opening of more employment avenues to tackle the problem of unemployment which is cutting at the root of our society today. Mere pious wishes will not help solve the employment problem. Therefore, the Railways have a great duty to perform in the face of the ever-increasing rate of unemployment in our country.

I would now refer to a region which has been continuously neglected so to say. Of course, I mean, the North-eastern region. After three-and-a-half decades of our Independence we are yet to see the completion of broad gauge railway line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati and still people here blame the people there. Even in those places in that region, in the interior even if they want to see a train moving, not to speak of availing the opportunity of train travel, they have to track down hundreds of miles. So, I would like to know from the Minister what his Ministry is going to do in the near future to have more stable and viable railway communication with the rest of India specially with that part of our country. For example, I remember that in the First Lok Sabha a representative from

Manipur demanded that a railway link be constructed from Silcher to Jiribam, which is a place on the border of Manipur. The demand was repeated and repeated, and now I was also apprised by our earlier Railway Minister that something is being done. I do not know whether the term 'being' means some sort of unpredictable continuity. It is a matter of only 5 to 10 kilometres of railway track to be laid. It is well-known that without railway communication the country's integration cannot be achieved however you talk loudly. For example, in Manipur and for that matter in the rest of the part of that region prices of commodities are the highest. I can safely say that prices are the highest in respect of everything.

It can be enquired into from those who go and work on the Project site and from those who go there for private business and all that. Unless railway communication is afforded to that part of the region, nothing can be achieved as easily and as swiftly as is presumed to be intended. When we say that the entire region has been treated as Cinderella, I would appeal to your sentiments—what is the harm if the people around here know about the needs of the people there?

15.12 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

When something happens there, you people over here get suddenly awakened only to go to sleep after a few days of awakening without attending to their needs and all that.

Another very sordid example is that trains running in that region are the worst equipped trains. No facilities are there. Even the First Class trains are not worth the name. This, of course, does not come to the notice of our Ministers or officials in the Railway Ministry. Of course, such things like the Informal Committees and all that are there but nothing is being done. From Bongaigaon and beyond the facilities afforded to the upper class passengers are not worth the name. As the saying goes the test of the pudding lies in the eating—I

wish the Minister should tour along with those people responsible for looking after that area. It will then be evident how the Railways are actually managed and are being run in that area. I appeal that something tangible should be done to meet the demands of the people of that region.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) :** जनाब चेयरमैन साहिब, मैं आपका बहुत मश्कूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे की इम्पोर्टेन्स आज के जमाने में बहुत ज्यादा है। इसको हम सिर्फ अगर यह समझें कि यह कोई हमारा कर्मशियल इरादा है तो वह बात नहीं है। इसकी सोशल, पोलिटिकल और इको-नामिक इम्पोर्टेन्स बहुत ज्यादा है देश की डिफेंस, इंटरेंटी और इकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में इसके इन्डायरेक्ट रिटर्न्स को देखकर ही इसकी इम्पोर्टेन्स डिटरमिन करनी चाहिये और उसी के मुताबिक फंड्स अलाट करने चाहिये। हमारा आउटलुक अभी अंग्रेजों के समय का ही बना हुआ है जिसमें ड्रास्टिक चेंजेज की जरूरत है। और उसी लिहाज से रेलवे को बढ़ावा देना चाहिये और इसकी देखभाल भी करनी चाहिये।

सदर मोहतरमा, रेलवे को मैं मुवारकबाद देता हूँ क्योंकि कलकत्ता में ट्यूब रेलवे का काम अच्छी तरह से हो रहा है और तेजी से उस काम को कर रहे हैं। मेन्टेनेंस का जहां तक ताल्लुक है ट्रेनों की तादाद बढ़ गई है, ट्रैक मेन्टेनेंस भी इम्प्रूव हुआ है...गाड़ियों के रोलिंग स्टाक में भी इम्प्रूवमैट हुआ है मगर ब्रांच लाइनें अभी तक इन्मोड़ हैं। उनकी मेन्टेनेंस करनी चाहिये। कुछ असें तक रेलवे की पालिसी रही है कि मेन्टेनेंस कम कर दो, मुनाफा दिखाओ तो रेलवे की रिस्क पर वह मेन्टेनेंस हुई। क्योंकि मेन्टेनेंस कुछ कम हुई, इसलिए खराबियां ज्यादा हुईं, एक्सीडेंट्स हुए। जब से ट्रैक्स की इम्प्रूवमैट हुई है, तो गाड़ियां अच्छी चल रही हैं।

ए० सी० सी० टू टायर में अगर देखें तो पढ़ने वाली बत्तियां ही गायब हैं। नई कंस्ट्रक्शन में बत्ती लगाते ही नहीं। अगर इस समय बत्ती गायब है तो

लगानी ही बन्द कर दी, या उतार दी हैं। यह गलत बात है। आप किराया बढ़ाते जाते हैं और जो सुधाराएं थीं, उनको कम करते जाते हैं।

बलसं को जो कन्सैशन्ज थे और फैसेलिटीज थीं, उनको कम करना मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई ठीक बात है। अगर कहीं कमी है तो और किराया बढ़ा दें, लेकिन अगर चोरी को नहीं रोक सकें तो पढ़ने वाली लाइट ही बिल्कुल गुम कर दें, अगर इन-एफीशियेन्सी को छिपाने के लिए यह किया है तो यह बुरी बात है। सब कुछ करते हुए यह ठीक नहीं है कि इनको इस तरीके से बन्द कर दिया जाये।

कंस्ट्रक्शन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, ऊधमपुर लाइन को एक्सप्रीडाइट किया जाये, उसको लगाने में जल्दी करनी चाहिये। क्योंकि उसमें जितना इन्वेस्टमेंट होगा, जितनी जल्दी वह कम्प्लीट होगी उतनी जल्दी वह रि-पे हो जायेगा जिस तरह से पठान-कोट जम्मू लाइन का हुआ। इसी तरह से जम्मू के लोग मांग करते हैं कि जालन्धर से जम्मू और अम्बाला से दिल्ली डबल लाइनें जल्दी होनी चाहिये। सिंगिल लाइन की वजह से यहां बहुत कंजैशन रहता है। यह लाइन सारा बोझ बर्दाश्त करने के काबिल नहीं है। इसलिए इसको डबल कर दिया जाये। इसी तरह से शाली-मार एक्सप्रेस थू-आउट दी बीक चलनी चाहिये क्योंकि जो मुसाफिर बैण्डवेवी, श्रीनगर और पुंछ में जाते हैं, आर्मी के लोग खराब होते रहते हैं, उनको आने-जाने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है। पता नहीं कौन यहां पर रिपोर्ट करता है कि इस बक्त ट्रैफिक कम है? महज इसलिए कि वहां ब्लैक हो जाये, इसके अलावा वहां के यात्रियों का कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। यहां रेलवे के किसी आफिसर को पूछा जाये तो कोई इसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता है। कहा जाता है कि ट्रैफिक कम हो गया है, हालांकि विटर में ट्रैफिक ज्यादा होता है।

झेलम एक्सप्रेस जो चलती है, पठानकोट और जम्मू के बीच में एक स्टेशन हीरानगर है जो कि सड़क के किनारे है जहां से लोग चढ़ और उतर सकते हैं। मैंने पहले भी कहा कि इस स्टेशन पर

जाते और आते झेलम एक्सप्रेस रुकनी चाहिये लेकिन अभी तक वह आपने माना नहीं है।

इसी तरह से दयाल चक एक फ्लैग स्टेशन है। बहुत सी गाड़ियां अमृतसर से आती हैं लेकिन यहां पर खड़ी नहीं होती हैं जो कि खड़ी होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक ओवर-आल परफार्मेंस का ताल्लुक है, मैं मंत्री जी को मुद्रारक देना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने काम अच्छा किया है। मुझे यह 5 लाख की ग्रान्ट देखकर हैरानी हुई कि इतनी बड़ी आर्गनाइजेशन के लिए आप यहां 5 लाख की ग्रान्ट लेकर आये हैं। आपको मेन्टेनेंस के लिए ज्यादा पैसा चाहिये क्योंकि आप रेलों को एक्सप्रैंड कर रहे हैं, इस्प्रू-मैट्रिक्स की वजह से भी मैं समझता हूं कि सैट्रूल गवर्नरमेंट को ज्यादा फंड आपको मुहैया करने चाहिए और आपको ज्यादा देना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (विजनौर) :** माननीया पीठासीन अधिकारी जी, रेल सेवा प्रारम्भ हुए 130 वर्ष व्यतीत हो चुके हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** इतना लम्बा न बोलिये, ये सप्लीमेंट्री डिमान्ड्स हैं। इतिहास में मत जाइये।

**श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :** 16 अप्रैल, 1853 को पहली ट्रेन बम्बई से पूना 30 किलोमीटर चली थी, लेकिन इस समय इसका विस्तार 61,230 किलोमीटर हो गया है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि जितना विस्तार हुआ, उतने ही एक्सी-डेंट्स बढ़ते गए। विस्तार ज्यादा होने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह प्रभावी रूप से काम न करे। उसमें जिन सुधारों की जरूरत है, वे आप आज तक नहीं कर पाये हैं। रेल सेवा में आज तक जितने एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं, मेरे खुलासे में उससे पहले किसी शासन में नहीं हुए। अभी 3 जुलाई, 1981 को हावड़ा से पुरी जाने वाली रेल गाड़ी रेल पुल से गिरी थी। अधिकारियों का कहना था कि फिश्प्लेट खुली होने के कारण वह दुर्घटना हुई। लेकिन जब पुलिस की जांच हुई तो उस से

पता चला कि वहां लाइन उखड़ने का मतलब सड़े-गले स्लीपर थे। इस का मतलब है कि एक्सीडेन्ट्स के जितने कारण हैं वे या तो वहां पर बैठे हुए पुराने अधिकारी हैं या सड़े-गले सलीपर और खराब रेल लाइनें हैं।

माननीया, अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा अपने जिले के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों आप को याद होगा—एक बहुत भयानक एक्सी-डेन्ट हुआ था। हावड़ा से जम्मू-तबी जाती हुई रेलगाड़ी का एक्सीडेन्ट हुआ था। उस गाड़ी में जितने आदमी डिब्बों में नहीं थे उनसे कहीं ज्यादा उस गाड़ी की छत पर थे। उनके छत पर बैठने का कारण यह था कि खिड़कियां न खोलने के कारण वे डिब्बों में न चढ़ सके और बाध्य हो कर उन को छतों पर बैठकर सफर करना पड़ा। उनमें ज्यादातर लोग हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मजदूर थे जो वहां रोजी-रोटी के लिए जा रहे थे। रेलवे की तरफ से कहा गया था कि केवल 20-22 आदमी मरे हैं, जबकि मेरा अनुमान है—सैकड़ों आदमी उस दुर्घटना में मरे, जितने आदमी छत पर बैठे हुए थे उनमें से पता नहीं कितने बचे होंगे। मैं खुद वहां गया था और मैंने वहां के हालात देखे थे। रेल विभाग का उन लोगों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को बैठने के लिए पूरी व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि लोग छत पर सफर न करें।

रेल विभाग के इन्जीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से जितने कर्मचारी कच्चे रखे जाते हैं उन से 20-20 रुपये महीने के हिसाब से लिया जाता है। मेरे पास इसका रिकार्ड है। पिछले सितम्बर में उनमें से दो कर्मचारी पक्के हो गये तो उन दोनों का वहां से तबादला कर दिया गया। एक को विजनौर स्टेशन पर भेज दिया गया, जिस का नाम शेरॉसह था और दूसरे को बुलन्दशहर भेज दिया गया। आठ दिनों के अन्दर ही ऐसी कौन सी बात हो गई थी जो उनका तबादला कर दिया गया।

सभापति महोदय : आप अपने सुझाव दीजिये। यह हाउस तबादलों पर विचार नहीं करता है।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : मैंने कई पत्र लिखे लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती।

अब मैं थोड़ा सफाई कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है, जिस को बढ़ाया जाय। सुबह जब ट्रेन चली जाती है और उनकी प्लेट फार्म की सफाई करनी पड़ती है तब उनकी दशा को देखिये। उनका कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। उनके पास कोई सामान नहीं है। वहां पर पानी की कमी नहीं है। पानी की लाइनें हैं और पानी के फब्बारों की कोई कमी नहीं है। पानी को फैंकर मल की सफाई कर सकते हैं। उनकी जो दयनीय हालत है, उसमें आप सफाई में कुछ सुधार लाकर कमी ला सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि स्टेशनों पर सफाई कर्मचारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाएं जाएं और सफाई के ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन जुटाकर उनकी दयनीय स्थिति को सुधार सकते हैं। इससे वे गंदगी में फंसने से बच सकते हैं।

अब मैं अपने जिले की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा जनपद विजनौर है लेकिन जितनी ट्रेनें हैं, वे वहां से नहीं गुजरती। पंजाब से लेकर हावड़ा तक जो गाड़ी जाती है, वह उस रास्ते से निकल जाती है, जहां पर छोटे-छोटे शहर हैं लेकिन हमारे जिले विजनौर का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि वह शहर उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ से भी डाइरेक्टी नहीं जुड़ा हुआ है। इस के लिए मैंने पहले भी मंत्री जी को लिख कर दिया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि नजीबाबाद से होती हुई देहरादून से जो जनता एक्सप्रेस चलती है, उसको विजनौर से गजरीला होते हुए मुरादाबाद तक निकाल दिया जाए और फिर वह लखनऊ जाए या फिर एक दूसरी ट्रेन विजनौर से लखनऊ तक के लिए चलाई जाए। अगर आप इतना नहीं कर सकते, उस ट्रेन को भी नहीं बदल सकते और दूसरी नई ट्रेन भी नहीं चला सकते, तो कम से कम इतना तो कर दीजिये कि दो डिब्बे विजनौर से नजीबाबाद तक चला दीजिये, जो लखनऊ मेल में लग जाएं और

देहरादून से जो हावड़ा तक 10 डाउन चलती है, उसमें लगा दीजिए। उनमें से एक सैकेन्ड क्लास का डिब्बा हो और एक स्लीपर हो। इतना तो आप कर ही सकते हैं। यह मैं अपने जनपथ विजनौर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ एक्सीडेंट्स गांवों के पास हो जाते हैं। वे इसलिए होते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों के क्रोसिंग के ऊपर ज्यादा भीड़ इकट्ठी हो जाती है और आपस में झगड़े हो जाते हैं और फाटक को बन्द करना वहाँ के कर्मचारी भूल जाते हैं। कई स्टेशनों पर बहुत ज्यादा भीड़ इकट्ठी होती है, पब्लिक इकट्ठा हो जाती है और ट्रैफिक इकट्ठा हो जाता है और वहाँ पर जो फाटक होते हैं, उनको बन्द न करने से एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि नजीवाबाद, विजनौर और नगीना के पास रेलवे फाटकों के पास सड़कों के ऊपर ओवर ब्रिज बनने चाहिए, जिनसे लोगों को आने-जाने में कठिनाई न हो। मैं और ज्यादा न कहकर कुछ सुझाव ही देना चाहता हूँ।

**सभापति महोदय :** यह सप्लीमेंटरी बजट है। इसलिए आप सुझाव ही दीजिए।

**श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :** मेरा पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि जो पुराने अधिकारी हैं, जो दस-दस और पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह साल से एक स्टेशन पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनका तुरन्त तबादला होना चाहिए क्योंकि उनके वहाँ इतने दिनों तक रहने से वेस्टेड इन्ट्रैस्ट पैदा हो जाते हैं और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है। मैंने अभी एक लड़के के बारे में बताया है। एक महीने की स्वयं की भागदौड़ के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हो सका। इसलिए पुराने अधिकारियों को हटाया जाए। कुछ स्टेशनों पर साल में रेहड़ी के लिए ठेका दिया जाता है पान, बीड़ी और सिगरेट आदि बेचने के लिए। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शेड्यूल कास्ट का सिर्फ एक ही लड़का था दिल्ली के अन्दर, जिसको यह रेहड़ी मिली हुई थी। उस का नाम रामसिंह है। वह बाल्मीकि था लेकिन उसका ठेका खत्म कर दिया गया।

**सभापति महोदय :** इस तरह से नाम नहीं लेते हैं।

**श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :** मैं रेहड़ी वाले राम सिंह का ही नाम ले रहा हूँ। वह बाल्मीकि है और उस को रेड़ी का ठेका खत्म कर दिया गया और दो बारा रेहड़ी का लाइसेंस नहीं मिला।

मैं इतना कह कर खत्म करता हूँ कि पुराने अधिकारियों को तुरन्त हटाया जाए और दूसरी जगह भेजा जाए और सफाई कर्मचारियों की दयनीय स्थिति में सुधार किया जाए।

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) :** The record of the railways during this year has been more or less satisfactory. Definite steps have been taken to man the unmanned level-crossings to reduce accidents.

In the Sixth Plan, priority should be given to urgent items of work. Under-developed areas with high potential must receive special attention of the Government.

I would like to place my views before the House in the background of the development of railways in my State, Orissa. Unfortunately, Orissa did not have its due share in the growth of railways either in pre-independence or in post-independence era. It had only 1,300 KM of rail until 1951. This railway line was to connect Calcutta and Madras but not with a view to bring about the development of Orissa. It only passed through Orissa at the rim and it did not touch the interior places of the State.

Even afterwards, in the later years, when 600 kms of rail were constructed, they were all project-oriented lines : no new construction was there to fill up the missing links or to develop the undeveloped areas or the areas which are potentially rich in natural resources.

