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Monday, December 19, 1983/
Agrahayana 28, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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C O N T E N T S

Seventh Series, Vol. XLIII 13th Session 1983/1905 (SAKA)
No. 19, December 19, 1983/Agrahayana 28, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 19, 1983 / Agrahayana
28, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Six Minutes past
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र मिह) : वंशुत
दर में उन्नतज्ञार था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोहड़वत का अमर नो
होता ही है।

What happened today

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Today, I have to force my entry into the lady Members' Lounge to get the lady Members present here to make the quorum.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We want more details about this.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a serious trespass.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any Hon. Member in the House who can lodge a protest and give me a privilege motion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Next time he should take other Parliamentary Members specially from the Opposition.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I would request the Hon. Members to come to the House

regularly. Otherwise, it will pose a situation for me when I will be thrown out from the lady Member's Lounge one day....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Gentleman Members are quite competent enough to form the quorum.

MR. SPEAKER : Equal rights. There is no discrimination. At least, I will not allow it. Members are only Members here—Lady Member or Gentleman Member.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reduction of Berthing Charges for Fishing Trawlers in Ports

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

(a) whether Government have received representations from various sources to reduce the berthing charges for fishing trawlers in various fishing ports in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce the berthing charges, in view of the general difficult financial position of fishing vessel owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Representations have been received by the Government of India for reduction in user charges levied at Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour.

(b) A Committee has been constituted in August 1983 to study the subject and suggest, *inter alia*, the appropriate user charges.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, there have been various representations from the fishing industry regarding the problems being faced

by the industry. The Minister has said that a committee has been appointed. I would like to know what are the other terms of reference made to the committee and whether the committee has submitted its report. If so, what are the salient features of the report?

In the fishing industry, most of them are small boat-owners. When they go for voyage, they go with full diesel. But their successful voyage of fishing trip depends on the weather conditions, mechanical defects, full catch and such other problem faced in the sea. Most of them have to come back to the port without sufficient catch. If the weather is bad, they have to come back. If there is a mechanical problem, they have to come back. If the boat or the trawler develops some repairs, they have to come back and they have to be at the port. But at all these times - on bad weather, mechanical trouble and less catch—you are charging the berth charges. I would like to know whether this aspect has also been included in the terms of reference made to the committee so that at least on this occasion, these trawlers and boats will be allowed at the port without any berthing charges.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA The committee has been appointed in August, 1983 and the report is expected to come somewhere in February, 1984. So far as the terms of reference made to the committee are concerned, the terms of reference include what the Hon. Member has said because there is one term of reference on "such of the problems, if any, faced by the owners of traditional fishing boats and small mechanised boats, and small mechanised vessels. This is one of the terms of reference.

The other terms of reference are :—

- (i) To study the existing organisational pattern and suggest measures for streamlining the system in relation to the levy of users' charges;
- (ii) To review the existing users' charges and suggest changes, if any, keeping in view the expenditure and income

of the fishing harbour vis-a-vis paying capacity of the users;

- (iii) To study the problems, if any, faced by the owners of traditional fishing boats and small mechanised vessels;
- (iv) To suggest how the operational losses, if any, could be made good; and
- (v) To look into the representations received from time to time on the subject while examining the above.

What the Hon. Member has said about the catch of the fish by the small vessels also comes under the problems of the small boats.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : India has a coast line of nearly 7,500 KM and our economic zone extends up to 200 miles. With this vast area, our fishing industry has not developed to cope up with this coast line. Our deep sea fishing trawlers are only about a hundred and odd and of them, the private entrepreneurs own only 50.

Countries like Taiwan, Japan and even Thailand have comparatively smaller coastal area than ours. The fleet of fishing trawlers in Taiwan and Thailand goes up to 7,000 and in the case of Japan up to 14,000.

I would like to know why in spite of having such a vast area of sea potential where we can catch fish—fish is also an important staple food in our country—we are unable to tap these resources. I feel there is some structural problem and hindrance in the Department.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to appoint a Committee to examine in detail all the aspects of this problem and to find out why the fishing industry is not thriving in our country when compared to other countries with less coastal area.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : All these problems are reviewed by the Government from time to time. We also have a Central Board of Fisheries where these matters are raised. Fishermen's representatives are also members on the Board as also the people representing the Departments of Fisheries from the States.