I want to say something about the important missing link between Salcher and Sambalpur. It is a pity that to travel from the State Capital of Bhubaneswar by rail to the

Division headquarters of Sambalpur in Western Orissa, one has to pass through two States, namely, West Bengal and Bihar. The Pande Committee on National Transport Policy had given the highest priority to this rail link. The survey was taken up and thereafter a re-survey was made to bypass the coal-belt at Talcher. This missing railway link is important from the national point of view because Talcher is growing rapidly into a premier industrial centre ; it has vast coalfields, the Fertiliser Corporation, NALCO's captive power plant and the aluminium smelter and Heavy Water Plant of Atomic Energy. With all these, it has naturally got importance. Moreover, the State Government has also undertaken to invest around Rs. 10 crores by way of land acquisition, earth work and free wooden sleepers. There is absolutely no reason why sanction of this project should be held up any longer. From the national point of view, this railway link would provide a shorter route from northern and western India to the Paradeep Port and is adjacent on the overcrowded Bombay-Howrah route.

Another important point is this. Since the British period, there has been only one Railway Division, at Khurda Road. As the railway network in the State and the railway operations have vastly expanded, there has been a persistent demand for the creation of a new Railway Division, for carving out a new Division from Bilashpur and Chakradharpur Divisions which have become unmanageable because of spread and traffic congestions ; this Railway Division may be situated in Western Orissa, in Sambalpur or Jharsuguda.

Another thing I want to mention is about the Koraput-Rayagada railway line. I am glad that the work has started in full swing. This is a time-bound project and is linked up with the commissioning and production schedule of the National Aluminium Company. Any under-funding for this project would lead to delay in commissioning of the Aluminium complex and cause colossal national loss. So, I would request that sufficient funds be provided every year for completion of this project by 1985.

About the overbridge at Cuttack, we are

glad that the work on this long-standing demand is going on. The rest of the share to be paid by the Railways may be released soon so that the work can be completed before the targeted time.

The Railways are the key infrastructure on which the development of the country is based. Completion of new lines, taking up vital missing links like Talcher-Sambalpur link, repair and replacement of rolling stock are vital requisites. Now that the Seventh Plan of the country is on the anvil, the Railway Ministry should project its justified demand before the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry so that reasonable and sufficient allocation is made for this vital sector.

However, I must add here that the Talcher-Sambalpur link should be placed before the Planning Commission as a priority sector so that the work will be taken up during the current year.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Railway Ministry.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) :** Madam, Chairman, since my time is limited and since we have already discussed many a time here about the general policies of the Railways and all that, I am not going to repeat all these things.

I shall try to confine myself to some of the Demands, particularly, to the demands relating to my State. First of all, I come to the Metro Railways in Calcutta. You know, Madam, Calcutta South is my constituency. Now, I would like to ask the Railway Minister as to when he is going to complete this underground railway in Calcutta. The whole city has been lying on the operating table for more than eleven years. Can you show me any example anywhere in a civilised world—not about the uncivilised about which you must be knowing but I do not know—where thousands of people are put to such a trouble ? The main thoroughfare of the city—the whole has been dug up—is involved and the work is going on for the last ten years at snail's speed. It sometimes gains a momentum and, some-

times, in other place, the works are getting stopped. I understand from the announcement of the Railway Minister, that they are going to operate only in a particular area, that is, from Maidan Station to Ravindra Sadan. It wont be more than one kilometre. That is how they are going to have the opening ceremony. I would like to ask the Railway Minister as to what about the other sectors ? Why is it that you cannot keep up to your schedule ? The sufferings of the people of the city of Calcutta can be beyond description. I would request the hon. Minister to go again and see for himself as to how the congested city like Calcutta is suffering because of this delay in the execution of this scheme. I would request the Government not to resort to all this cheap publicity stunt of running a metro railway only for one kilometre just to show to the people that you have started it, it is not going to solve the problem of our people. Rather it is going to complicate the situation and that will also add to the already unbearable burden of the people of Calcutta. I request the hon. Minister, while answering, that he may frankly say as to when he is going to complete it. My second question is : In the original plan of the Metro Railways, it was to run upto New Gauria which is overground which line is not costly and why you are not taking up the overground—not the underground—which can be easily done and which will not involve a large amount of money. As far as my information goes, this work was to be undertaken from Tollygunge to Gauria in the first stage and this stretch of land may go overground. I would request you to examine this proposal which has the support of West Bengal Government also.

Now, I come to another aspect, the circular railway. Is it not a strange Government ? I was fortunate enough to travel with the Railway Minister in Calcutta. He said—the circular railway will be completed within six months : since Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the leader, and we are the followers, so we can do it and we will require only six months. He said that and made a promise. But since then, how many months have elapsed ? Nothing has been done so far. It was only publicity and only promises. But in Calcutta, this

can be done ; this is not at all difficult, because already the railway track is there, and it only requires imagination and dedication to achieve this. Circular railway is the demand of the Calcutta people, particularly the people of West Bengal. You must let us know the position. Your Minister had given the assurance and it had come in the newspapers also, that this would be done with the green signal of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has okayed it, and now they say that the Finance Ministry is putting the hurdles. We are not interested in your family quarrels, you decide that in your own. We only want that the promise given by the Railway Minister, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri should be kept and you should start the work at least to convince the people of Calcutta that you want to do something.

Then, I come to the plight of suburban passengers, daily commuters at the Sealdah station. I would like you, Mr. Chairman, to go there and see the plight of the people, travelling by trains. Why is it that you cannot increase the number of trains ? You can do it. Then, it is not impossible to construct new platforms so that you can increase the number of trains and reduce the troubles of the working people, who have to come to Calcutta daily and go back.

I would also like to make another point. At present, between Calcutta and Delhi, Rajdhani runs four times a week. Between Bombay and Delhi, I think, it runs five or six times a week. I would request the Minister to run the Rajdhani train between Calcutta and Delhi at least six times a week, so that you can cope up with the passenger traffic from Howrah to Delhi. Already, you know that there is a lot of passenger traffic on this line.

The Prime Minister herself had given an assurance and laid the foundation stone of the Howrah-Amra line. What are you going to do about that ? It was not your promise, Mr. Jaffer Sharief, or the promise of Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, but it was the promise of the Prime Minister given in her election campaign. How far have you progressed in that direction ? When are you going to do about it ? You must say

that in this House, so that our people know, how far you have progressed with regard to this line.

Lastly, there was a bund in Tripura recently. They want railway lines in Tripura. The whole region is badly neglected. I have visited Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura etc. and one of their demands is to extend the railway lines for communication. I would like to know, what you are going to do about these railway lines.

I am sorry, that I do not have enough time and could not, therefore, discuss other problems concerning railways, but I am sure, the hon. Minister will come forward with his answers to the questions raised by me.

**श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) :** सभापति जी, आज मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ मध्य प्रदेश की समस्यायें आपके सामने रखे रखे हैं। पहली बात यह है कि बहुत असे से मार्ग की जा रही हैं आदिवासी जिला बस्ती को इधर से जोड़ने की लगभग 10 वर्ष से योजना बन चुकी है, जांच हो चुकी है, प्रोजेक्ट बन चुका है, लेकिन उसको अभी तक राजेश्वरा से बैलाडीला को जोड़ने का काम क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है, समझ में नहीं आता। इसके न होने से उस क्षेत्र का पूरा विकास रुका हुआ है जबकि वहाँ खनिज सम्पदा अपार है जिसका सही ढंग से उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा रेल मंत्री जी अगले वर्ष के बजट में किसी न किसी रूप से, टोनिक रूप में ही सही, इसका काम अवश्य शुरू कर दें, कुछ ऐसा हो जिससे लगे कि 2, 3, 5 वर्ष में यह काम समाप्त हो जायगा।

एक दूसरी गाड़ी यहाँ से चलती है छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस के नाम से जो विलासपुर से दिल्ली आती है। नाम इसका एक्सप्रेस है लेकिन उसकी चाल पैसेंजर से भी बहुत धीमी है और नागपुर से इटारसी तक हर जगह रुकती है। दिल्ली से विलासपुर तक का रास्ता पैसेंजर से भी 22 घण्टे में पूरा हो सकता है, लेकिन इस गाड़ी से 30 घण्टे लगते हैं। दूसरे यह कि इसका नाम एक्सप्रेस है लेकिन इसमें गुसलखाने में दरवाजे नहीं रहते, रोशनी की

व्यवस्था नहीं है और फर्स्ट क्लास में कहीं दरवाजा है तो कहीं नहीं, बिजली पंखे की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, और जहाँ तक यात्रियों का सम्बन्ध है इतने अधिक यात्री चलते हैं निःसन्देह एक दूसरी तेज रफ्तार गाड़ी की आवश्यकता है। छत्तीसगढ़ गाड़ी में न भोजन की व्यवस्था है न अन्य कोई व्यवस्था है। इस ट्रेन की स्थिति में सुधार का बचन तो दिया गया लिखित रूप से भी और कहा भी गया, लेकिन लगता है अधिकारीगण इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते। कोई भी अधिकारी इसमें सफर करे तो पता लगेगा कि कैसी गाड़ी चल रही है।

इसी तरह से दुर्ग जिले में भिलाई में बहुत बड़ा इस्पात कारखाना है देश का जहाँ एक रूफ के अन्दर काम करने वालों की तादाद काफी है। 65 हजार स्थायी और 10 हजार अस्थायी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं तो वहाँ भी आज मांग हो रही है कि एक रेलगाड़ी सीधे त्रिवेन्द्रम तक चले। अभी क्या होता है कि नागपुर में लोगों को गाड़ी बदलनी होती है। इसलिए एक सीधी गाड़ी दुर्ग से या विलासपुर से त्रिवेन्द्रम तक के लिए चले क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे काम करने वाले ही नहीं, बल्कि स्थानीय लोग भी दक्षिण के धार्मिक स्थानों को देखने जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं रेल मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि आप विलासपुर से त्रिवेन्द्रम तक एक सीधी गाड़ी चलायें।

आपने समय दिया बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) :** One of the most popular railway projects which have been neglected for years and years is the Konkan Railway, which is supposed to connect the poor people's areas on the western coast of Maharashtra with Bombay city; and the progress has been extremely slow.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** And Mangalore also.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** All the way to Karnataka. The progress of this railway is very slow. Not enough money is being spent. It is a matter of great shame

that the poor people of this region have been deprived of a railway line. The Minister should say something about the Konkan Railway, and the progress being made in that direction.

My friend Mr. Chakraborty mentioned about suburban railway traffic. Suburban railway traffic for India is of much greater importance than suburban railway traffic anywhere in the world, because in developed countries, the rich people live in the suburbs and the poor people or poorer ones live in cities. The rich in those countries do not have to travel much to the places of their work ; and the rich people can afford a motor car, etc. They make arrangements and there is no such difficulty for them. But in a city like Bombay, it is just the opposite. The places of work are in the south of Bombay, and the rich people live in Malabar Hill. I also live there, not because I am rich, but because my in-laws live there ; and I live with them.

The poor people working in Bombay live far away in Karjat, Thane, or Kalyan ; and from these far away places, they have to come to work in the city. So, the transportation system is a very important thing for the poor people. Unlike in Western countries, we have turned the whole thing upside down here. Poor people live in far-away places in our country. They have to spend money to come to work. The rich people live in the city, i.e. those who can afford to spend on transportation live inside the city. That is the topsy-turvy city planning that we have. This makes it all the more necessary for them to have a railway system which provides for suburban traffic.

I have made numerous proposals. It is not as if I only criticize. I must say to the credit of Mr Ghani Khan Chaudhury and his associates that some of these proposals have been accepted ; e.g. the East-West corridor connecting Bombay. Bombay is an island north-south ; but there has been never any railway line east or west. For that, a foundation stone has been laid. In respect of the bridges that have to be built to connect Bombay island with the mainland of Maharashtra, no progress is there. Money has not been allotted. Only foundation

stone has been put ; but no work has taken place. There does not seem to be any prospect of work beginning early. I would like him to give an assurance on this.

There is another proposal of mine which the Minister has very kindly accepted, which will make it very easy for me to get re-elected, much to their dismay. It is the Vikhroli terminal in my constituency. It has now been decided that all trains coming from outside will stop outside [Bombay, in Vikhroli. That terminal has to be built. For this, he must tell us exactly what this concrete proposals are, and how soon he hopes to build and complete it.

I would like to know from him whether there is a proposal to bring a railway line from Santa Cruz to the Airport and from Airport to Sahar and from Sahar over the Eastern Express Way into the north-eastern suburb. From newspapers I have read that there is such a proposal. I would like the Minister to make some commitment on the Floor of the House.

The last point which I consider most important is this. On railway lines, there are poor people living. I support the Minister if he want to demolish slums which are on the railway track or just on the edge of the railway track. These are hazards and we, as Members of Parliament, are prepared to help the railway administration to remove such slums and we had in the past done so. But where the railway line is not immediately required and is not likely to be required for next 15-20 years, the railway administration should take humane attitude and allow the poor people there to have simple amenities like water, not air-conditioners, lavatory and things like that. I find that the railway people every time obstruct them to have such amenities ; they do not allow the poor people to have these simple amenities. I would like the Minister to state categorically that on a railway line which is not immediately required, which is not an hazard for them, on that line, for all those slums which are there, say, from 1976 or whatever the cut off date they want, they will have no objection if the Municipal Corporation of that area or the State Government provide these amenities.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) :** आदरणीया सभापति जी, रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा लाये गये 5 लाख रुपए के विनियोग विवेयक का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं। अब गाड़ियां समय से चलने लगी हैं लेकिन आज भी यात्री गाड़ियों की छत पर बैठकर यात्रा करते हैं। उनकी तरफ रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान नहीं है। अभी हमारे चक्रवर्ती साहब ने एक आपत्ति उठाई थी कि इनके इलाके में एक किलोमीटर रेल लाइन बन रही है। उनको तो प्रसन्न होना चाहिए कि कम से कम एक किलो-मीटर तो बन रही है, हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में तो एक फलांग भी बनने की बात नहीं है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना परमावश्यक समझता हूं—आजादी की लड़ाई में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश ने जो योगदान दिया वह इतिहास में स्वर्णक्षिरों में लिखा हुआ है। बलिया का इतिहास तो आप जानती ही हैं...

**सभापति महोदयः सुझाव दीजिए।**

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** महोदया, यह बड़ा गंभीर मसला है। हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश ने रेल मंत्रालय के सामने एक ही मांग रखी है कि हमें एक कोच फैक्टरी गोरखपुर में दीजिए। रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा पत्र भेजा जाता है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन में विचार हो रहा है। आज देश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की जो स्थिति है—वह आप अच्छी तरह से समझती हैं। हम लोग कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना नहीं चाहते—पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश जो कांति का द्योतक रहा है, वहां फिर से कोई ऐसी बात पैदा हो। मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक आग्रह करूंगा कि आप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की पांच करोड़ जनता की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए तथा कोच फैक्टरी गोरखपुर में स्थापित करने का आश्वासन दीजिये।

हमारे वहां जो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे है—उसके साथ आजादी के बाद से आज तक रेल विभाग द्वारा सौतेला व्यवहार किया गया है। आप वहां

आकॉलोजिकल विभाग के अधिकारियों को भेज दीजिए तो आपको पता लगेगा कि सारा कोच और सारा इनिजन दिल्ली चला आया है या इलाहाबाद चला गया है।

सड़े गले और पुराने इंजन वहां पर होते हैं। अगर दरबाजे पर हाथ लगा दीजिए तो पता नला कि दरबाजा जमीन पर गिर गया। इस तरह की स्थिति पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि एन०ई० रेलवे के अच्छे कोच मिलने चाहिए जैसे कि अन्य रेलवे को दिए जाते हैं।

16 hrs.

आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि रेलवे के जो सर्विस कमीशन हैं, उनमें अस्थायी रूप से लोग काम देख रहे हैं। अभी तक रेल मंत्रालय ने रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन में अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति नहीं की। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि समय रहते हुए सोच लीजिए और इसमें देरी मत कीजिए और जल्दी से जल्दी सर्विस कमीशन के चेयरमैनों की नियुक्तियां कीजिए और उनमें समाज सेवक और समाज सुद्धारकों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि आप अधिकारियों को उनमें बैठा कर उनकी मौनोपली कर दें।

आप यह भी जानते हैं कि बार-बार यह घोषणा की गई कि बेरोजगार नौजवानों को रोजी दी जाएगी। मैं मंत्री जी से जानमा चाहता हूं कि ए०ए८० व्हीलर ऐसा कौन सा जन्तु है, जो कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने से, अंग्रेजों के शासन काल से अभी तक चला आ रहा है। हम स्वतन्त्र हो गये लेकिन फिर भी 365 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ए०ए८० व्हीलर ही अभी तक है। उस को हटाने के लिए कई मंत्रियों ने घोषणा की मगर अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मेरी रेल मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि उन्हें तत्काल हटाया जाए और 365 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बेरोजगार नौजवानों को लगाकर 365 परिवारों को आप दोजी दीजिए।

एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूं कि खलीलाबाद से बलरामपुर तक रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे बहुत पहले हुआ था। हमारे चक्रवर्ती साहब के यहां तो एक किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन बन गयी है लेकिन हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी खलीलाबाद से बलरामपुर तक रेलवे लाइन का बनना परम आवश्यक है। इसको आप डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से कन्फर्म कर लीजिए। इसके अलावा गोड़ा से गोरखपुर की लाइन को ब्रोड गेज किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वह लाइन नेपाल के बोर्डर के पास है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आज राष्ट्रीय एकता और सुरक्षा को जो खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, उसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि इस मीटरगेज लाइन को ब्रोडगेज में बदला जाए।

(श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन पीठासीन हुए... 16.02) राष्ट्रीय हित में यह परम आवश्यक है।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह घोषणा हुई थी कि जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस हफ्ता में तीन दिन गोरखपुर से होकर दिल्ली आएगी। अखबारों में यह निकलता रहा है कि यह पहली नवम्बर से वाया गोरखपुर चलेगी। फिर यह निकला कि यह पहली दिसम्बर से चलेगी लेकिन अभी तक वह हफ्ते में तीन दिन वाया गोरखपुर नहीं चली है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि रेल मंत्री जी इस तरफ ध्यान दें ताकि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की गरीब जनता को कुछ राहत मिले।

गोरखपुर से अमृतसर के लिए एक नई ट्रेन चलाने की मांग हम बहुत दिनों से कर रहे हैं। हमारे एन०ई० रेलवे के महा-प्रबन्धक ने अखबारों में बयान भी दिया था कि अमृतसर के लिए यह ट्रेन जल्दी चलने वाली है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता बहुत गरीब है लेकिन गोरखपुर से अमृतसर तक रेल चलाने के लिए रेलवे अधिकारियों के पास न टाइम है और न फुरसत है। खलीलाबाद में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए हैडक्वार्टर बनाने की मांग बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। रोज बहुत से कर्मचारी खलीलाबाद से गोरखपुर जाते हैं लेकिन

आज भी रेल मंत्री जी और उनके अधिकारी इस मामले में हाथ पर हाथ रखे हुए बैठे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए खलीलाबाद में हैडक्वार्टर बनाया जाए।

मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने गोरखपुर से बम्बई के लिए एक नई ट्रेन चलाने की मांग हम लोगों की मान ली थी लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड ने यह कह दिया कि बम्बई में गोरखपुर की ट्रेन के लिए कोई साइडिंग नहीं है। यह बड़ा चिन्ता का विषय है।

सभापति जी हम लोग लगे रहे और जो बम्बई से लखनऊ गाड़ी आती थी, उसको गोरखपुर तक बढ़ा दिया गया। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी का इस विषय में ध्यान दिलाना परमावश्यक है कि बम्बई-लखनऊ मेल में 13 कोचिंज आती थी, वे 13 की 13 कोचिंज ही गोरखपुर तक जाती हैं। इससे गोरखपुर वालों को क्या फायदा हुआ? केवल हम लोगों के आंसू पोंछ दिए गये। गोरखपुर से बम्बई के लिए एक नई ट्रेन दी जाए। अगर यह ट्रेन देना संभव न हो तो इस गाड़ी में 13 कोचिंज से बढ़ा कर 22 कोचिंज की जाएं ताकि हमारी गोरखपुर की गरीब और भूखी जनता को बम्बई तक जाकर रोजगार उपलब्ध हो सके। यह परमावश्यक है और यह बड़ा गंभीर मसला है।

रेल में रेल-कर्मचारियों को तो आप बोनस देते हैं लेकिन आर०पी०एफ० परसारी रेलों की सुरक्षा को देखने का काम है, जिस पर सारी रेलों की जिम्मेदारी है उस आर०पी०एफ० के लोगों को आप बोनस नहीं देते। मैं समय रहते रेल मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस गंभीर मसले पर जल्दी से जल्दी विचार करें और जैसे और रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाता है, वैसे ही आर०पी०एफ० के लोगों को भी बोनस दिया जाना आवश्यक है और जनहित में है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे मेरे द्वारा उठाये गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :** सभापति जी, हम रेलों के कार्यकरण पर विचार कर रहे हैं। रेल मंत्रालय में, रेलवे बोर्ड और रेल मंत्री रेल सेवा में सुधार करना चाहते हैं, ऐसा सब तरफ प्रकट होता है। समाचारों में भी यह बात कभी-कभी देखने को मिलती है। लेकिन रेलों में सुधार करने की जो हम बात कर रहे हैं और जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, उसको प्राप्त करने में हम सफल नहीं हो रहे हैं। इसका क्या कारण है?

पिछले कई महीनों से इन्दौर और दिल्ली के बीच एक रेलगाड़ी चलाने की बात कही गई थी। रेल मंत्रालय और रेलवे बोर्ड का भी यह कहना है कि हमारे पास गाड़ी तैयार है, हम उसको चालू करने वाले हैं। यह एक सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन होगी और सुपरफास्ट तरीके से ही उसको चलाने की धोषणा भी की गई थी। हमारी लोक सभा की पेटीशन कमेटी में भी वहां के लोगों की दरखवास्त गई थी। और पेटीशन कमेटी ने अपनी ऐसी रिपोर्ट भी सबमिट कर दी है कि इन्दौर से दिल्ली के बीच रेलगाड़ी चले। रेल मंत्री ने धोषणा भी की कि उसको हम समय पर चालू कर देंगे लेकिन वह धोषणा अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। यह रेलगाड़ी बहुत समय से प्रतीक्षित है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आज मंत्री जी इसको चालू करने की आज यहां धोषणा करेंगे। इन्दौर से बोम्बे रेलगाड़ी चलाने के लिए भी याचिका में मांग की गई है। हम देखना चाहते हैं कि आप लोक सभा द्वारा बनाई गयी याचिका समिति की सिफारिशों को कितना महत्व देते हैं। हमारी 'पालियामेंट' की समितियों की सिफारिशों को महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए।

रेलों में सफर करना आम आदमी के लिए बड़ा मुश्किल है। आप याचियों की कठिनाइयों को आप समझें और उन्हें दूर करें। आपके बहुत कहने पर भी ये दूर नहीं हो पा रही हैं। कैसे दूर हों, आपकी जो पांच क्षेत्रीय रेलवे हैं, उनके महाप्रबन्धकों की नियुक्ति तक आपने बहुत दिनों तक नहीं की। अगर अब की है तो बहुत विलम्ब के बाद की है। महाप्रबन्धकों जैसे महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर नियुक्ति में इतना विलम्ब होता है। तो रेल सेवाओं में कैसे

सुधार हो। इन नियुक्तियों में इतना विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए था। इनके बारे में शीघ्र निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए था।

रेलों में प्रकाश की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है। न रेल स्टेशनों पर अच्छी है और न रेल गाड़ियों में अच्छी है।

सारे के सारे स्टेशन कभी-कभी अन्धकार में ढूब जाते हैं। इसलिए सामान्य स्टेशनों पर लाइट की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर इमरजेंसी लाइट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। रेलों में पानी की व्यवस्था पर भी ठीक से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। रेलों के डब्बों में कोचेज में पानी और स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सफाई की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। रेल के डिब्बों में, शौचालयों में पानी टपकता रहता है इससे कभी-कभी लोगों को ज़रूरत के काम निपटाने के लिए भी पानी नहीं मिलता। इसकी ओर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। (व्यवधान)

इन्दौर और उज्जैन मध्यप्रदेश के दो बड़े शहर हैं। इनके बीच की 80 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करने में कभी-कभी रेलगाड़ी से 3 घण्टे लग जाते हैं। जब तेज गति की रेल सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए मांग करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि वसें बहुत चलती हैं, उनका उपयोग कीजिए। बसों की बात बस वाले देखेंगे, रेल की बात आपको देखनी चाहिए कि उचित समय में पहुंचाए। लोगों को सुविधाजनक यातायात उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए। उज्जैन-गुना गाड़ी के रेक्स उज्जैन में 21 घण्टे तक पड़े रहते हैं। इनका उपयोग किया जा सकता है। 111-112 बड़ीदा रतलाम गाड़ी के रेक्स भी रतलाम स्टेशन पर पड़े रहते हैं, इस गाड़ी को एक्सटेंड करके नागदा होते हुए उज्जैन लाया जा सकता है। काफी समय से इसके लिए लोगों की मांग है। इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। नागदा जंक्शन स्टेशन है और वहां डीलक्स जनता, फटियर की सारी सवारियों को उज्जैन के लिए कनेक्टिंग ट्रेन उपलब्ध है। उज्जैन पहुंचने का कोई

सुविधाजनक साधन नहीं है। इसलिए इस गाड़ी को एक्सटेंड किया जाना चाहिए। एक गाड़ी है जिसका नाम है "सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस", सबको सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने वाली है। हम लोग रेलवे मंत्री से मिले। मंत्री जी ने अधिकारियों से कहा। मंत्री जी के कहने के बावजूद इसका नामदा में स्टापेज नहीं दिया गया है। कहा जाता है कि यह सुपर फास्ट गाड़ी है जगह-जगह नहीं रुक सकती। अहमदाबाद से चलकर 46 किलोमीटर पर नांडियाद रुक सकती है, 65 किलोमीटर के बाद आणंद रुक सकती है, 100 किलोमीटर के बाद बड़ौदा रुक सकती है तो नामदा क्यों नहीं रुक सकती। रात में दस बजे का समय होता है, लोगों को इससे बहुत सुविधा हो सकती है। आप दो मिनट का स्टाप दे दीजिए। नामदा से कोटा के बीच में 225 किलोमीटर का रन है, उसके समय की पूर्ति की जा सकती है। इसके न होने से उज्जैन और देवास के मुसाफिरों को रत्नाम जाना पड़ता है। इसके लिए रेलवे मंत्री जी से विशेष निवेदन है, वे हमारी मांग पर ध्यान दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैंने जिन मुद्दों की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाया है, नामदा में सर्वोदय एक्स-प्रेस का स्टापेज देने के बारे में और 111-112 गाड़ी को एक्सटेंड करने के बारे में तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे। मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) :** सभापति जी, मैं रेलवे की अनुपूरक मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ। रेलें ठीक चल रही हैं, मगर हमारे मिर्जापुर में स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। डीलक्स एक्सप्रेस, विक्रमशीला एक्सप्रेस और सोनभद्रा एक्सप्रेस हमारे मिर्जापुर से होकर जाती हैं। मिर्जापुर, कारपेट का एरिया है। कारपेट खरीदने के लिए विदेश से लोग आते हैं और खरीदकर दिल्ली या कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में चले जाते हैं। कई बार हमने मांग की कि गाड़ियां रोकी जाएं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। मिर्जापुर के दक्षिणी हिस्से में ओबरा, अनपरा, शक्ति नगर, बीजपुर व विन्ध्याचल, ये पांच थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं। इसके अलावा हिन्दुस्तान अल्यु-

मिनियम कारपोरेशन और कनैडिया कैमिकल्स के कारखाने भी हैं। इस सदन में कई बार हमने निवेदन किया कि इन गाड़ियों को मिर्जापुर में रोका जाए। परन्तु, इस ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। फस्ट और सैकण्ड ब्लास का रिजर्वेशन कोटा भी दिया जाए। पण्डित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जब रेल मंत्री थे, तब रेलवे बैगन और स्लीपर का कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय हुआ था। जमीन भी देखी गई थी लेकिन उसको पोस्टपोन कर दिया गया। उनके बाद श्री केदार पाण्डेय जी से भी निवेदन किया। फिर, सेठी साहब से इस बारे में निवेदन किया। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम इसको देखेंगे। हमने उनसे निवेदन किया कि इन कारखानों के लगने से मिर्जापुर शहर उखड़ने से बच जाएगा। मिर्जापुर की लम्बाई तकरीबन पौने तीन-सौ किलोमीटर है। इसके दक्षिणी हिस्से में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं। वहां विजली और पावर है। इसलिए, इन दोनों कारखानों को वहां लगाया जाए।

रेलवे में खान-पान की व्यवस्था ठीक चल रही है। मंत्री जी बहुत ही सज्जन व्यक्ति हैं और अच्छे कार्यकर्ता हैं, हम उनकी कद्र करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भले ही एक रूपया बढ़ा दिया जाए मगर खाने की क्वालिटी अच्छी होनी चाहिए जो स्वास्थ्य के अनुकूल हो। रीवां पहले विध्यप्रदेश की राजधानी थी। वहां बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक संस्थान व शिक्षण संस्थान भी हैं। रीवां, सतना से चालीस किलोमीटर दूर पड़ता है। इसलिए, रीवां को सतना सिंगरीली और मिर्जापुर से रेलवे लाइन द्वारा जोड़ा जाए। हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइन बन रही है। लेकिन वहां के लिए बहुत ही कम बजट रखा गया है, उसको भी बढ़ाया जाए। इलाहाबाद में रेल सेवा आयोग है। वहां की स्थिति से मंत्री जी स्वयं अवगत हैं। वहां पर समय से परीक्षा, साक्षात्कार और रिजल्ट का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी हमारी मांगों पर ध्यान देंगे।

**श्री जमीलुरहमान (किशनगंज) :** मौहतरम चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके जरिये सबाल पूछूँगा।

(1) क्या यह बात सच है कि 3,500 हरिजन सीट्स को आपके मंत्रालय ने डी रिजर्व किया है? यदि हाँ, तो आपने क्या स्टैम्प्स लिये हैं?

(2) क्या यह बात सही है, जब जवाब दें तो साफ बताएं, कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री मई महीने में सारे चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स को इंस्ट्रक्शन्स इशू किये हैं कि जो गड़बड़ियां बहाली में होती हैं उसके लिए एक कमेटी बने; बहाली की जिसमें एक मुसलमान, एक हरिजन और दूसरे लोग हों। इस दिशा में आपने अब तक क्या काम किया है?

(3) इलाहाबाद रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन में जो बच्चे इम्तिहान दे चुके थे उनकी लिस्ट इम्तिहान को पास करने के बाद तैयार हुई, क्या यह बात सही है कि उनका रिजल्ट नहीं निकाला गया? मेरी जानकारी है कि आप जानकर के उसको रोके हुए हैं और ऐसा करके आप हाउस का अपमान कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हाउस में यह बात कही गई कि 950 बच्चे पास हुए हैं और उस लिस्ट को पब्लिश करेंगे।

(4) आपके कैबिनेट मंत्री ने कहा कि एक पर्टिकुलर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए कि आपके फंड्स में रुपये की कमी नहीं है, इसी हाउस में आज से एक हफ्ता पहले कहा था मैट्रो रेलवे के बारे में जब श्री सुनील मैत्रा ने सवाल किया था। तब मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हमारे पास रुपए की कमी नहीं है और काफी ₹० हैं उस प्रोजेक्ट को देने के लिए। क्यों भाई सिर्फ एक मैट्रो रेलवे के बनने से और एक मालदा स्टेशन के बनने में सारे देश का कल्याण हो जायगा? क्या सारा ₹० उसी के लिए है? आखिर हम भी जनता के नुमाइन्दे हैं, हमारी भी कुछ मांगें हैं। उसी के बाजू में किशनगंज है जहां प्लेटफार्म नहीं, लाइट नहीं, पानी नहीं, 6, 7, 8 डिब्बे की गाड़ी गोहाटी-लखनऊ मेल गाड़ी चलती है जिसकी छत पर चढ़कर लोग सफर करते हैं। जो गवानी से कटिहार हायेस्ट रेवेन्यू अनिंग लाइन है लेकिन आपके कान पर जूँ नहीं रेंग रही है, श्री कुरैशी ने

इसी हाउस में आश्वासन दिया था कि कटिहार से बरौनी लाइन को ब्रौड गेज करेंगे लेकिन आज तक वह लाइन नहीं बन सकी। एक पर्टिकुलर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए तो आपके पास काफी पैसा है, मेरा चार्ज है कि क्यों आप दूसरे की पोस्ट पर एक पर्टिकुलर प्रोजेक्ट और स्टेशन को ही बनाते हैं, और हम लोगों की मांगों को इन्होंर कर रहे हैं?

इसलिए आप कैटेगोरिकल जवाब दें क्या आप जो 3,500 पोस्ट्स हरिजनों की डीरिजर्व हुई हैं उसको रेस्टोर करेंगे? साथ ही जो कमेटी बनाने की बात प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कही है गरीबों के लिए उन्होंने एक कमेटी बनाने के सिलसिले में मई में इंस्ट्रक्शन्स इशू किये हैं उसके मुताबिक क्या आपने उसमें एक मुसलमान और एक हरिजन...

.....(व्यवधान)...

रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन में आप एक हरिजन, एक मुसलमान और एक दूसरे लोगों को रखें। हर जगह गैर-इन्साफी हो रही है बहालियों में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उसको किया या नहीं?

श्री राम लाल राही: अगर मंत्री जी अपने बोटर से कमिटेड हैं तो एक बैगन और एक रैक देकर ही खुश रह सकते हैं।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान: मैं तो आपकी बकालत ही कर रहा हूँ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कमेटी बनाई है या नहीं? अगर नहीं बनाई है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने हाउस की अवहेलना की है और आप अपने आपको प्रिविलेज में लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन में आप कब तक हरिजन, मुसलमान और दूसरे लोगों को चेयरमैन बना रहे हैं?