It is a fact that fisheries have not yet developed to the desired extent in our country. There are various constraints.

The Exclusive Economic Zone Act was passed by Parliament not very long ago and after that we are trying to increase the number of fishing boats in our country and to develop our marine fisheries. But we want that the fishing boats should be owned by the people and it depends upon the capacity of the private entrepreneurs as also the Corporations of the States to purchase the fishing vessels. At present, the people only want boats on charter from various other countries and we do not want to go very fast about the system of charter because our experience has been that people obtain charter from Government. They get boats from other countries and after a few months of fishing in our waters, they walk away. 85% of the fish catch is also taken by the vessel owners. The Indian parties get only 15% out of it. That does not bring much profit to the country.

But we are reviewing this policy from time to time. We have a policy of advancing very soft loans. I think in this sector the loans available are probably more than in any other industrial field.

Credit upto 90 to 95 percent is available at about 6-1/2 percent for purchase of vessels. Even then people are not coming forward. There may be various reasons for it because the entrepreneurs probably think that there is more profit in other industries than in fishing. Also the nation has not acquired the expertise so far. Not many people know about fishing in deep sea. We have provided training facilities also through our research and training institutes, several of them under the Ministry of Agriculture and ICAR. What the Hon. Member has

suggested is already in the notice of the Government and it receives serious attention.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jadeja. Are you also interested in fishing expedition?

SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI JADEJA: Very much so.

It is very disheartening to note that the Minister has admitted that we have not been able to fully utilise the natural resources of the seas. In view of that, may I know this from the Hon. Minister? Chartering, I personally feel, is not a wrong thing. But our idea of chartering these vessels was to exploit that part of the sea which is not being used by our Indian fishermen. Is it a fact that these chartering companies who come and charter the vessels are competing with the Indian fishing companies who own fishing vessels with Indian capital and are a hundred percent owners, and are fishing only in that area where our fishermen are. In view of this, will the Government consider, where there is a disparity between foreign fishing vessels and Indian fishing vessels, as far as berthing facilities are concerned, as far as diesel is concerned, as far as the other facilities are concerned, will the Government at least consider the Indian fishing companies and the foreign charters on par?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Concession for fishing vessels, the larger class, are available in the matter of excise subsidy on purchase of diesel. I am inclined to agree with the Hon. Member that, so far the chartered vessels have been trying to exploit the fishery resources in the coastal areas. Our policy is to encourage deep sea fishing and we want to give preference for charter to companies who want to go in for deep sea fishing, particularly for tuna fishing so that the interests of the local fishermen are not affected. We have already circulated a model law for the States to enact. Some of the States have already passed this legislation. Chartered fishing vessels or large trawlers will be able to fish only outside the territorial waters, that is, 23 kms. from the coast. They are not supposed to come and if they come, they are apprehended and prosecuted. There is a very stringent law for it.

Flood in Mahanadi Basin

*367. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in spite of Hirakud Dam, the Mahanadi river could cause unprecedented devastating flood in 1982 and damaged Puri and Cuttack districts of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have made a study that Hirakud Dam does not fully answer to the problem of flood in Mahanadi basin;

(c) whether Government have considered any alternative flood control measure in Mahanadi basin to be implemented and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) There was heavy rainfall in 1982 monsoon, not only in the catchment area of Hirakud but also in large areas in the catchment of Mahanadi downstream of Hirakud. The floods in Puri and Cuttack districts of Orissa were caused mainly on account of unprecedented rainfall in catchment of the Mahanadi downstream of Hirakud.

(c) and (d) With a view to have effective flood control and also make optimum utilisation of available surplus water, National Water Development Agency have been advised to carry out necessary investigations for creating more effective and useful reservoirs. Government of Orissa have been requested to consider various alternatives for affording flood protection to the area and also extend cooperation to National Water Development Agency so that the investigations could be expedited.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: This is one of the very important problems of the nation. Not only in 1982, even in earlier years, such devastations have taken place on account of floods in the Mahanadi.

In the year 1982, not only the traditional areas were being affected by floods in Cuttack and Puri Districts but Sambalpur it self was very much affected by the floods. So, it is not only a matter of misery but it is also matter of drafting on the State's finance, State's economy as also the national finance. In 1982, hundreds of crores of rupees were given by Government of India to meet the relief requirements of the State.

My submission would be that this should be given a top most priority in the scheme of things in the Ministry and it should be attended to. That is why I have put a question (b) namely 'whether Government have made a study that Hirakud Dam does not fully answer to the problem of flood in Mahanadi basin'. This is more important. But your answer to clause (b) is silent about it. Whatever it may be, I would like to state that not only it is the rainfall in the downstream but also the rainfall in upstream which has created havoc in the earlier years. What happens is that for the purpose of generation of power, they preserve water and when the rain comes, they release the water which itself poses a problem leading to the present crisis. My submission would be that not only the rainfall in the downstream but also the rainfall in the upstream also the entire thing — should be investigated into. I would like the Irrigation Ministry not to be guided by the old ideas but they should have a thorough investigation into the matter through the top engineers who have specialisation in this field. They should go and investigate and submit a report so that on that basis, Government may work. I want an assurance from the Hon. Minister whether in 1984 a team of top engineers will go and visit these areas and carry on the investigation there. Am I clear?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, Mahanadi river is very much a mighty river. When there is heavy rainfall, it causes a serious flood damage. The problem has been before us for a long time. It was in the year 1945 that Dr. A.N. Khosla, for the first time, conceived of a comprehensive plan for the unified development of Mahanadi river which envisaged irrigation and storage reservoirs at Hirakud and Tikarpara and a barrage at Naraj. Hirakud Dam is complete, the barrage dam at Naraj is complete.

But the third component of this plan, namely, a dam at Tikarpura has not yet been taken up. We are very much conscious of the problem raised by the Hon. Member to study the flood problems there and the C.W.C. has all along been studying the problem of not only floods but also the optimum utilisation of the river Mahanadi as a whole. The latest thing that we are doing is the system of engineering approach through a unit in the C.W.C. under the programme sponsored in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme Organisation. We are going to study the whole problem in totality with the latest techniques available to us. We are even prepared to invite foreign experts to assist us in the system of engineering approach. I can assure the Hon. Member that we are very much seized of this problem and we shall send our experts to study the whole thing and find a solution.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I want to know whether any project report was cleared by the Government of India in regard to any financial assistance which relates to the flood control measures, that is, in the form of raising up the embankment and other measures. I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to how many such projects are pending with the Government of India, is any concrete suggestion regarding any other alternative flood control measure awaiting clearance from the Government of India? Am I clear now?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have understood it.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I want to know whether any alternative project to flood control measure, namely, of raising up the embankments has been approved by the Government of India and that awaits clearance and financial assistance from them? That is one thing. Another thing is whether Government of Orissa has suggested any alternative measure for flood control on Mahanadi which also awaits clearance from the Government of India.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As regards the flood control measures of Mahanadi I have already stated that the matter

is under study. The latest development in this respect is the systems engineering approach which the CWC wants to adopt. So, this is being studied.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : When they are going to visit the State?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As early as possible. Very soon. I can assure the Hon. member that we are serious about this.

The 1982 flood was so serious that the embankments were damaged considerably. Actually the embankment was designed and constructed to take care of flood level of 9 lakh cusecs. But, in 1982, as much as 15 lakh cusecs passed through the embankments and naturally the embankments got damaged. Repairing of these and other embankments is a part of the flood protection work. It is a constant and continuing process which is going on. We are receiving proposals from the State Government. As regards providing special fund, as I said in the House several times, floods and irrigation are basically the responsibilities of the State Government. We try to assist them as much as possible in this respect. The proposals received from the Orissa Government would be dealt with in the normal course and necessary assistance would be given.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My question has not been answered.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Rainfall in the country happens in the south west monsoon months of June to September and almost 70 percent of the water is wasted and going into the sea. We are not able to contain the flood water by proper conservation measures and flood control measures. Would the Government of India impress upon the Government of Orissa to have another dam downstream--either at Tikarpura or at any other suitable place--so that the water could be conserved and surplus water could be diverted to the arid areas of neighbouring districts and ultimately connect it up with Godavari if there is some surplus water?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that one more dam downstream of Hirakud is necessary not only to contain the