**مئری جمیل رحلن (کشن گنج) میرم چیر میں صاحب  
میں آپ کے ذریعہ سوال پوچھوں گا۔**

(۱) کیا یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ ۳۵۰۰ ہر سوچن سیس کو آپ کے  
منزلا یہ نے ڈی ریزرو کیا ہے یہی ہان تو آپ نے کیا  
اسٹیشن ہے ہیں۔

(۲) کیا یہ بات صحیح ہے جب جواب دیں تو صاف  
بنا یہن کہ ہماری پر رہان منزی نے من مہینہ میں سارے  
چیف منزلا اور پلک انٹریکنگ کو انٹرکشن اسٹو کی ہیں  
جو کو ہر بیان بھالی میں ہوتی ہیں۔ اس کے یہ ایک کمی ہے  
بھالی کی جس میں ایک مسلمان ایک ہر بیان اور دوسرے لوگ  
ہوں اس رشتا میں آپ نے اب تک کیا کام کیا ہے۔

(۳) ادا بادل ریلوے سروس کیشن میں جو بچے امتحان دے  
چکے تھے ان کی لست امتحان کو پاس کرنے کے بعد تیار ہوئی  
کیا یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ ان کا ریزرو نہیں نکلا اگی۔ میری جان کاری  
ہے کہ آپ جان کر کے اس کو روکے ہوئے ہیں اور ایسا کر  
کے آپ جادوں کا اپمان کر رہے ہیں کیونکہ ہادس میں یہ بات  
کہیں کوئی کہے کرے ۹۵۔ ۹۶ پس ہوئے ہیں۔ اور اس لئے  
کو پیش کر کیا گے۔

(۴) آپ کے لکھیٹ منزی نے کہا ایک پر ٹیکوڑ پر جبکہ  
کے یہ کہ آپ کے فنڈس میں روپے کی کمی نہیں ہے اسی  
ہادس میں اچھے سے ایک ہفتہ پہلے اپنا تھامیڑو ریلوے کے  
بارے میں جب شری سنیل میرانے سوال کیا تھا تھے منزی  
جی نے کہا تھا کہ ہمارے پاس روپے کی کمی نہیں ہے اور  
کافی روپیہ ہے اس پر جبکہ کو دینے کیلئے کیوں بھائی  
صرف ایک میراڑو ریلوے کے بننے سے اور ایک مالدہ ریلوے  
اسٹیشن کے بننے سے سارے دیش کا کلیاں پوچھائے گا  
کیا سارا روپیہ اس کے یہے۔ آخر ہم بھی جتنا کے ہنگامے  
ہماری بھی کچھ مانگیں ہیں اسی کے بازو میں نہیں کچھ ہے  
جہاں پلٹ فارم نہیں لائے گا پانی نہیں۔ جو سات آنکھ  
ٹڑ بے کی گاڑی گوہا تی۔ لامنی میں کاڑی چلتی ہے تسلی چھپت  
پر چڑھدہ گر لوگ سفر کرتے ہیں۔

جو بھانی سے کیھا رہا ہے یہی اسٹریٹ ریوینو ارٹنگ لا یہن ہے  
میکن آپ کے کان پر جو نہیں رینگ رہی ہے۔ شری تریش  
نے اسی ہادس میں آشاؤں دیا تھا کہ کیھا رہے بروڈ  
لائیٹ کو برروٹ گنج کر سے لے گئیں آج تک وہ لا یہن نہیں بن  
سکی۔ ایک پر ٹیکوڑ پر جیکٹ اور اسٹیشن کے لیے تو آپ کے پاس  
کافی میسے ہے۔ میرا جا رج ہے کہ کیوں آپ دوسرے کی کامست  
پر ایک پر ٹیکوڑ پر جیکٹ اور اسٹیشن کو ہی بنانے میں انہ  
ہم لوگوں کی مانگوں کو انٹر کر رہے ہیں۔

اس لیے آپ کیوں گریکل جواب دیں۔ کیا آپ جو تین  
ہزار پانچ سو پر ٹیکوڑ بھنوں کی بھی ریزرو ہوتی ہیں اس کو رسٹو  
گریکلے گا ساتھ ہی جو کمیٹی بنانے کی بات پر رہان منزی کی  
نے کہی ہے۔ غربوں کیلئے اخنوں نے ایک کمیٹی بنانے کے سلسلے  
میں میں انٹر کشن اسٹو کے ہیں اس کے مطابق کیا آپ  
نے اس میں ایک مسلمان اور ایک ہر بیان ...

(انٹریشن) ..... ریلوے سروس کیشن میں آپ ایک  
ہر بیان ایک مسلمان اور ایک دوسرے لوگ کو رکھیں ہر جگہ  
غیر انصافی ہو رہی ہے بھالیوں میں۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ  
آپ نے اسکو کیا کہ نہیں

**میری رام لعل راہی** : اگر منزی جی اپنے ووڈ کو  
کو گیٹھ ہی تو ایک دیگر اور ایک ریک دے کر ہی خوش  
گر کے ہیں۔

**میری جمیل رحلن** : میں تو آپ کی دکالت کر رہا ہوں۔  
میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ کیمی آپ نے بنانی ہے یا  
نہیں۔ اگر نہیں بنانی ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ نے  
ہادس کی اوہ بیان کی ہے اور آپ اپنے آپ کو پر یونیٹ میں  
لائے کی کو شش کر رہے ہیں۔

میں یہی جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریلوے سروس کیشن میں آپ کب تک ہوں  
مسلمان اور دوسرے لوگوں کو چیر میں بنارہے ہیں۔

\*SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways.

line has been the long standing demand of 5 crores of Tamil people. In 1981 Railway Budget at the instance of the hon. Prime Minister, this scheme was included. The original estimate for this project is of the order of Rs. 42.86 crores. So far a sum of Rs. 6.2 crores has been spent. From 1st March 1983 to October 31, 83 a sum of Rs. 2.7 crores has been expended on this project.

In 1983-84 Railway Budget 74 railway works have been included and for all of them the completion dates have been indicated in the explanatory memorandum. But for only Karur-Dindigul BG track the date of completion has not been indicated. Last Wednesday in the Upper House, the hon. Members belonging to my party asked of the Railway Ministers the reasons for this omission. The reply of the hon. Minister of Railway, Minister has made it beyond doubt that the Central Planning Commission has not given priority for this important project. He advised the hon. Members to approach the Central Planning Commission for getting priority. Already the work on this scheme is going at snail's pace. Now this statement of the Minister of Railways has confirmed that the Railway Administration has no interest in completing this scheme.

It is understandable that since the Centre is far away, no interest is being shown in the development of backward areas in Tamil Nadu. The State Government should at least have shown some interest in this life-line for the development of backward areas. But the AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu is interested only in publicity and propaganda. Though this scheme was approved three years ago, till today the land required for this project has not yet been acquired by the State Government. The State Government has not taken up with the Railway Administration regarding the date of completion of this project. The State Government has not sent any of its senior officers to the Central Planning Commission for getting priority for this project. Between the slackness of the Central Government and the lethargic State Government, the needs of 5 crores of Tamils are being neglected. Their representatives are asked to do the job of the Railway Administration. Is it possi-

ble for them to get priority from the Central Planning Commission for this project ? The Railway Minister is just stalling the issue by advising them to go to the Planning Commission.

The endurance of Tamil people is not endless. If they lose their patience, then the situation may go beyond the control of both the Central and the State Governments. I would like to warn the Centre of this avoidable grave consequences. I want the hon. Minister to announce the completion date of this project before this House approves the Supplementary Demands. Otherwise, he is liable to the charge that South is waning and the North is waxing. I am sure that he will announce the complete date of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli BG track in his reply to the debate.

Near Tirunelveli station, the National Highway Number 7 is passing. On both sides there are ever-growing townships. On account of frequent shunting of goods trains and movement of passenger and express trains, the normal movement of trade and business is affected every day. The people are also greatly handicapped because they are held up any number of occasions in a day. Immediately an over-bridge should be constructed here. There should be a railway track connecting Tuticorin-Kolathur-Vilathikulam-Pudur-Aruppukottai. I understand that a survey was conducted many years ago. On account of absence of transport and communication facilities, this backward area continues to be undeveloped. I demand that this new railway line should be laid at the earliest in the interest of the people of this area.

I would like to recall the assurance of the former Railway Minister, Pandit Kamalapathi Tripathi and Shri Jaffer Sharief about the inclusion of Kanyakumari-Nellai BG track in Madurai Division, when there was violent agitation and strike of Railway workers. At that time the workers called off their strike on the assurance that Kumari-Nellai BG track would be included in Madurai division after the completion of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli BG track. I would like the hon. Minister of State for Railways to implement this assu-

rance at an early date. Presently, there is only one direct Express train from Tirunelveli to Madras. There is heavy traffic and I have the experience of being refused reservation on this train. I suggest that another Express train should be run between Tirunelveli and Madras.

The hon. Member from Chidambaram, Dr. Kulandaivelu, has been repeatedly stressing the need for an overbridge near Annamalai University, where the students are greatly handicapped. On occasions they have not been able to reach the examination centres on time. I request that this overbridge must be constructed soon. Pennadam is the hub of agricultural and industrial centre. All the Express trains going on this route should be stopped at Pennadam, as this will help lakhs of passengers. Viruddhachalam Junction expansion is a 'must' because of the steady increase in traffic. A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was allocated for this purpose. More money should be allocated and Viruddhachalam Junction should be expanded to meet the expanding needs. A new railway line between Viruddhachalam and Chidambaram has to be laid because of the second lignite mine-cut coming up in the adjoining area. This will facilitate the movement of lignite.

Before I conclude, I would like to remind the hon. Minister of State of Railways about the tube-railway scheme, in other words, Madras Rapid Transport System—and I request him to take up this scheme as early as possible. I would also request that the timing of Tamilnadu Express should be changed.

With these words I conclude my speech.

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) :** सभापति जी, मेरी एक ही मांग है कि आप अपने पैसे को ट्रैक ठीक कराने में लगायें। आपके ट्रैक आउट-डेटेड हो चुके हैं जिनकी वजह से एक्सीडेन्ट्स होते हैं।

दूसरी बात—आपके मंत्रालय ने बरसे-बिलाड़ा रेल लाइन का सर्वे कर लिया है, मेहरबानी कर के उसके काम को चालू करा दीजिये। आप के पास पैसे की कमी है आप एक काम कीजिये। हमारे जो

बीकानेर से आये हुए मंत्री जी हैं, वे भी बैठे हुए हैं—कृपा कर वह भी सुन लें। हमारा जो एन० आर०ई०सी० का काम चल रहा है उस पैसे से आप इस काम को शुरू करें। इस तरह से यह काम भी हो जायगा साथ ही हमारे गांव वालों को काम भी मिल जाएगा। सरकार हर साल इस काम के लिए पैसा देती है, अगले साल 500 करोड़ रुपया देंगे, इस साल 300 करोड़ रुपया इसमें लगेगा। तो वह पैसा एन०आर०ई०पी० में लगे और सारे लोगों को रोजगार मिले। गांव वाले दिलचस्पी लेंगे तो आप का पैसा बच जाएगा। यह रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का एक तरीका है लेकिन इस के लिए अगर कोआर्डिनेशन किया जाए, तभी लाभ हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी रेलवे के पास बहुत सारी जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है और उस जमीन का आप कोई सदुपयोग नहीं कर सकते। सोजर रोड पर ऐसी जमीन है और वहां पर लोग चाहते हैं कि 20-25 लाख रुपया लगा कर एक धर्मशाला बना लें। एक थोड़े से टुकड़े की उन्हें आवश्यकता है और उस पर वह धर्मशाला बन सकती है। अगर रेलवे को उस जमीन की जरूरत न हो, तो मेहरबानी करके उस जमीन के टुकड़े को दे दीजिए। वहां पर एक शानदार इमारत खड़ी हो सकती है और उससे लोगों को सुविधा मिल सकती है। रेलवे फैसिलिटी नहीं दे सकती लेकिन हम धर्मशाला बनाकर लोगों को सुविधा दे सकते हैं।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अजमेर से व्यावर तक जो शटल गाड़ी चलती है, उसको आप मारवाड़ तक बढ़ा दीजिए। इससे बहुत से गांव कवर हो जाएंगे और लोगों को बहुत सुविधा मिलेगी।

मैं अनुशासन से रहने वाला व्यक्ति हूँ और एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा। आप के रेलवे के अन्दर अफसरों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है और कर्मचारियों की कम है। इसलिए अफसरों को कम करके कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ा दीजिए।

आप अफसरों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ा दीजिए। इस बक्त तो आप उनको कम तनख्वाह देते हैं, जिससे वे ठीक काम नहीं करते। अगर अफसरों को ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा, तो वे ईमानदारी से काम करेंगे। आप उनकी तनख्वाह दोहजार से तीन हजार कर दीजिए लेकिन उनकी संख्या कम कर दीजिए। इतने अफसर सर रेलवे में बढ़ गए हैं। आप उनकी प्रोफोर्शन देखिए कि बया है। यहां पर प्लार्निंग मिनिस्टर साहब भी बैठे हैं। वे भी सोच लें। उनका डिपार्टमेंट बहुत गड़बड़ करता है। आज होता क्या है कि जितने कार्यक्रम चलते हैं, तो अगर रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट प्लार्निंग डिपार्टमेंट को भेजता है, तो वह वहीं रह जाता है। प्लार्निंग डिपार्टमेंट से कहते हैं तो वह कहता है कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में यह पड़ा हुआ है और रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट से कहते हैं तो वह कहता है कि मामला प्लार्निंग डिपार्टमेंट में है। इसलिए यह इन दोनों की मिली-भगत है। दोनों एक जगह बैठ जाएं और तय कर लें और यह न कहें कि कागज यहां है या वहां है। दोनों को मिलकर काम करना चाहिए।

इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati) :** Sir, Assam is the most backward State, industrially, commercially and as far as transport and communication are concerned. The Government is now assuring the people of Assam that it will be developed economically and commercially.

I would like to stress the point that all these developments can come about only if the railways are developed in Assam. The position of railways at present in Assam is deplorable.

I have not so far seen the broad gauge railway line being extended upto Gauhati. I do not know when it will be extended up to Gauhati itself, not to speak of extending it to the other places of my State like Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. I could not understand at what pace the railway department is working and at what pace the railway development is taking place in Assam. I am really sorry so far as this aspect of development of railway in Assam is concerned.

I would like to state that in Assam, from the beginning Gauhati has been all along the only important railway station.

But if you go there, you will find that no development, nothing of that sort, has taken place in order to cope with the requirements of development to transform it into a broad gauge station, even upto this date. So, Sir, through you I would like to request the Railway Ministry to do justice in regard to this long-cherished demand of the people of Assam irrespective of caste, creed or community.

Another point I would like to make is that upto this time there is no full-fledged railway workshop in any part of Assam. Only some miniature toys, just like consoling children, are there, but there is no railway workshop befitting the term anywhere existing in Assam. If the Government of India wants to do something genuinely for the people of Assam to meet the unemployment problem in Assam, I think, here is a point where they can step in and do something. I hope the Railway Minister will take care of it.

Another point which I want to bring to your notice is that on charges of corruption and other things, the Chairman of the Railway Service Commission at Gauhati has been suspended, but I am surprised to see that the same Chairman of the Railway Service Commission is conducting examinations; that has been recently advertised in Assam in the papers. Is there no other person available who can work as Chairman of the Railway Service Commission at Gauhati? I think, something should be done in this regard.

Another point I would refer to in this connection is that during the last recruitment, the minorities of Assam, particularly the religious minorities, the linguistic minorities and tribal people have not got an equal share in this matter of employment in Assam region. I hope the Railway Ministry will take note of this and consider it very seriously in order to mitigate the growing discontent among the people of Assam.

With these words, I support the Supple-

mentary Demand for Grant and I hope that these grievances I have mentioned will be mitigated within a very short time.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHDUR (Gorakhpur):** Sir, some of the demands on which I am going to speak here have already been made by the ruling Party Members. The most important is, after the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge in the north-eastern railway, about 20,000 casual labourers were rendered jobless and their condition is very miserable. They are not getting any opportunity to serve anywhere and some of them are on the verge of starvation. It is, therefore, my demand that these jobless casual labourers who had been working in the Railways earlier should be given employment and their present condition must be improved by the Government. Unless they are given jobs, it will be difficult to remove their economic difficulties which they are facing at the moment. Similarly, such problems are there in other areas also, especially in Kerala about which hon. Member Shri Balanandan can speak to the hon. Minister to solve this kind of problem.

This casual labour problem has become a very serious problem throughout the country. The Railways are not properly looking into the problems of the casual labour who are generally retrenched here and there. That is why this is my first demand that the casual labour who have been retrenched must be taken back in the jobs.

My second demand is this. Government has already decided to set up a coach factory. For the people coming from the backward areas of the Eastern U.P., there is a lot of scope for development. The hon. Planning Minister is also sitting here. He can also suggest to the Department of Railways that the coach factory should be set up in Gorakhpur so that the people from the eastern U.P. and Western Bihar may get employment. In order to develop this backward region, it is therefore essential that this coach factory must be given to that area. I hear that Government has started planning and they want to set up this somewhere else. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister; several times, I have requested the hon. Railway Minister also that this factory must be given to the Eastern U.P. especially to

Gorakhpur because there is a Railway headquarter. Gorakhpur belongs to a backward area. That being so, if that is given to Gorakhpur, definitely it will serve the purpose.

My third demand is that we want a direct train between Gorakhpur and Delhi. This demand was raised several times. We had also asked the Government to provide a direct train between Gorakhpur and Calcutta and Gorakhpur and Bombay and they have already provided the trains between Gorakhpur and Bombay and between Gorakhpur and Calcutta but, they are unable to provide direct train between Delhi and Gorakhpur.

There has been a proposal to divert the route of Jayanti-Janata Express train and it was perhaps decided at a certain level that the Jayanti-Janata Express should pass through Gorakhpur. But, ultimately, I do not know what has happened to this proposal. This decision was not implemented. Therefore, I would like to request the Government—the Minister—that if he cannot provide a direct train between Gorakhpur and Delhi, at least, he should try to divert the route of the Jayanti-Janata Express so that it may pass through Gorakhpur.