flood water but also to provide irrigation to various other places. Two sites were suggested, namely, Tikarpura and Manibadra. When I went there I discussed the matter with the Chief Minister, the engineers and the Minister. They are investigating the site which they are supporting. They have agreed that our engineers could go there and discuss the technical details so that certain decision could be taken on where the dam could be constructed.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know whether it is a fact that the high accumulation of water by the heavy rains of 1982 and also in earlier years caused a great danger to the main dam at Hirakud which would have been washed away by the huge accumulation of water; and there was a big crack in the right duke of the Hirakud Dam ? What is the Government thinking to do to strengthen the dam at Hirakud to avoid further damages ? Will the Manibadra Dam, proposed by the Orissa Government, be constructed before 1985 and all assistance given to Orissa Government by the Central Government ?

The Orissa Government has requested the Central Government to expedite its approval for the construction of the Manibadra Dam. What has the Central Government done in this regard ? What is the reaction of the Central Government ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I had already stated the 1982 flood was rather serious in nature. But as most of these things occurred downstream of Hirakud, there was no danger to Hirakud dam itself, from that point of view. As regards Manibadra dam, the Orissa Government is still investigating into the matter. They are looking into the matter whether Tikarpura or Manibadra would be the suitable site for the construction of the dam. The State Government's engineers and our engineers would sit together, go into the details and decide which will be the best site for the construction of the dam.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : He asked about crack in the right duke of the Hirakud Dam-which he has not replied.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Survey of Forest Wealth

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

(a) whether Government have made a detailed survey of the forest wealth in the country in recent years;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to preserve the forest wealth of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A detailed survey of the forests throughout the country has not been carried out so far. The Forest Survey of India established by the Government with effect from 1st June, 1981 has taken up this work.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

1. The need for giving urgent attention to the protection and preservation of forests has been emphasised to all the States and Union Territories. The Prime Minister has herself been writing to the Chief Minister in this regard.
2. In order to control diversion of forest areas to non-forest purposes, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was enacted.
3. Afforestation, Social Forestry and Farm Forestry have been included as a priority item in the New 20-Point Programme.
4. Outlays on forestry programmes have been increased substantially

during the VI Five Year Plan (1980-85) to Rs. 692 crores, which is more than the total outlay spent on forestry programmes during all the previous plans.

5. The State Governments have been advised to ban felling of trees in hilly and other vulnerable areas.
6. States have also been asked to discourage clear felling of trees.
7. The forest contract system is being eliminated.
8. Intensive measures are being taken to regulate and reduce the extent of shifting cultivation in tribal areas where it is prevalent as shifting cultivation results in destruction of forest wealth.
9. A net work of National Parks and Sanctuaries has been set up through-out the country and bio-sphere reserves are also to be established. In these Parks, Sanctuaries and Reserves forests are afforded complete protection.
10. People's participation and involvement in the protection of forest areas and their development through planting of trees is being ensured through forestry extension, social forestry. 'A tree for every Child' programme and other educational and motivational programmes.
11. Most of the States have constituted Land Use Boards. Recently, the Central Government have constituted 'National Land Board and National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission'. These Boards and Commission will address themselves inter alia to preservation of the existing forest wealth also.
12. Task forces to study the problems of encroachments in forest areas and to formulate a National

Grazing Policy have been set up, as encroachments and over grazing are a major cause of destruction in forest areas.

13. A separate Department of Environment has been established at the Centre for giving special focus to environmental matters, including forest conservation.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : The statement is rather a long one. Certain measures for preservation of forest wealth in the country have been elaborated in the statement. Most of the measures mentioned in the statement have been given in answer to previous questions in this House, except one or two points, like the Conservation of Forests Act, and setting up of a separate department of Environments etc. In 1952, the Government of India resolution on forest had aimed that at least one-third of the land area should be kept under forests. With the progressive Plans, the forest area has continued to be depleted, and today hardly there is 20% of the land area under forests. In every session, when this question was put, more or less, the same answers used to be given. In view of the continued depletion of our forest area, what is the guarantee that these measures which are supposed to protect our forest wealth will be carried out, and the destruction and degradation of our forest wealth would not take place. Is there any monitoring arrangement with the Centre to see that all these measures are carried out.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the Government also is concerned about it. In 1980, we enacted the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. With the enactment of this Act, the State Governments have to send their proposals for approval to the Central Government before de-foresting the area. Consequently, whereas earlier the de-forestation was at the rate of 1.5 lakh hectares, it has now come down to 3700 hectares only per year.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : For the sake of forest conservation, the 6th Plan aimed at complete elimination of forest contract system. We are at the end of the 6th Plan.

In the statement, it is said that forest contract system is being eliminated. Then there is another mention also in the 6th Plan that in regard to the improvement of living conditions of the tribal people in the tribal areas; when the forest projects are implemented, it was planned that specific steps should be taken to improve the conditions of tribal people. In the statement it is said that the shifting cultivation is to be eliminated because that results in the destruction of forest wealth. In this connection, what specific steps are being taken in order to protect the interests of the tribal people in view of the elimination of shifting cultivation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the Hon. Member has mixed his question. First he asked about the forest contractors. The Government Policy is to eliminate the forest contractors. The Central Board of Forestry in 1980 had recommended that it should be done within the stipulated time-bound period of five years. So, within these five years the contractors will be totally eliminated.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will they be eliminated by the end of the Sixth Plan?

श्री योगेन्द्र माक्वाना : अध्यक्ष जी, ठेकेदारी प्रथा को बद्द नहीं कर पाए हैं और जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, उनका जाना बन्द हो गया है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am coming to the tribal part of it. I am first replying to the first part of the question of the Hon. Member i.e. regarding the contractors. So far as the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Arunachal Pradesh are concerned, they have done away with the forest contractors system. And the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Manipur, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Assam, West Bengal, UP and Mizoram have eliminated the system partially. So, this is regarding the Forest Contractors.

So far as the Tribals are concerned, special care has been taken in the new Forest Policy, which is under preparation for the benefit and for the protection of the rights of the Tribals. It is part of the protection of their rights that the Forest Contractors are being eliminated from the forest areas.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Hon. Minister inform the House when a Plan for Forests in India was drawn up and in how many years has it been revised and what is the latest revision available in the major forest bearing States like the Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and the areas where the forests are in abundance. Apart from the wood wealth, the wealth of the flora and fauna of the forests, the herbal wealth of the forests, the Ayurvedic drugs in the forests have to be tapped. So, I would like to know what efforts have been made by the Government to establish forest based industries and to maintain the ecology of the forests with regard to the flora and fauna and the herbal and wood bearing trees?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the number of measures which have been taken by the Government are enumerated in the Statement which has been placed on the Table of the House. So far, out of 75 million hectares of the total forest area of the country, 61 million hectares...

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Sir, I would like to know to which basic forest map of the country is he referring to? To which period does it refer to?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I replied to the Hon. Member that the Forest survey was established on the 1st of June 1981. So, you should go after June, 1981. Before that it was done by another organisation. But the maps are under preparation.

Sir, I was informing the Hon. Member that out of the 75 million hectares of the total forest area in the country, six million hectares are under encroachment, and we are working in the 61 million hectares.

Fourteen million hectares is the protected forest area and is unproductive. So, we have not worked in that area for the preparation of the maps, for vegetation or forests etc. And out of that 61 million hectares, only 45 million hectares of the forest area has a potential for timber wood etc. and 16 million hectares is an area where you get both timber and other wood.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : छ: मिलियन एक्टोंच किसने किया है—ट्राइबल्स ने या नान-ट्राइबल्स ने?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, the Hon. Minister in reply to the original question has answered in thirteen points. Sir, he has stated the figures that after the enactment of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, encroachment has come down.