My fourth demand will be regarding the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge between Bhatni and Varanasi. This demand was raised several times. The Railways say that the Planning Commission does not give money; they say that they require Rs. 600 crores for entire conversion work. The Planning Commission gives only Rs. 50 crores. Through you, I would like to request the Planning Commission to help the Railways in this matter. The Railways are very particular about this and the work has been going on for the last three or four years. But, still, it is not completed. I would like to request him to provide more funds. My last demand will be that there should be a bridge on Gandak river to connect Chittau and Baghau Railway Stations. If this bridge is provided it will be definitely useful for the development of the entire western Bihar and Eastern U.P. region. These are my five demands and I request the hon. Railway Minister to give a categorical reply and also to implement these demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Hiralal Parmar.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे क्षेत्र पाटन, गुजरात से राजस्थान का 19 किलोमीटर का कांसा से भीलड़ी का रेलवे टुकड़ा बनाने की मांग पिछले 25 वर्षों से सदन में उठाई जा रही है। मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह 19 किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा बनाने से पाकिस्तान बांडर का रास्ता 300 किलोमीटर कम हो जाएगा और मेरे क्षेत्र से राजस्थान जाने वाले लोगों को 12 घन्टे का समय और 12 रुपए किराया देना पड़ता है, वे आधे घन्टे समय में और डेढ़ रु० किराया देकर राजस्थान जा सकते हैं। इन बातों को देखते हुए इस काम को किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

16.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

कांसा-भीलड़ी 19 किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा है। वह राजस्थान और गुजरात को जोड़ता है। यदि इसको जोड़ दिया जाए तो तीन सौ किलोमीटर का रास्ता कम हो जाएगा। अब जो माल का ट्रांसपोर्टेशन होता है, वह रेल द्वारा होगा जिससे रेलवे को फायदा होगा। इसके जुड़ने से 12-13 रुपए की बजाय डेढ़ या दो रुपए किराया देना पड़ेगा। मैंने पिछले सालों में यह देखा है कि जो आदमी आन्दोलन करता है या आन्दोलन करने की धमकी देता है या जो क्षेत्र का एम० पी० रेल मंत्री होता है, उसका काम हो जाता है। क्या हमें भी आंदोलन करना पड़ेगा? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दो बार आश्वासन दिया कि तारंगा-अम्बाजी जो 45 किलोमीटर का रास्ता है, उसको जोड़ दिया जाएगा। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस के बारे में यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि इसका गुजरात में एक भी स्टॉपेज नहीं है। आबू रोड और जोधपुर में यह गाड़ी 15 मिनट रुकती है लेकिन मेहसाणा में इसका एक भी स्टॉपेज नहीं है। मेहसाणा से 18 किलोमीटर ऊंचा में एशिया की फस्ट और बहुत बड़ी मार्किट है। वहां रोज चार करोड़ का व्यापार होता है। वहां विदेशों से भी लोग आते हैं। तारंगा जैन मन्दिर और सूर्या

मन्दिर मोडेरा, पाटन सिद्धराज सांलंकी की पुरानी राजधानी है। मेहसाणा से यह रेलवे द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सुपरफास्ट को मेहसाणा स्टेशन पर अवश्य रोका जाए। रूलिंग पार्टी का होने के बावजूद भी अब हम इतने तंग हो गए हैं कि हमें शायद आंदोलन करना पड़े।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to offer my views on Demand No. 2, that is, construction of BG line between Adilabad and Pimpelkoti, the distance being 22.93 k.m. and the anticipated cost is Rs. 8.39 crores. I am very thankful to the Railway Minister and the Planning Minister for having taken a decision to start the work immediately. Sir, it will go a long way in linking the northern part of the country with the western part of India. Here I would like to point out that particularly in this year, due to floods, the crops have failed. This is a good opportunity for providing employment to the people there by taking up the earth work immediately. I know that the Land Acquisition proceedings have not yet taken place. But I assure the hon. Minister that all the persons concerned are prepared to give their consent letter so that the work can be taken up immediately.

There is one more point which I wish to mention. This particular demand shows that only Rs. 1 lakh has been provided. I do not know how Rs. 1 lakh will be sufficient for the starting of the work. I request the hon. Minister for Railways, and I particularly request the Planning Minister, to see that sufficient funds are provided so that the work can be started immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you appealing to Railway Minister or to the Planning Minister?

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : To both of them through you, Sir. This will go a long way in helping the people who are affected by the flood. Only one lakh has been allotted. I would request the hon. Minister to allot sufficient money so that the work can continue upto 31st March.

Further, the Kazipet-Ballarshah section

falls in my constituency, which covers two districts Adilabad and Karimnagar of Andhra Pradesh. It is most surprising that our area has no direct railway link to our own capital of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. We do not have any convenient train. While all the Members are requesting for more trains to their areas, I am only requesting for the restoration of a train which has been cancelled. There were two passenger trains in our area, one has been cancelled. Instead of adding more trains, if you go on curtailing the existing trains, it would be most unfortunate for the country. I only urge the hon. Minister to revive the cancelled passenger train so that the requirements of the area are catered to.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very important matter, which has been mentioned in this House on several occasions, and that is the Metro railway project. It is a very important project, and as a result of this project, Calcutta has become very impossible to negotiate at present. I hope, you will also go to Calcutta to see this for yourself, and you have to go, otherwise you will be in trouble. If you go along the route which has been chosen for the Metro project, you will find that the main arteries of Calcutta are difficult to negotiate.

The other day, the hon. Railway Minister has given a firm date for completion of the project by 1987. I have got one document of the railway administration in my possession which gives the probable date of completion of the major part of the project from Shyambazar to Esplanade through Chittaranjan Avenue as 1989-90. Still another seven years, and Prof. Ranga, I do not know whether you will be surprised to know, that even with regard to the contract with the foreign Japanese concern, negotiations are going on : the Ministry has not even now finally decided upon it. There tenders have been processed and are awaiting approval of the Ministry of Railways. I have got a copy of the Railway Ministry's document with me. In spite of this, even until now, the contract has not been finalised : the period has not been finalised, and the probable date for completion of the project in this document is 1989-90. And, as I said,

the Minister has said on the floor of this House that the entire project would be completed in 1987. It is a breach of privilege, but I am not going into that. I am more concerned with the completion of this project as early as possible. The trouble is that adequate funds are not being made available for this. This is not a question of partisan matter. You always bring politics into everything. This is a matter of survival of the city.

The Central Government, for the first time, has taken up a prestigious project of constructing an underground railways ; seven to eight years have already passed, and still another seven years are likely to pass. How can the city of Calcutta even survive ? I am, therefore, particularly asking, whether the probable date of completion is 1987 or 1989-90, and whether the contracts have been finalised, and what is the firm date of completion.

17 hrs.

**श्री जैनुल बशार (गाजीपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खास-खास बातें मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हर विभाग को एक डायरेक्टर दिया कि जो भी रिकूटमैंट हो, उसके बोर्ड में माइनौरिटी रिप्रेजेन्टेशन होना चाहिए, उस बारे में रेलवे मंत्रालय ने क्या किया, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात इलाहाबाद रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन में आज से 2 साल पहले 14,500 वैकेन्सीज का इस्तहान हुआ। उसमें इन्टरव्यू तक हो गये लेकिन आज 2 साल से नतीजे का प्लान नहीं किया जा रहा है। आमतौर से इलाहाबाद के आस-पास के जिलों में चर्चा है कि इसमें कुछ माइनौरिटीज को रिप्रेजेन्टेशन ज्यादा हो गया है, इसलिए रेलवे एडनिस्ट्रेशन जान-बूझकर उस नतीजे को खत्म करना चाहता है। उस रिकूटमैंट को खत्म करना चाहता है। मैंने सुना है कि 500 के करीब नामों के नतीजों का एलान हो चुका है और बाकी की इन्कावायरी हो रही है। कैसे लोगों को चुना जाएगा, इसमें धांधली को खत्म किया जाए, बहुत

दिनों से मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ। इस सदन के बहुत सारे सदस्य मांग कर रहे हैं कि जो भी नतीजे हैं, उनको डिक्लेयर किया जाए ताकि इस मामले में कन्प्यू-जन न रह जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

एक बात मैं अपने क्षेत्र की कहना चाहता हूँ। छपरा-वाराणसी में पूर्वोत्तर छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन बनाने का आश्वासन उस समय के रेल मंत्री पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने दिया था। जब भी मैं सवाल पूछता हूँ तो यह कहा जाता है कि यह मामला प्लानिंग कमीशन के विचाराधीन है। यह कब तक विचाराधीन रहेगा? प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसका निपटारा हो जाना चाहिए वयोंकि भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी वहां जाकर इसका आश्वासन दे चुके हैं। धन्यवाद।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, there is a railway-line which has been sanctioned by the Government years ago. It is from Nadigudi to Bibinagar. upto Nalagunda they have constructed. After that they have stopped the construction work. I don't know what is happening there. It has got to be completed as soon as possible for the express and special reasons for which that railway line had been sanctioned so long ago.

Secondly, a survey was ordered for the conversion of metro-gauge into broad-gauge from Tirupati to Katapadi. I would like to know at what stage that work is.

Thirdly, my Hon. friend, Shri Jatia has laid stress on the plight of the passengers in the passenger trains. Sir, the plight of the passengers in the passenger trains is unspeakable. It is hopeless. There is overcrowding and lack of elementary amenities including the water-supply. The conditions in the trains are so hopeless that when you get into those trains, you are likely to get heart attack. Therefore, special attention has got to be paid to these things. In order to reduce overcrowding in these trains, more and more coaches have got to be put. I don't know why the Government is not able to overcome this small thing.

Sir, the Government has sanctioned a survey from Nidubrolu, my place, to Nizampatnam in order to help that fishing town to transport the fish caught there with the help of the latest and improved schemes and to reach it right upto Calcutta. I would like that work to be expedited.

Lastly, I would like the Railway Administration to take note of every one of the suggestions that have been made on the floor of this House. Since the House has this excellent additional opportunity of ventilating local grievances in regard to the Railway Administration, kindly have careful attention on all the suggestions that are made and then convey to the Members concerned about the action that is being taken, what has been done till now, what is proposed to be done, and why any particular scheme that is suggested here, cannot be taken up.

I would like to request the Minister of Planning also to take note of the very valuable suggestions made by my friend Mr. Mool Chand Daga to divert the funds which are allotted for rural development to the laying of the railway lines in those areas where the railway line can be sanctioned, so that unemployed workers in those depressed, under-developed areas and also famine-ridden areas can be provided useful employment, while at the same time railway development can be speeded up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I will not speak about Metro Railway. I will speak only about my constituency, viz. Barasat. I will also refer to only two projects.

First, I think the Minister of Railways should be aware that an agitation is gaining momentum in the district of 24-Parganas on the demand for immediate electrification of Hasnabad—Barasat section of the Eastern Railway.

I have also another suggestion to make, viz. that if it is not possible to immediately electrify the line, because Planning Commission has not cleared the project, immediate dieselization of that section should be taken up.

I have now received a letter from the Chairman of the Railway Board turning

down this proposal ; and when I referred that letter to my constituents, they decided to build up a very powerful and united movement in respect of these two demands. I would appeal to the Minister of State for Railways at this stage ; Please review, please reconsider and try to see that the very reasonable and legitimate demand of the people of that part of the district is conceded.

My second point is that there is a project for the doubling of the track between Bogaon and Sealdah. I think its first phase is supposed to be completed from Sealdah to Barasat ; but many features of this doubling project have not been completed as per a time schedule. That is also likely to give rise to very deep resentment among the railway commuters in that section. I would appeal that the project which has already been partially implemented, should be completed as per schedule, in order to relieve the miseries of the commuters.

Lastly, improvements must be made immediately, so that the overcrowding in trains in that section is reduced. It is a suburban section. These measures should be taken, so that there may not be another ground to build up an agitation just to draw your attention to it.

The people of my constituency believe that an appeal from an elected Member from their area will not remain unheeded.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अनुदान की जो मार्गे सदन में प्रस्तुत की है मैं उनका समर्थन करती हूं। मुझे दो विषयों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना है — प्रथम तो यह कि विहार प्रान्त में तीन रेल-कम-रोड ओवररिंज 20 साल पहले से स्वीकृत हैं। इस सदन में जो पहले माननीय रेल मंत्री रहे हैं, उन्होंने न केवल इस सदन में बल्कि आम जनता को भी आश्वासन दिया था कि इन तीनों ब्रिजेज को शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा किया जाएगा, लेकिन बीस वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। वे ब्रिजेज हैं—राजेन्द्र नगर, यारपुर और चित्तकोरा। इन तीनों का बनना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि पटना में महात्मा गांधी सेतु के निर्माण के

बाद से मुजफ्फरपुर और पटना दोनों एक हो गए हैं। जितने लोग उत्तर विहार के हैं, वे सारे पटना के रेलवे स्टेशन का उपयोग करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय मेरी बात ध्यान से सुनें। मैं यह कह रही हूं कि पटना रेलवे स्टेशन की कैपेसिटी 10 हजार लोगों की है लेकिन आज स्थित यह है कि पटना रेलवे स्टेशन पर 30 हजार यात्री प्रतिदिन रहते हैं या आते-जाते हैं। इस तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं और प्रार्थना करती हूं कि पटना के रेलवे स्टेशन का डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिए और वहां पर और प्लेटफार्म बनने चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि मंत्री महोदय का जो आश्वासन होता है, कम से कम उस आश्वासन को तो मंत्री जी को पूरा करना चाहिए। इसी सदन में यह कहा गया था कि रेलवे केटरिंग कारपोरेशन बनाई जाएगी लेकिन अभी तक वह नहीं बनाई गई है और इसका परिणाम यह है कि केटरिंग रेलवे के बहुत सारे पदाधिकारी दूसरों के नाम पर इनको चला रहे हैं यानी रेलवे के पदाधिकारीण बेनामी केटरिंग चला रहे हैं। सन् 1980 से जब से मैं इस सदन में आई हूं, यह कह रही हूं कि यह जो रेलवे में ठेकेदारी प्रथा है, इसको समाप्त कीजिए और कुछ सोशलिज्म की बात कीजिए लेकिन इस मामले में एक असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। मेरी कास्टिटुयेन्सी के पास मोकामा स्टेशन पर 25 साल से एक ही व्यक्ति इस काम को कर रहा है। कभी अनुपूर्णा के नाम पर करता है और कभी सिंह ब्रादर्स के नाम पर करता है और इससे रेलवे विभाग को करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति हो रही है लेकिन रेलवे विभाग को इसकी कोई फ़िक्र नहीं है। एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि पैसे का अभाव है और दूसरी तरफ जहां से आमदानी हो सकती है, उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती और ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से पुनः निवेदन करती हूं कि सभी स्टेशनों पर अपनी डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग की व्यवस्था करें।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण योजना की तरफ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं। बरौनी, कटिहार

बारू जोगवनी पर बड़ी लाइन की बात 1976 से चल रही है और पहले वह योजना कम रूपये में पूरी हो सकती थी लेकिन अब वह 40 करोड़ रूपये की योजना हो गई है और सदन में यह कहा गया है कि 1986 में वह योजना पूरी हो जाएगी लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझती हूँ कि 1986 तक उस योजना के पूरे होने की कोई संभावना नहीं है। वह एक महत्वपूर्ण लाइन है और उसको शीघ्र पूरा होना चाहिए। जो भी योजना आप चलायें, वह कालबद्ध होनी चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो उसका खर्च दुगुना और चार गुना बढ़ता ही चला जाएगा। यह जो रेलवे लाइन के लिए मैंने निवेदन किया है, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है और डिफेन्स के लिए भी बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिए इसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कराएं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there have been persistent demands in this House for undertaking construction of new railway lines. However, as stated on earlier occasions, due to severe constraint of resources, it has not been possible to accommodate many of these demands. As a result of follow up with the Planning Commission this year, clearance has been obtained for the inclusion of three new projects for construction of new railway lines in the Sixth Five Year Plan. In order to make immediate starts on these projects, advances have been taken from the Contingency Fund. It is largely to recoup these advances that the present Supplementary Demand has become necessary. The Supplementary Demand also includes funds for the construction of a road over-bridge and for the "Partial opening of the Metro Railway, Calcutta."

While according the clearance the Planning Commission have indicated that in the current financial year, the additional funds required for the three new projects must be met from the additional allotment of Rs. 160 crores voted by Parliament in

August this year. Hence, as the Hon. Members would have noticed, only token allotments have now been asked for. The balance amounts required in respect of these projects in the course of the year will be met by re-appropriation from funds already voted.

I am quite aware that this limited Supplementary Demand would not meet the aspirations of a large section of the House. At this stage, I can only repeat the assurance given earlier that we will continue to press for undertaking of new schemes and projects.

I am glad, although as many Members have pointed out this is a meagre sum, I have already explained the necessity of coming before this House with the Supplementary Demands, this has given an opportunity to all our hon. Members to participate and also to give their valuable suggestions regarding the various projects and various aspects of the functioning of the Railways.

I would like to spell out one thing very clearly, not because I am speaking and associated with the Railway Ministry, I am also equally interested as much as my other colleagues, the Members of Parliament here with regard to the development of their constituencies and regions, etc. The whole problem is, as you know, the Sixth Plan is considered as a rehabilitation plan and the funds that have been given are meant largely to be spent on replacement and renewal.

As you are aware, Members themselves have shown considerable anxiety, interest and concern about the safety and that requires lot of inputs and lot of replacement both with regard to the track, rolling stock, etc., where considerable investment has been made and the money available for the new lines or conversion of lines is very meagre. Many hon. Members have pointed out the various aspects.

Mr. Dogra has asked why we have asked for Rs. 5 lakhs which I have already mentioned. Mrs. Patnaik has mentioned about Sambalpur-Talchar line. This has been referred to the Planning Commission for clearance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : And the Planning Commission is sitting on it.

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** I must make use of this opportunity to dispel one feeling if it is anywhere in the minds of the Members. With this experience of nearly these 3½ years with the Railway Ministry I will be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge and say that this is one of the best systems which I have come across.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Have you been holding this post for all the three and a half years ?

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** Whether they are officers of various disciplines or whether they are the workers working in various fields of activity, they are patriots, they are all dedicated people at the service of the nation.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Very good.

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** These are endeavouring to meet the hopes and aspirations of our people but unfortunately as has been repeatedly stated the financial constraints are the biggest hurdles in our way.

**SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN :** This should be for all over India and not for a particular place.

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** I am coming to that.

Many Members have got a feeling that whoever becomes the Minister, he takes something to his constituency or his State. This is very unfortunate. I am the fifth Railway Minister in the Railway Ministry from my State. But if you look at the development in Karnataka, you will find that there is hardly any broad-gauge there. I am only dispelling the feeling in your mind. (*Interruptions*) I am just saying that it is wrong to say that because somebody becomes a Minister, he takes everything to his State. (*Interruptions*)

Some issues have been raised regarding casual labour. We are fully sympathetic with them. Our beloved leader, the Prime Minister of the country, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is not concerned about the rich or the top people, but she is concerned about the poor.

It is our endeavour to see that their interest is protected and they get a fair deal.

Certain doubts were expressed about recruitment of minorities, scheduled castes and other weaker sections. The Prime Minister has given a very clear directive to all the State Governments, the central undertakings and the Ministries that in every sphere of recruitment, there will be a representative of the scheduled castes and the minorities.

**SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN :** Minorities include the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Christians and the Parsis. Does the circular indicate that the Harijans particularly, the Muslims particularly, the Sikhs particularly, the Parsis particularly should be represented in each of the Commissions ? (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** It cannot be. It is the religious minorities as a group. I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Member. I assure him that the Administration will take every care to protect them.

An hon. Member mentioned about de-categorisation of Scheduled Castes people. Here I must confess honestly one thing. While the intention of the Government is very clear to protect these weaker sections, there has always been a section of the bureaucrats who try to come in the way.

I can tell you that with the will and support of the House, we will not allow such attempts on the part of anybody to succeed and this Government will not allow that to happen.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** What about the Allahabad Railway Service Commission ?

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** I am coming to that. Of the February 1981 examination the Allahabad Service Commission finalised 579 results. For 1982 the re-examination... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री रामलाल राही :** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ\*\*  
\*\*\* (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, these remarks need not form part of the records.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will go through the records. If there is anything objectionable, it will not form part of the records.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Minister must assure the House that the recruitment will be done according to the rules and on the basis of merit, free from corruption.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : I would request Shri Chakraborty not to insist that only his party people should be recruited...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When any Minister or Member is speaking, another member can speak only if the first speaker yields. The Professor should know this rule better than me.

*(Interruptions)*

श्री रामलाल राही : सच्चाई छिप नहीं सकती। हम यहां पर सच्चाई के लिए आए हैं।\*\*\*  
(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the Minister to conclude his speech.

श्री जैनुल बशर : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया है, फिर भी जांच नहीं कर रहे हैं।

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, I had a mind to cover most of the points which members have raised. Now, unfortunately, there is so much of interruption that I will have to cut short my reply...  
*(Interruptions)*

श्री रामलाल राही : व्यवधान नहीं डाला जा रहा है, आपको आगाह किया जा रहा है।

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : It

does not mean that I am evading the points. We will be replying to them; we will write to them.

Coming to the point about the Allahabad Railway Service Commission, about which hon. Members are very agitated and anxious, as I have already said, in the 1981 examinations 579 results have been finalised. For 1982, re-examination will be done, again wherever necessary. In 1983, the results are being regularly declared and, so far, 29 panels have been notified. There are some complaints about some cases, where investigation is going on. As soon as the investigation is completed, the results will be declared.

I will concede that it is within my knowledge that there are some elements in the bureaucracy who have a feeling of antipathy towards the minorities and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Sir, so far as this Government is concerned, when the Prime Minister herself has declared that there will have to be a Recruitment Committee in which a Scheduled Castes minority representative will have to be there to protect their interests, that clearly demonstrates the will of the Government and therefore, I would request the Member not to have any doubts about it.

श्री जैनुल बशर : इलाहाबाद का रिजल्ट नहीं डिक्लेयर किया गया तो डाउट बना रहेगा।

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : The Government is quite capable of taking care of such elements and we will never allow them to do anything and we will protect the interests of these sections.

Coming to the point made by the hon. lady Member on catering, about which she has been complaining, orders have been issued to departmentalise...

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : दो साल से यही सुन रहे हैं।

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Her contention is that in spite of the orders, it has not been implemented. I am committing

to this House that if any officials are playing mischief against the order of the Government, the responsibility will be fixed on them and they will be dealt with properly.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलावाद) :** कौच फैक्ट्री  
का जवाब नहीं आया।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You ask the Minister first whether he is yielding.

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** Mr. K.C. Pandey referred to the coach factory. I must only say that the shortage of coaches is one of the problems faced in introducing new trains and the Planning Commission was good enough to clear the project. But so far as the location and other things are concerned, it has not been decided. Technical studies are going on with regard to location.

Sir, now last but not the least...*(Interruptions)*. I have said, I will be writing to you. *(Interruptions)*

Last but not the least, I would like to say this much. *(Interruptions)*. One thing I would request and appeal to the hon. Members. We welcome criticism; otherwise we will not know what we are doing. We welcome the criticism, we welcome their valuable suggestions. We welcome all their demands because it shows the awareness of the people and their anxiety and interest of the representatives of the people in the development of the country and their respective regions or constituencies, I would appeal to them that they should also appreciate the limitations that we have and they must also appreciate the plight of the railway employees. Whether they are workers or officers they are putting in a lot of effort day in and day out to serve this country and the large population both for the improvement of the economy and for the service of the people.

*(Interruptions)*

**DR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I am sorry I am going ahead. I am not permitting anybody.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I shall now put cut motion No. 3 moved by Shri Ram Lal Rahi to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion No. 3 was put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I shall now put cut motion No. 5 moved by Shri Ramanna Rai to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion No. 5 was put and negatived.*

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I shall now put the Supplementary Demand for Grants (Railways) for 1983-84 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof—

Demand No. 16”.

Those in favour may say aye.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** Aye.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Those against may say No.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** No.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Are you pressing, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy for Division ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** No.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I think Ayes have it.

\*\*Not recorded.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I want to seek a clarification from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We want division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not pressing the demand. Therefore, the motion has been adopted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the Point of Order ? Please tell me under what rule ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We asked for a Division and we want Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I asked Dr. Subramaniam Swamy whether he was pressing or not. He said 'no'. Therefore, I had put it to the vote of the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I wanted a clarification from the Minister. That is very important. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I had asked for Division. There must be Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I had asked Dr. Subramaniam Swamy—are you pressing for Division ?

*(Interruptions)*

Whenever I am on my legs nobody can stand up.

*(Interruptions)*

Two hours have been allotted and already one hour is over. At 5.30 p.m. actually I should have taken up Half-an-Hour discussion.

*(Interruptions)*

Please listen. You do not understand.

Unless you co-operate, the proceedings cannot be carried on. Therefore, I wanted to conclude and go to the next item. You know how many Members have spoken.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I told you, you cannot get up when I am on my legs. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is my respected colleague. I will never name anybody, in this House, rest assured.

I asked Dr. Subramaniam Swamy whether he was pressing for a Division. He said, he was not pressing. Therefore, I had put it to vote. It has been carried. Finished. It is all over. We go to the next item.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want me to put it again to the vote of the House ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, I shall put it again to the vote of the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I have agreed to his point.

The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the head of

Demand entered in the second column thereof—

Demand No. 16".

Those in favour may say aye.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against may say No.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think Ayes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, Noes have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, Division. Let the lobbies be cleared. Do not record anything now.....

Now, there is a vacuum. Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Lobbies have been cleared. I shall now put the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 1983-84 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof—Demand No. 16".

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is quorum, Mr. Jatiya. Please be serious. If there is no quorum, I would not have put this to vote.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, it is wrong to say that there is no quorum. There is quorum in the House.

#### APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 5 BILL, 1983\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes Railways."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move † :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 12-12-1983.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान समस्तीपुर मंडल के जूरिसडिक्शन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। अभी हाल में समस्तीपुर मंडल के जूरिसडिक्शन को काट दिया गया है जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि समरतीपुर स्टेशन से ही समस्तीपुर मंडल समाप्त हो जाता है। अब समस्तीपुर के व्यापारियों को अपने सारे काम के लिए 10-12 किलोमीटर के बायाय 50 किलोमीटर दूर सोनपुर जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं रेल मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इस पर पुनर्विचार करें तथा समस्तीपुर मंडल के जूरिसडिक्शन को पूर्ववत् करें।

दानापुर-समस्तीपुर एक्सप्रेस पैसेन्जर ट्रेन से भी बदतर ट्रेन है, उसमें पैसेन्जर ट्रेन से भी अधिक समय लगता है लेकिन किराया एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का बसूल किया जाता है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि जब यह गाड़ी पैसेन्जर ट्रेन के समान चलती है तो इसका नाम पैसेन्जर ट्रेन कर दीजिए जिससे पैसेन्जर्स को कम से कम किराये में तो बचत हो जाय।

उत्तर बिहार के किसी भी शहर से दक्षिण बिहार के रांची जैसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान का रेलवे से कोई सीधा सम्पर्क नहीं है। धनबाद तक तो गाड़ी आती है लेकिन रांची विलकुल कटा हुआ है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मुजफ्फरपुर अथवा समस्तीपुर से रांची के लिए सीधी ट्रेन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाय। इस ट्रेन सेवा की इसलिए जरूरत है कि उत्तर बिहार के बहुत से लोग रांची या उसके आस-पास काम करते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे तथा इस सेवा की वहां पर व्यवस्था करेंगे।

समस्तीपुर और दिल्ली के बीच में उम्मीद थी

कि सप्ताह में चार दिन के लिए ट्रेन सेवा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। इस ट्रेन सेवा की गोरखपुर होते हुए आवश्यकता थी। लेकिन जो नया टाइमटेबिल आया है उसमें इस तरह की सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है। जयन्ती जनता सप्ताह में दो दिन चलती है और वह भी पटना होते हुए है। आपका विचार था कि जयन्ती जनता को गोरखपुर होते हुए चलायेंगे—लेकिन वह भी सम्भव नहीं हो सका। उत्तर बिहार की जनता के हित में यह आवश्यक है कि जयन्ती जनता को या किसी दूसरी गाड़ी को कम से कम सप्ताह में चार दिन समस्तीपुर अथवा बरौनी से दिल्ली को जोड़ें।

हावड़ा से उत्तर बिहार का सम्बन्ध बहुत दिनों से है। उत्तर बिहार के बहुत से मजदूर हावड़ा जाते हैं लेकिन जब गाड़ी को मुजफ्फरपुर और समस्तीपुर से बढ़ाकर सोनपुर और गोरखपुर तक कर दिया है, जिससे उत्तर बिहार बालों की सुविधा समाप्त हो गई है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि समस्तीपुर तथा मुजफ्फरपुर से हावड़ा तक हफ्ता में 4-5 दिन गाड़ी अवश्य चले।

**मेरा अन्तिम प्लाइन्ट** यह है कि मुझे सूचना मिली है कि आज जब काशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली जा रही थी…

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You please say about your constituency. The Hon. Member is going from Kasi to Rameswaram.

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** मैं यह कह रहा था कि काशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस जो दिल्ली आ रही थी तो फिश प्लेट टूटे रहने के कारण वह गाजियाबाद के पास रुक गई। उसको वहां पर रुक जाना पड़ा और इससे बहुत से मुसाफिरों को बहुत कष्ट हुआ। मुसाफिरों को कष्ट हो, इसके लिए चिन्ता नहीं है लेकिन फिश प्लेट टूटी हुई थी और समय पर अधिकारियों को पता चल गया, लोगों को पता चल गया, जिससे एक बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना होने से बच गई। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेल की पटरियां बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी हैं और उनको बदलने की आवश्यकता है।

इनको शीघ्र बदला जाना चाहिए, जिससे ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं न हों।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

**श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी ने सुना होगा कि आज के भाषणों में, जितने भी माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं उन्होंने कहीं न कहीं मीटरगेज को बोडगेज में बदलने की बात कही है या फिर नई रेल लाइनों के बिछाने की मांग की है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नई रेलवे लाइनों बनाने के लिए जो चयन आप करते हैं, उसका आधार क्या है, किस आधार पर उनको चयन करते हैं। क्या कोई आपने कमेटी बनाई हुई है, जो पहले इसके लिए सर्वे करती है और नहीं तो ऐसी लिस्ट बनी है कि कौन सी नई रेलवे लाइन बनानी है। उसी लिस्ट से प्रारम्भ करते हैं।

अनुपूरक मांगों में ये जो रेलवे लाइनों बनाने की बात है, जिस पर बहस हो रही है, इन तीन रेलवे लाइनों को बनाने के लिए चुनने का आधार क्या है। किस आधार पर वे लाइनों बनाई जा रही हैं और इस तरह से लाइनों लेने का आपका तरीका क्या है। समय-समय पर और भी रेलवे लाइनों नई-नई बनाने का सुझाव आपके पास आता रहा है। उन लाइनों को आपने क्यों नहीं शामिल किया। अगर आपका डिपार्टमेंट इस काम को नहीं देखता है, तो क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन देखता है। क्या कोई सूचना आप प्लानिंग कमीशन को भेजते हैं। और क्या कोई प्लानिंग कमीशन से डिस्कण्डरने के बाद रेलवे लाइनों बनाने की बात तय होती है। हमारे यहां मीटरगेज से ब्रोड गेज रेलवे लाइन बदलने की बात है। सीतापुर से बढ़वल रेल लाइन। एक अजीब बात है बार-बार मांग करने पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। जहां का मंत्री रेल मंत्री होता है, वह पहले अपने क्षेत्र को देखता है,

फिर जिले को देखता है और फिर अपने प्रदेश को देखता है और देश का नम्बर तो तीसरा-चौथा होता है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है और इसी से लोगों को असंतोष पैदा होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री जी जरा बतावें कि उनके यहां इस काम के लिए कोई कमेटी है या फिर प्लानिंग कमीशन इसकी रिपोर्ट बनाता है।

श्रीमन्, मेरे जनपद में कई रेलवे लाइनों प्रोपोज की गई थीं लेकिन मंत्री जी ने उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं बधाई देना चाहूंगा कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी को। उनके जमाने में हमारे यहां की रेलवे लाइनों का सर्वे हुआ था और मधु दंडवते जी के जमाने में भी सर्वे हुआ था और सर्वे करके यह बताया गया था कि 25 करोड़ रुपये सीतापुर से बहराइच तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने में खर्च होगा। सन् 1977-78 में यह सर्वे हुआ था और तब 25 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च बताया गया था और अब उस पर कितना खर्च आएगा, इसका आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लाइन है लेकिन जो वैकवर्ड एरियाज है, उनमें न रेलवे लाइन हैं और न गाड़ी चलती है। इसको आप क्यों नहीं देखते कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथ-मिकता दी जाए।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Ram Pyare Panika. I have called the next Member...

**SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : \*\***

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Whatever Mr. Ram Lal Rahi says will not go on record. Only what Mr. Panika says will go on record.

**SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : \*\***

RE : HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The House was to take up Half-an-Hour Discussion

standing in the name of Shri B.V. Desai. Since Shri B.V. Desai is not present in the House, we continue with the legislative business.

Mr. Panika.

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APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 5  
BILL, 1983—Contd.

**श्री रामप्यारे पनिका (राबट्सर्संज) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि चण्डीगढ़ एक्सप्रेस को राबट्सर्संज में रोका जाए और उसे चार दिनों के स्थान पर रोजाना चलाया जाए। राबट्सर्संज मेरे क्षेत्र का मुख्यालय है, इससे वहां के लोगों को बहुत सुविधाएं हो जाएंगी।

दूसरे जो चोपन एक्सप्रेस चलती है इसको गढ़वा, चुनार होते हुए वाराणसी तक ले जाएं। इससे देवरिया और गोरखपुर एवं बिहार में जो लोग काम करते हैं उनको आने-जाने में सुविधा मिलेगी। इसके अलावा मिर्जापुर में डीलक्स, सोनभद्र एक्सप्रेस और नीलांचल एक्सप्रेस को रोका जाए। एक ट्रेन शक्तिनगर के लिए भी चलाई जानी चाहिए।

मान्यवर मैं यह भी मांग करता हूं कि टाटा एक्सप्रेस और चण्डीगढ़ एक्सप्रेस में जो रिजर्वेशन का कोटा है, वह बढ़ाया जाए। १० सी० और फस्ट ब्लास दोनों का कोटा बढ़ाया जाए और रेनु-कूट का तृतीय श्रेणी का कोटा बढ़ाया जाए। क्योंकि रेनुकूट एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है। कलकत्ता से कटनी के लिए गाड़ी चलाई जाए जो वाया चोपन होकर चले। इससे राबट्सर्संज के लोगों को सुविधा होगी।

रेलों में आप शेड्युल्ड कार्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोटा भी पूरा कीजिए। तीन साल से ऊपर काम करने वाले केजुअल लेवरर को आप परमार्नेट कीजिए। रेलों में क्वालिटेटिवली और क्वाट्टेटिवली खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था भी अच्छी कीजिए। प्रधान मंत्रीजी की जैसी इच्छा है कि सभी

आयोगों में सभी वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो, उसको आप पूरा कीजिए। मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूं। जिन आयोगों में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट के लोग नहीं हैं उनमें आप उनकी नियुक्ति कीजिए।

इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यहां रेल मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं, योजना मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं, मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ यह आरोप लगाना चाहता हूं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ नई-नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के मामले में बड़ा पक्षपात हुआ है और जो पक्षपात हुआ है, उसको दूर करने का काम रेल मंत्रालय का है। आप इस कमी को दूर करें और जो नई रेल लाइनें प्रस्तावित की रखी हैं उनमें कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश की रेल लाइनों को भी स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

यहां योजना मंत्री जी भी मौजूद हैं, मैं उनसे भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि असम के अन्दर कुछ बड़ी लाइनों का निर्माण कार्य प्रस्तावित किया गया है। उसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश के 6 पर्वतीय जिलों के लिए भी रेलवे लाइनों को भी आप अपनी योजना में सम्मिलित करें। उन जिलों में एक इंच रेल लाइन नहीं है। वहां रेल लाइनें डाली जानी चाहिए। वहां सर्वे आदि के द्वारा रेल लाइनों को बिछाने का काम शीघ्र शुरू किया जाना चाहिए।

दिल्ली से कोटद्वार तक नई रेल लाइन डाली जाए और उसको बद्रीनाथ ट्रेन का नाम दिया जाए। यह मांग बार-बार दोहराई जाती रही है किन्तु रेल मंत्रालय ने अभी तक इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इसलिए मेरा जाफर शरीफ साहब से निवेदन है कि एक बद्रीनाथ ट्रेन के नाम से सीधी रेल चलाई जाए। धन्यवाद।

18 hrs.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) :** Since financial constraint is

very serious, I will only make a small demand which will need very little finance. In my constituency, there is a halt station called Khiraihalt in the south-eastern railway which has been remaining 'halt' for the last 22 years. I request the hon. Minister to upgrade it into a flag station.