But I rather doubt the figures. This Act has been enacted only to encroach upon the autonomy of the States, but whenever we put questions or supplementary questions, Central Government always says that it is the duty of the State Government to conserve and protect forest wealth and forest areas.

Because of extinction of forests, there is drought and erosion of land, and floods are occurring every year. So, this problem is very important. The Minister has said that people's participation is necessary. I would ask the Minister to repeal the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, so that States can take up an active role to protect the forests, for the conservation of forests, for their expansion and for involving the panchayats and the people, especially the tribal people so that the tribal people can take steps, with the help of panchayats for the protection of forests, their preservation and expansion. Will Government take these concrete steps?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Friends from the Communist Party always see interference of the Centre, and encroachment on the powers of States. They do not appreciate even the good measures taken by the Government of India.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain phobias.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I agree with you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am for people's interests. I have no other phobia.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain good phobias and certain bad phobias.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Please hear, so that you can get some information. In the earlier reply, I have already said that prior to the enactment of this legislation, deforestation was to the extent of 1.5.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The figure is imaginary.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It has come down to 3700 acres after October 1980. So this Act is meant to conserve the forests, and not otherwise.

(Interruptions)

श्री दलबीर सिंह : जैसा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि फारेस्ट का मामला राज्य सूची से हटाकर समवर्ती सूची में शामिल हो गया है, क्या आपको मालूम है कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक तिहाई से ज्यादा आदिवासी जंगलों में निवास करते हैं और जैसे ही आपकी फारेस्ट पालिसी बननी शुरू हुई है वहां के आदिवासियों को, जो सैकड़ों सालों से जंगलों में रहते हैं,

निर्देश हुआ है कि वे जंगलों को खाली कर दें। उनमें एक प्रकार से भय की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आप मध्य प्रदेश शासन को ऐसा निर्देश देंगे कि जब तक नई फारेस्ट पालिसी नहीं बन जाती है उनको वहां से विस्थापित नहीं किया जाय ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कभी नहीं निकाला जाय ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जो ट्राइबल्स वहां रहते हैं उनका पूरा प्रोटेक्शन किया जाय और जो नई फारेस्ट पालिसी बन रही है, उसमें खास कर ट्राइबल्स के राइट्स के लिए काफी लिखा गया है।

It is about the protection of the rights of the tribals in the forest area. Government is aware of the problem.

We have made a specific provision under the new forest policy which is under preparation. Earlier, I mentioned about encroachment to the tune of 6 million hectares; it is not 6 million hectares; it is 6 lakh hectares.

More Fair Price Shops in Inaccessible Areas

*369. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it has been stressed that more fair price shops should be opened in inaccessible areas;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted; and

(c) the areas which have been identified in each State, particularly in Orissa ?

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 primary responsibility for administering the public distribution system in their respective areas, including identifying areas for opening of additional fair price shops lies with the States/Union Territories. Under the New 20-Point Programme, State Governments have already been asked to take effective steps to expand, strengthen and streamline the public distribution system with particular attention being given to opening of more fair price shops in rural, hilly and remote areas. States/Union Territories have also been asked to lay special emphasis on the opening of mobile shops for giving coverage to inaccessible areas or hitherto unserved/underserved areas.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The Hon. Speaker can kindly see that the Union Government have shifted their responsibility to the State Governments and the Union Territories. May I know whether it is a fact that the essential commodities are not available at fair price shops in inaccessible areas where the poorest of the poor in the society and specially the tribals are living eliminated and they are not getting the essential commodities ? In this connection, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether they have given the responsibility to the State Governments and the Union Territories for the distribution of essential commodities ? Whether any criteria have been fixed or any guidelines have been issued by the Centre to the States like the minimum population where a fair price shop could be opened and the distance from one fair price shop to another; whether such types of guidelines have been issued or not; if so, how many State Governments are implementing them; if not, what the Government of India is doing to implement the guidelines and the instructions issued by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : We are not shifting the responsibility, but in the federal system we have our responsibility clearly allocated. I have said about it many times and I repeat it again that in certain commodities like 7 commodities, we supply essential commodities from the Central

Government to the State Governments; and for the rest, the States are free to add to their list. For example, the Government of West Bengal, the Government of Orissa, the Government of Tamilnadu have done a good job in this by adding a large number of commodities in their fair price shops.