Secondly, through your good offices and the grace of late Shri Kedar Pandey, in my constituency a new station has been opened.

You will remember that you gave only a minute at that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Still it was not implemented.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That has been done. My request is that two pairs of trains are stopping in that Station. Let all the trains stop at that station. It is a suburban station definitely. That new station has been built in my constituency between Panskura and Bhogpur. Therefore, I request that all trains which pass through that station should stop there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Who is going to speak among you both ? I am going to allow one from your party. Anybody from the J and K National Conference Party can speak.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : My friend may seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no unity among you. Mr. Kabuli.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि श्रीनगर वैली के लिए जो रेलवे लाइन का प्लान बना था और जो सरकार के पास था, 10 साल पहले बना था स्माल गेज रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए और सरकार का हम लोगों के साथ कमिट्टेंट था कि यह रेलवे लाइन बनेगी। ट्रूरिस्ट स्टेट है, उसके डेवलपमेंट के लिए मदद मिलेगी और स्विट्जरलैंड बेसिस पर उसको बनाने की उम्मीद थी। लेकिन

न मालूम आज तक उस पर अमल क्यों नहीं हुआ। काजीगुंडम् से बारामूला स्माल गेज रेलवे लाइन की योजना थी।

दूसरी बात आप ऊधमपुर तक चले गए हैं, इसके लिए हम आपके बहुत मशकूर हैं। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि स्टेट में सबसे ज्यादा पापुलेशन वादिए कश्मीर में है जो बहुत बैकवर्ड पाकेट है, उसके आगे लद्दाख है। जब तक यह रेलवे लाइन जो ऊधमपुर तक पहुँच गई है, पूरी वैली में नहीं पहुँचती तब तक जम्मू कश्मीर रेलवे लाइन के नवशे में नहीं आता। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे साथ यह नाइसाफी हो रही है। हमारा डेवलपमेंट रुका हुआ है, तरक्की रुकी हुई है। जब तक वादिए कश्मीर, श्रीनगर को आप लक्ष्य नहीं बनाते और इस बात का वादा नहीं करते, मैं आज इस बात का कमिट्टेंट चाहूँगा, इसको जब तक पूरा नहीं करते तब तक हमारी तरक्की रुकी रहेगी। ट्रूरिस्ट के लिए सुविधा बढ़ेगी और जो हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं हैंडीक्राप्ट, फूट, इनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। फूट इंडस्ट्री आज हमारी तबाही की ओर जा रही है। हम दो करोड़ फूट बाक्सेस हर साल एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे पास ट्रांसपोर्ट न होने की वजह से करोड़ों रुपए का नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप जम्मू से जो फूट्स लेते हैं इसको प्रायरिटी बेसिस पर कलकत्ता, बांबे, मद्रास आदि स्टेशनों तक पहुँचाने का प्रबन्ध करें।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हर स्टेट को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में, मुलाजमत में जो फायदा मिल रहा है वह फायदा जम्मू कश्मीर रियासत को भी मिलना चाहिए। मुलाजमत में, मजदूरों में आप जो भी कोटा रखते हैं, वह जम्मू कश्मीर रियासत को भी दिया जाए।

अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जब हम दिल्ली से श्रीनगर जाते हैं, और स्टेशनों पर भी यह बात होगी, तो वहां रिजर्वेशन काउंटर पर लिखा रहता है कि रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। लेकिन जब हम जाकर देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि पूरे के पूरे कंपार्टमेंट खाली पड़े हैं। यह करण्यान चल

रहा है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि इस करप्पन पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए और जम्मू कश्मीर की जो बुनियादी रिकावायरमेंट्स हैं, उनको पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। आशा है आप इनको पूरा करेंगे।

मैं मलाजम्त में जुनाकेह मैं रहता हूँ वह नामके जगू शिर  
रायस्ट को कौनी मैलाजाहै। मलाजम्त में मर्जुरोंकी आप  
जो जगू को दरक्षेह दी वह जगू शिर रायस्ट को कौनी रियाजाहै।

अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ वह जब हम  
वली से श्री नंगर जाते हैं वह एस्टीशनों पर कौनी यह बात  
हो गी तो वहाँ रियाज व विश्व कावू विरक्त हरता है वह रियाज  
मैंहीं है। लिक जब हम जाकर बिहू ही तो पैर चढ़ता है  
कर पूरे से के पूरे से कियार नियन्त्र खाली पैर हैं हीं विरक्त  
चूँकि रामायान के अस को पैर विरक्त पर दूस लकारी  
जानी चाहै। वह जगू शिर की जैवियारी रिकावर मैंहीं हैं  
अन को पूरा किया जाना चाहै। आशा है आप अन को पूरा करिए।

**श्री दीन बन्धु दर्मा** (उदयपुर) : मेरे क्षेत्र में  
चेतक एकसप्रैस गाड़ी चलती है। उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर,  
बांसवाड़ा और चित्तोड़ से लगभग चालीस लाख  
यात्री इस ट्रेन पर नियंत्र करते हैं और यात्रा करते  
हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक सुपर-फास्ट ट्रेन दिल्ली  
और उदयपुर के बीच में प्रारम्भ करें ताकि हमारे  
आदिवासी क्षेत्र की जनता को इसका लाभ मिल  
सके। माननीय मंत्री जी जब वहाँ आए थे तो इस  
वारे में आशवासन दिया था। मेरा उनसे पुनः  
निवेदन है कि वे उसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्रारम्भ करें।  
आपने मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** (भीलवाड़ा) : जब  
से आजादी मिली है तब से राजस्थान में कोई  
रेलवे लाइन नहीं बढ़ी है। मेरी मांग है कि  
राजस्थान को एक सेपरेट जोन बनाइए जिससे  
राजस्थान का रेलवे के संबंध में डेवलपमेंट हो।  
**(व्यवधान)** (उदयपुर, जयपुर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर  
और कोटा में कारखाने हैं। लेकिन रेलवे के संबंध  
में कोई विकास नहीं हुआ। इसलिए, मेरी मांग है  
कि बैगन या कोच फैक्टरी जो आप स्थापित करने  
जा रहे हैं, वह शीघ्रता से करें। हमारे यहाँ तीन  
सर्वे लाइन मंजूर की गई हैं। कोटा से देवगढ़ का  
सर्वे हो रहा है। लाम्बिया से व्यावर और टोडा-  
रायसिंह से नाथद्वारा का सर्वे सैक्षण हो चुका है  
लेकिन अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है। मीनाक्षी एक  
फास्ट ट्रेन है। इसको प्रतिदिन कर दिया जाए।

**श्री عبد الرشید काली** (श्रीनगर) : आप चिकित्स होदे  
पहली बातें वैश्वीनी करने का श्री नंगर दिली के लिये जो रियो लाई  
का प्लान बनाता है और जो स्कार के पास त्रासाल साल बनाता है  
एसाल त्रिख रियो लाईं पक्काने के लिये और स्कार का हम लोगों  
के साथ कीट मिट्ट त्रास कर रियो लाईं लाई बनेंगी। त्रुर स्ट  
एसियेट है एस के डिलीनियेट कीले में देली गी और स्ट्रेटर  
लिन्ड बिस्ट्रीमास को बनाने की आयोगी मैंक नालूम आज तक  
एस पर कियों गुली नहीं बनाता है बास लाला एसाल गुण  
रियो लाईं की यो जनाती

दूसरी बात आप और हम पूर्णक बैटे लगे हीं अस के  
लिये हमाप के बहत शक्तोंहीं, लिक आप जानते हीं कालियेट  
मैंस सप्से जियादा बापू लियेन वादी शिर मैंस हैं जो बहत  
बिक विर बापू की है एस के आगे लगे दाख है जब तक ये  
रियो लाईं जो अहम पूर्ण लिंग लियी है वे परवी दिली नहीं  
पूर्ण लिंग तब तक जुन शिर रियो लाईं के नक्षे नहीं  
आतामिस सम्भवता है कि जहार से सात्येर नालूमी ब्रदरी है  
हमारा डिलीनियेट रकाहो वे त्रिकी बोली हैं। जब तक वारी  
काशियर नंगर को आप लक्ष्य नहीं बनाते और एस बात काउ देह  
नहीं करते मैं आज एस बात कालियेट चाहूँ गा। एस को  
जब तक बोरानहीं करते जब तक हमारी त्रिकी रकी रहे  
गी त्रुर स्ट के लिये सोड चाहरे में गी और जो हम एक्सप्रेस  
करते हीं हेन्दौ की कर्न फ्रेट एक्सप्रेस त्रासाल में कार्न  
एन्ड स्ट्री आज हमारी त्रासी की और जारी ही है। हम त्रुर कर दें  
फ्रेट बाक्स या हरसाल एक्सप्रेस कर रहे हीं लिक बारे  
पास ट्रान्सपोर्ट नंगरे की वजह से क्रोर रुपये का  
नक्षे बाहर हाये। मैं नूदिन करूँ गा कि आप जगू से  
जो वर्ष त्रू लिये हीं एस को प्रारंभी बिस्ट्री ब्रह्मलक्ष्मी मैरास  
आरी एस्टीशनों लिंग लिये हाये का प्रबंदह करें।

अंत में मैं ये जाहूँ गा कि हमारी स्ट्रीट में नियंत्रित

तीन-अप और चार-डाउन, 71-अप और 72 डाउन के समय ठीक किए जाएं। चेतक एक्सप्रेस में फ्ल्टर्ट क्लास और सैकिण्ड क्लास के रिजर्वेशन बन्द हो गए थे, उनको पुनः शुरू किया जाए।

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am mentioning only points with regard to my constituency in Orissa, that is, Mayurbhanj.

You know, Sir, Orissa is a backward State. Especially, Mayurbhanj, my constituency, is more backward.

Sir, you will be astonished to know that the Railway line from Rupsa to Bangiriposhi was constructed in 1905. In spite of several requests and assurance made in this House, in spite of the plan and programme having been approved already, this line, which was constructed in 1905, has not been converted into a Broad Gauge line. My constituency is an area inhabited by tribals and it is full of jungles. It is a tribal area. Since this broad gauge line has not been taken up, certain communal feeling is coming out among the tribals. That is due to the absence of this broad-gauge line, the people there can have facilitated trade and commerce and can raise their economic status. As the traffic potential of this narrow gauge line is rated high, I would request the hon. Member to expedite the conversion of Rupsa Bangiripashi narrow gauge line into a broadgauge line.

As I said, my area remains neglected, and my people are feeling very bad about it. Therefore, I want to express my feelings in my mother-tongue Oriya.

\*Now I would like to make my points in Oriya. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not speak a word regarding Banspani-Jakhpura railway line. It has been divided into three phases. The first phase is between Jakhpura and Daitari. It has already been opened for traffic. I am glad that the second phase between Daitari and Keonjhar-

garh is proposed to be taken up soon. Funds have already been provided. But I am sorry to say that no construction work did take place during 1983-84. As this line covers tribal belt of Keonjhar District, construction work should be started without any further delay. The State Government has already provided land. Therefore, land acquisition work should be speeded up and necessary steps should be taken to complete the construction work by the end of the Sixth Plan. In this context I would also like to request the hon. Minister to take up the third phase of Banspani-Jakhpura line between Keonjhargarh and Banspani.

The next point I would like to make is about Talcher-Sambalpur rail link. Talcher-Sambalpur rail link with 170 Kilometres will connect the mineral and industrial complex of Talcher with mineral complex at Sundergarh and Sambalpur districts and link the coastal districts and Western districts more effectively by reducing the distance considerably. The economy of the State of Orissa depends on the establishment of this link. Therefore, due importance should be given to this line. Sir, the revised project is now under scrutiny of the Planning Commission. It is necessary that the project is cleared and preliminary work starts during the current Plan period.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about the proposed Khurdha road and Bolangir lines. I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Minister for having announced to make a survey on this line. If this line is constructed there would be link between coastal Orissa and Western Orissa. This line covers a long distance in the tribal and forest areas of Puri, Phulbani and Bolangir districts of the State. People, particularly, from the backward areas will be greatly benefitted on implementation of the decision taken by the Government. I request the hon. Minister to see that the survey work is expedited. With these words I conclude my speech.

In the end, I would urge upon the Government that the backward areas of

\*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

Orissa must be developed by providing proper railway lines, including my constituency which is most neglected.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you, first of all on behalf of the Members because you have been very generous in accommodating them to speak about their constituencies, their regions and States. But, I am sorry, unfortunately I cannot be so generous as you are, because due to the financial and other constraints, I cannot please them by meeting whatever demands they have made.

Prof. Chakraborty, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and other hon. Members have mentioned about the Calcutta Metro railway. I must point out one thing very clearly. This is not merely raised during the budget discussions on railways, but in every session, there would be some questions in this House or the other House. We do understand and appreciate the anxiety that the Members have. It is equally our concern also. I would like to dispel any doubts that they have in their mind in this regard. We are very keen, rather much more keen, than they are, because more the delay, more it is going to turn out a white elephant. And nobody can find resources, if this project is going to be delayed more and more. I do hope that the hon. Members will appreciate.

While the anxiety of the Government is to complete the project as early as possible, I am sure, my friends do not expect that the entire money should be put into this one project of Metro railway. Of course, it is our anxiety to complete it as early as possible.

Now, Tollyganj to Garia, about 7 kms is in Phase II, and we will be able to take it up only after we complete Phase I, Dum Dum to Tollyganj. I hope, with all our efforts, that we have put in, we will be able to complete it as early as possible. Once, Phase I is completed, we will be able to take up the other Phase II, which the hon.

Member has referred to.

The hon. Member, Shri Chitta Basu has mentioned about his constituency, and the threat that his constituency people have made, that if their demands are not met, they would launch an agitation, and they want Shri Chitta Basu to lead them. I do not want him to lead the agitation, because he is a respected Member and gives very valuable suggestions. We do not want to miss him, he should not court arrest unnecessarily.

Sir, in regard to electrification, our policy is that wherever there is density of traffic, we go in for electrification. And he also has mentioned that even the Planning Commission has given a reply to him with regard to the policy of electrification.

Now, his next problem is dieselsisation. Sir, our responsibility is to carry on the freight movement which is very important for the economy of the country. But it does not mean that we should not pay adequate attention to the passenger traffic also. Only yesterday I asked my Ministry officials to give me a clear-cut picture about the availability of diesel locomotives and the utilisation of these locomotives. After going through the exercise and finding out the exact position, if anything is possible, I assure the Hon. Member that we will certainly do it. But if I cannot comply with it, I will request him to tell his Constituents that they also like patriots should help us by understanding the problems and not take it otherwise.

Coming to my friends from Jammu and Kashmir, I must say one thing here. Our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India and the Congress Party and this Government are much more interested than any one else in the welfare of the people of Kashmir. The Jammu-Udhampur line has been already taken up since it is a strategic line. Sir, all they have said is about the fruit industry. I appreciate their anxiety. If they have any specific problems which they are confronting with, they are welcome to come to us and meet me and I will help to sort out the problem.

With regard to the employment opportunities for Jammu and Kashmir region, the Cabinet has approved of a new service commission to particularly take care of the employment opportunities for the Kashmir people in the Railway system.

There are many other Hon. Members who have made many requests. I have got nothing else except to repeat the same thing that we have difficulties in regard to the resources.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have the mind, but no money.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : About our approach to new lines and conversion of lines, I must say that we have a very firm policy with regard to these projects—project oriented lines, lines based on the strategic lines, the North Eastern region. And as every Hon. Member is interested in his own region or constituency, yet if from somewhere a demand comes that it is really a backward area, we will see to it that we are able to help. This is the firm policy this Government has got and we are going on with this firm policy which is based on the criteria which I have already said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some Hon. Members want certain clarifications. Are you prepared to answer them ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, I would like to conclude by assuring the Hon. Members that whatever demands and points they have mentioned here, we have taken note of them and we will be replying to them individually. I would only request them to appreciate, understand and sympathise and support us so that we are able to serve them and—the people through them better.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one point ; I want every one to speak.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj) : Is the Ministry going to take up the committed conversion work from Siliguri to Katihar, to Barauni, and from Katihar to Jogganji ?

Soz. You can ask for a clarification. I am not allowing a speech.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I want a clarification. The hon. Member has already spoken. How long can he speak ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not spoken. Another member from his party has spoken. He can ask for a clarification.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : The Minister has already replied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mallikarjun, I also know that it is an important issue. So, I want to satisfy Members from all sides.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Railways have to expand and modernize. For that, they should have funds. I don't believe in Cut Motions in respect of Railways. I was upset when the Ministry told me in response to a query, viz. Has there any period within which the Ministry would complete the Jammu-Udhampur line ? The answer given was that they had not fixed any period of time. We have to carry this railway to Baramulla, because previously they had made a survey from Qazigund to Baramulla, and from Udhampur to Srinagar. So, when they said that they had not fixed any time limit, I was upset.

Of course, I do not blame the Minister. The Railway Ministry may be working day and night ; but the point is that in response to a query, they said they had allotted a sum of Rs. 70 crores. My question was : what amount of money was spent during this year. They said it was Rs. 3.5 crores. This is not correct. Since Mrs. Gandhi inaugurated that line, only Rs. 1 crore have been allotted. That means that this project is meant for two plans.

So far as employment is concerned, the share of the Kashmir province in the employment generated by taking the railway line to Jammu so far is less than 0.05%.

the Ministry knows better figures, I will welcome them. When they have not fixed any period of time for completing the Jammu-Udhampur line, how can they take the railway line to Baramulla ? Will they spend just Rs. 3.5 crores in three years ?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** Sir, a wrong trend is being set up.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Let the hon. Members express their opinions. It is left to the Minister to reply or not.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** इंदौर से दिल्ली के बीच में रेल गाड़ी धोणा के बाबजूद नहीं चलाई जा सकी। वह कब तक चलाई जाएगी ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Every hon. Member should be given an opportunity.

**श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नयी रेलवे लाइन की मांग नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं जब से अपनी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी से चुनकर आया हूँ तब से अपनी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी के लोगों की यह मांग रेलवे के सामने रखता रहा हूँ कि मेरी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी के लोगों को आने जाने की बहुत असुविधा है इसलिए कम से कम एक ट्रेन मेरी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी में रुकनी चाहिए। वह ट्रेन है 25/27 ए० सी० एक्सप्रेस और 3/4 फॉर्टियर मेल। इन ट्रेन्स को मेघनगर स्टेशन पर रोकने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मेघनगर मध्य प्रदेश के घार, झाबुआ और खारगोन जिलों को कनेक्ट करने वाला स्टेशन है। इसके अलावा बीवारा और दंगेरपुर जाने वाले पैसेंजर्स भी मेघनगर रुकना चाहते हैं। कोई भी फास्ट ट्रेन मेघनगर पर नहीं रुकती है जिसके कारण यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। इन ट्रेन्स के वहां रुकने से पैसेंजर्स की यह कठिनाई दूर हो जायगी।

दूसरी ट्रेन है 23/24 जनता एक्सप्रेस इसके बमनिया पर रुकने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह झाबुआ जिले का एक इम्पोर्टेंट स्थान है। कई जगहों के लोगों को यहां होकर रत्नाम और दूसरे स्थानों को जाना होता है। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र के

लोगों की सुविधा के लिए 23/24 जनता एक्सप्रेस के बमनिया पर रुकने का आदेश दिया जाना चाहिए।

तीसरी ट्रेन है 19/20 देहरादून एक्सप्रेस। इसके रावती पर रुकने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। यह रत्नाम जिले का अकेला बड़ा आदिवासी गांव है जो रेलवे लाइन पर पड़ता है। इसके इंदू-गिर्द 30 हजार की जनसंख्या निवास करती है। इसलिए इसको 19/20 देहरादून एक्सप्रेस का स्टेपेज अवश्य बनाया जाय।

इसके अलावा मीनाक्षी एक्सप्रेस का एक स्टेपेज नामली में बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं जब से चुन कर आया हूँ तब से इन मांगों को बराबर पेश करता रहा हूँ और चुनाव के बक्त मैंने अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों को इसका आश्वासन भी दिया था। अगर रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने इन मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया तो अगले चुनाव में मुझे वहां कठिनाई हो सकती है। इसलिए इनको तुरन्त स्वीकार किया जाय।

इसके अलावा सत्यनारायण जटिया जी ने जो इंदौर से चलने वाली मांची एक्सप्रेस की बात रखी उसके बारे में भी मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि 15 अगस्त की डेट उसके लिए डिक्लेयर हुई थी, फिर 2 अक्टूबर हुई और फिर 14 नवम्बर की डेट डिक्लेयर हुई। लेकिन अभी तक वह ट्रेन नहीं चलाई गई। मध्य प्रदेश कांग्रेस (आई) संसदीय दल की जो मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें सभी ने यह उत्सुकता जाहिर की थी कि सांची एक्सप्रेस इंदौर से जल्दी से जल्दी चलनी चाहिए। पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में इसके लिए बहुत बड़ी उत्सुकता है। इसलिए इस ट्रेन के जल्दी से जल्दी चलाने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

**श्री बनवारी लाल बैरवा (टोंक) :** मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र टोंक में जयपुर से टोडा रायसिंह की जो लाइन थी उसकी सर्विस को दो बार से कर्टेल करके एक बार कर दिया गया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि

उसको दो बार कब तक आप कर देंगे और दूसरे, सवाई माधोपुर से टोक की लाइन कब तक बिछा देंगे ?

**SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :** One clarification.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Don't record whatever he says ?

(*Interruptions*)\*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** No, no, I am not allowing you ; I am not permitting you. There is a limit to everything. Now the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)\*

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have got nothing more to add to what I had said except appreciating whatever they have said and sympathising with them and requesting them to sympathise with me. So long as our problem with regard to line capacity, rolling stock, locomotives, etc. is not going to be solved, we will have only to sympathise with them and we will not be able to make any commitment. Wherever it is possible, our responsibility is to cater to the need of the economic development of the country and also the welfare of the people, we will continue to do our best in this direction. With these words, I request the House to adopt the motion for consideration.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, I shall put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purpose of Railways, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The House

will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments to Clauses 2 and 3. The question is :

"That Clause 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.32 hrs.

**DISCUSSION ON MOTION RE : 'SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980-85—MID-TERM APPRAISAL'**

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) :** I have the privilege of moving the following Motion for the consideration of the House.

I beg to move :

"That this House takes note of the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85—Mid-term Appraisal', laid on the Table of the House on 19 August, 1983."

As the House is aware, soon after the new Government came into office, the Planning Commission was reconstituted with the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, as the Chairman of the Planning Commission. At its first meeting in April, 1980, the reconstituted Planning Commission under the Prime Minister's Chairmanship decided that there should be no Plan holiday and that the Sixth Five Year Plan should cover the period 1980-85. The concept of the rolling Plan, mooted by the previous Government, was not found to be a workable concept and it was decided consciously to revert to the well-established practice of having a Five Year Plan for guiding and directing our developmental process, as has been the practice from the very first Plan onwards.

Detailed guidelines were issued to the State Governments, and a draft Plan frame was formulated and sent to the Central and State Governments in August, 1980 which formed the basis for taking up detailed sectoral planning both by the Central and the State Governments. In the event, as the House is already aware, the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 was completed within a remarkably short span of time and considered by the National Development Council in February 1981 and thereafter presented to Parliament and the Nation.

It is against this background that the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan has to be seen. No hiatus in planning was allowed to occur and even while the Five Year Plan was under preparation, the Plan

for 1980-81 was concurrently formulated and put under implementation. As has been pointed out in the Mid-term Appraisal document, the Sixth Five Year Plan started in extremely difficult circumstances and had to contend with a number of unfavourable factors. The fall-out effects of the drought of 1979-80 had to be contended with. With agriculture forming by far the most important component of the economy it is understandable that the extremely severe drought of 1979-80 affected income in the agricultural sector, as well as savings, resource mobilisation and investment in 1980-81, together with lower demand for both consumer and industrial goods generally in the economy. The first year of the Plan was, therefore, concerned mainly with containing the fall-out effects of the bad drought together with a poorly performing infrastructure. There was also the contemporary international situation which was extremely unfavourable—the world economy in general was going through a heavy recession especially in the developed countries (which is lifting only just now), together with the second oil shock of late 1979 and early 1980 which in its extent and its effects was far more severe than that of 1973-74. All in all, it was a very difficult starting year for the Plan. It is all the more to the credit of the inherent strength of the economy that with careful management, 1980-81 saw it making an almost complete recovery. GDP grew up nearly 8 per cent. This was against the low dip of 1979-80. Recovery was followed up in the second year of the Plan when we stepped up the public sector investment to over Rs. 18,000 crores against the 1980-81 level of Rs. 14,832 crores, or a step up of 22 per cent in nominal terms.

The high levels of investment made in the first two years of the Plan paid up handsomely. For the first two years of the Plan the economy grew at the rate of 6.5 per cent in real terms exceeding the targeted Sixth Plan annual growth rate of 5.2 per cent per annum. This in itself was a remarkable achievement and we were confident that the base had been laid for a significant advance in all sectors of the economy. The third year of the Plan (1982-83) however, once again proved to be a very bad year for agriculture. Severe drought, floods and cyclones ravaged our agricultural economy

with, once again, the fall out effects having to be contended with. However, damage to the economy was significantly minimised, principally as a result of the public sector programmes, and by a careful programme of retrieving the kharif damage in the rabi crop season, as well as maintaining the public sector investment programme in good measure. Members will be happy to know that as against the 22 million tonne drop in foodgrain production that occurred between 1978-79 and 1979-80, this time it is estimated that the drop is only 6-7 million tonnes. Overall, even with a growth rate of 2 per cent in 1982-83, the average GDP growth of the economy over the three years comes to around 5 per cent. Industry also has been affected by lagging demand and other factors in 1982-83, but 1983-84 should see a turn around both in agriculture and industry.

In agriculture, particularly, while our performance in wheat last year is a record breaking 41 million tonnes of production or thereabout, in rice, the other major cereal crop, we have not been able to match the 6 per cent rate of growth achieved in wheat, as brought out in the mid-term appraisal. The annual rate of growth of rice production, measured on triennial averages between 1949-50 to 1980-81 is just about 3 per cent or half the growth rate achieved for wheat. This needs attention, as also our millet crops, where, too, performance has been lagging. This is of course bound up with the question of rainfed or dry land agriculture, which, as Members will be aware, accounts for 73 per cent of the cultivated area of 143 million hectares in the country, that is, rain-fed and dry land agriculture extends over nearly 105 million hectares out of the net cultivated area of 143 million hectares. Though the land area is of this vast magnitude, only 42 per cent of the foodgrains produced in the country come from rain-fed areas, and these are mainly producing millets, coarse grains, and more importantly the bulk of our pulses, oil seeds, ground-nut and cotton. We have undertaken both the intensive and the extensive approaches. Under the intensive approach, sites of over 3800 micro water-sheds, each of about 1000 hectares coverage, or a total of 3.8 million hectares have been identified for dry land farming development, and the States for the first time are going ahead in a planned manner for

the identification of micro water-sheds and introduction of suitable dry farming techniques, both in and outside the sheds. Under the extensive approach, all the on-going programmes and resources will be utilised optimally, and the available technologies disseminated for increasing production of dry land agriculture, e.g. by extension, introduction of new cropping patterns, use of fertilisers, new agricultural implements, etc. Usually the development of micro water-sheds has to be viewed in a three year time-frame ; in the first year, the water shed is identified and surveys are conducted, in the second year various land and water development measures are planned and executed, and in the third year the dry land production technology package is superimposed on the re-inforced land and water resources. Distribution of mini-kits, stepping up use of chemical fertilisers, together with high yielding varieties seeds distribution, etc. will also be given importance.

In the infrastructure areas, the shortfall in power generating capacity and in the generation of electricity as against the plan targets appears to be large. As Members may be aware, against the target of generating capacity in the Sixth Plan of 19,666 MW, our present estimate is that about 14,000 to 14,500 MW will be added, while electricity generation will be about 170 billion KWH against the target of 191 billion KWH. But, in this context, I would invite the specific attention of hon. Members to the fact that, as compared to the power generating capacity and electricity generation at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the additional capacities that are expected to be added and the electricity that is expected to be generated are, respectively, 46 per cent and 15 per cent. In coal production also, the expected production of 154 million tonnes against the target of 165 million tonnes would represent a 50 per cent step up over the 1979-80 production level. The performance, therefore, of these two crucial areas of the energy sector has to be viewed in the correct perspective, rather than merely concentrating on the shortfalls. The achievement has been of no mean order, by any standards.

The growing strength and increasing resilience, which our economy has developed over these last decades, is surely the best

indicator of the success of our efforts. Had it not been for some of the extraneous factors, like the second oil shock, and the steep increase in the prices of capital goods (in the energy sector, as hon. Members are aware, considerable part of the equipment has to be imported) our achievements would have been nearer the targets.

While the increasing resilience and self-reliance of the economy is a matter in which we can all take pride, nevertheless, we have to continue our efforts, not only in both these respects for further strengthening the economy, but to undertake the necessary effort in three other areas, which will be of increasing importance over the medium term, i.e. next 5 to 7 years. These are, respectively, the making of necessary structural adjustments, the raising of resources and the management of our balance of payments. The initial effort in the area of structural adjustment has, understandably, been concentrated on curbing our imports, and in this our increased indigenous crude oil production has helped greatly. But, structural adjustment has now to diversify into other areas also, so that we acquire flexibility in the ability to reduce our imports, bulk and otherwise, in areas other than crude oil, since that will strengthen our drive for self-reliance.

The second aspect of structural adjustment would be restructuring our foreign trade policy framework, so that well-equipped manufacturing and merchant houses can plan for a sustained and rapid increase of exports as well. Recourse to extensive commercial borrowings after the IMF loans cease, carries the danger of mortgaging our export earnings to unsustainably high levels of debt servicing. By intensifying the drive for import substitution, wherever possible, and diversifying and strengthening our export performance, we shall be increasing our level of self-reliance and the resilience of the economy so as to minimise external shocks quite considerably. If, combined with this, measures are taken in hand to make our public sector enterprises work more efficiently both in the Centre and in the States, there can be generated not only a higher degree of efficiency in production, but also a higher availability of resources, which will sustain the investment flow into

the public sector. As hon. Members are aware, the public sector has to give a lead in investments, not only for the goods and services which it alone can produce, but also because it generates a significant amount of demand in the private sector segment of our mixed economy, and thus sustain the production of many articles of mass consumption, as well as many intermediate goods, which are inputs to other sectors.

To put it quite simply, additional resources generated through more efficient use of the capital invested reduces our dependence on foreign aid, since domestic savings take the place of foreign savings. I hope the House will go along with me in accepting this as one of our prime national goals, which ought to have over-riding priority over the next 5 to 7 years, whether at the Centre or in the States.

To the extent we are not efficient in using the investments, which have been created out of the sacrifices of the nation at large, we become vulnerable to the risks associated with increasing reliance on foreign capital, whether as aid or as commercial borrowings. This is a national goal and I would plead for the agreement of the entire House in putting this as such before the nation with all the emphasis that it deserves.

The third and last aspect of our medium term national priorities that I would like to stress is the need very carefully to manage our balance of payments problems.

For the next 5-7 years, the nation will have to consider a degree of austerity in order that we do not default on our international debt service obligations, without sacrificing our growth or our pursuit of social justice and equity in our polity. We shall have to carefully evaluate every aspect of the demands made on our foreign exchange balances, in order that over the medium term we do not multiply our problems to intractable levels. As I have already said before, over-recourse to commercial borrowings will not be even palliative—in fact recourse to such commercial borrowings abroad could only make our problems of managing the balance of payments yet more difficult. Here too, indigenous efforts can

make a sizeable contribution to the management of our balance of payments problems. For example, in agriculture, increased production of oilseeds would immediately reduce our import bill for edible oils, while an import substitution drive in industry both in capital goods and in intermediates could bring, within a very short time, substantial savings in imports. Innovativeness and efficiency in the use of investments already made will, again, be crucial in this area.

Over and above what I have said regarding the efforts required in these three areas, Government recognise that the overall growth of the economy is powerfully affected by public sector investment, particularly those outlays directed towards development of the infrastructure, in communications, and in important industries with extensive linkages. In order to sustain levels of public sector investment, Government decided, almost simultaneously with the Appraisal exercise to increase Central Plan outlays in 1983-84 itself for those important areas and I am glad to inform the House that the Central Plan outlay has been stepped up by an additional Rs. 1555 crores this year over the budgeted Plan outlay. The beneficial effects of this will, I hope, be felt both in the early completion of projects in the Sixth Plan itself wherever this is possible, but even more important will be that it will help to some extent to lay a strong foundation for the Seventh Plan.

I would also like to inform the Hon. Members that work on the preparation of the Seventh Plan has started. The Approach Paper is under preparation. There have been discussions on the Seventh Plan with

the hon. Members who are on the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Planning as also with the Members of the Panel of Economists to advise the Planning Commission. In preparing the Seventh Plan, the priorities and concerns I have given expression to will have to be kept in mind.

These, then, are our tasks both for the immediate future, as well as over the medium term to the end of the decade of the 1980s. I hope the House will share with me the opinion and confidence that the strength of our economy should generate, after having weathered the bad year 1982-83. With this, I commend the Appraisal of the Sixth Plan to the House for it to take note of.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

*"That this House takes note of the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85—Mid-term Appraisal' laid on the Table of the House on 19 August, 1983."*

Hon. Members, the time allotted to this discussion on the motion moved by Shri S.B. Chavan is 5 hours. Some Members have given notice of amendments and they will be asked to move them tomorrow. We now adjourn.

18.49 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 13, 1983/Agrahayana 22, 1905 (Saka).*