(Interruptions)

Therefore, it is not shifting the responsibility. What we do is that from time to time we have been requesting the State Governments how, according to the guidelines, they should do. The Hon. Member has asked about the guidelines. We hold every six months Advisory Council meetings in which all the State Governments' Ministers incharge come; there we review the system. On 7th November, 1983, we did that in which we particularly, as he said, emphasised the fact that shops should be opened in tribal areas, in far away distant areas so that members in that areas are able to get them.

(Interruptions)

It would be clear from the evidence that about non-availability, the fact speaks for itself.

In 1979 the supply of essential commodities like foodgrains to the States was to the tune of 17.94 million tonnes, and in 1982 it has increased to 25.69 million tonnes. That means, in terms of value from Rs. 2,668 crores we have increased the supply to the State Governments through the public distribution system, to Rs. 5,738 crores. I do not think all of them evaporate in the air. That is a huge supply made to the State Governments. The public distribution system, from the point of growth has increased from 1979 to 1982 in these four years 14.4 percent; in terms of value of the goods distributed to 38.85 percent. whether it is a question of food grains, whether it is a question of sugar, whether it is a question of edible oil, in October this year it has come to 73,160 tonnes compared to April when it was 27,000 or 28,000 tonnes. So in every sphere the quantities are being increased and in terms of growth and value 11/1

are increasing abnormally, in the first six months of 1982 we gave only eight lakh tonnes, and in the first six months of this year we have given them 14 lakh tonnes. Of course, it may be true, as the Hon. Member says that in some shops they are not available. But let that not be a general reflection. The drought of 1979 has proved that the public distribution system has held the State Governments. They have appreciated this in the last meeting. In Orissa there are a large number of shops in the hilly areas. Unlike many non-Congress Governments, in addition to these seven commodities, they have added a large number of commodities for distribution through the public distribution system.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The Hon. Minister has not replied to my first supplementary that essential commodities are not available in the fair price shops in inaccessible areas.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has replied. You listen to him.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Transportation also is very difficult in these areas.

I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a news item which has appeared in the *Hindustani Times* dated November 9, 1983, which says — I quote :

"More items planned for FP Shops

"State Ministers of Civil Supplies attending the fourth meeting of the advisory council on public distribution affirmed at the concluding session yesterday that all-out efforts would be made to open more fair price shops — particularly in the inaccessible areas.

It was decided that the State Governments would endeavour to widen the commodity coverage as West Bengal and Tamil Nadu had achieved."

May I know from the Hon. Minister, after this meeting how many State Governments had opened more fair price shops in inaccessible areas whether the Union Govern-

ment have any information about it and may I know whether it is a fact that in many areas, which are inaccessible, or in hilly areas the fair price shops are not opened or they are not allowed to be opened even today even after these guidelines and the decision has been taken by the Ministers of the Civil Supplies of all the States and the Union Government. May I also know what the Government intends to do so that foodgrains are supplied to inaccessible areas and hilly areas.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right now, they are also saying the same thing.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I have emphasised in the answer to the last Question, in the fourth meeting, as the Hon. Member said, the necessity for opening of fair price shops in a inaccessible and tribal areas, especially in the areas where Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are heavily populated, was emphasised.

Not only that. It has again been emphasised on the State Governments that if necessary mobile shops should be opened. Out of 2.93 lakh fair price shops, 2.28 lakh shops are in the rural areas and only 64,000 are in urban areas. The rural areas also constitute inaccessible areas, tribal areas, scheduled castes areas, industrial locations and all that. What we have to do is that we have to ask the State Governments and we have asked the State Governments. They are aware of it. It is not that they have not opened any shops there. They have opened shops. And whatever areas are left out, we are constantly emphasising on that.

The Hon. Member asked about the 7th November meeting. In that meeting, we discussed about further strengthening of PDS through planned expansion, proper management facilities in remote and sparsely populated areas. That was the first consensus that was arrived at in the meeting. The second was coverage of essential commodities in the PDS by arranging procurement and supply of essential commodities of mass consumption by the States. The

Hon. Member asked about the number fixed. 2000 per fair price shop is our ideal. And half of the States have almost reached this ideal. Another half say that it is not viable. The fair price shop can be viable only when the State Governments do not depend upon seven essential commodities but also add some commoties from their side as Tamil Nadu, Orissa and West Bengal have done. The public distribution system over the years has gone a long way—the number has increased, the volume has increased and the value of their distribution has increased.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call Mr. Balan I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Daga to para 40, sub-section 9 of the Handbook for Members of Lok Sabha. Please read it and then come to me.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : Distribution of essential commodities through ration shops is one of the main programmes of the 20-Point Programme. This programme is not working properly especially in Kerala. During the Left Front Government rule this system was working properly. I want to know whether there is any arrangement to assess the administration of public distribution system particularly in rural areas?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In my last three supplementaries I have emphasized on this aspect not generally but by giving facts and figures that we do emphasise that these shops should be opened in rural areas because of the fact that India lives more in rural areas than in urban areas. And out of 2.98 lakh shops, more than 2 lakh shops are in rural areas.

In Kerala the same guidelines, the same principles are there as in other States. The same commodities will go from the Central Government and other commodities will have to be made available by the State Government. And the Kerala Government is doing that.

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ceiling on Procurement of Foodgrains

*370. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have put a limit of procuring only 12.5 percent of the domestic foodgrains by the public agencies while it is estimated that about 30 percent of the total production in the case of paddy and about 50 percent of the total production in the case of wheat constitute the marketable surplus ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Paddy and wheat are procured by Government agencies under price support operations and all quantities offered by farmers for sale at the support price are purchased, subject to their conforming to the specifications fixed by the Government. Rice is collected by way of levy from millers/dealers, etc.

L. & D.O. Ban on Inspection of Buildings in Rehabilitation Colonies, Delhi

*371 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE SHRI SURAJ BHAN

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in February 1971 ban was put on inspection of buildings in the rehabilitation colonies on the land leased out by L. & D. O. Delhi ;

(b) as a result thereof, how much collection of arrears is estimated to have piled up and also the interest thereon as yet as :

(i) ground rent to have been reviewed every year at the prevailing market rates, and

(ii) premium charges for misuse, damages, additional constructions etc.; and

(c) what are the full facts in this regard and impact of corrective measures taken in each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) : The ban was imposed in February, 1971 and was lifted on 29-8-72. It was again reimposed in May, 1978, in respect of rehabilitation properties to avoid hardship to displaced persons. The question of arrears on account of the ban does not arise.

Requirement of Food Grains vis-a-vis its Production

*373. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have assessed the total quantity of foodgrains required in 1984 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains expected to be produced in 1984;

(c) the stock of foodgrains to remain with Government at the end of the year 1983 and

(d) the total quantity of foodgrains released by Government for distribution through Public Distribution System in 1983 (upto November) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) It is not possible to estimate precisely the total quantity of foodgrains for public distribution system required in 1984, due to various uncertain factors, such as level of production in the country, open

market availability, behaviour of prices in the open market, etc.

(b) Subject to weather conditions, the plan target of total production of 142 million tonnes of foodgrains during the crop year 1983-84 (July-June), is expected to be achieved.

(c) On the basis of the present trends a stock of about 15 million tonnes of foodgrains is expected to be available with public agencies at the end of 1983.

(d) Figures of public distribution of foodgrains are available only upto the end of October, 1983. The total quantity distributed during the period was about 13.9 million tonnes.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए निगम

*374. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह पर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए निगमों की स्थापना की

है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितने निगम स्थापित किये गये हैं तथा किन-किन राज्यों में निगमों की स्थापना किया जाना अभी बाकी है; और

(ख) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों की स्थापना की गई है और उनके द्वारा किये गये कार्य का व्यूहार क्या है और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रत्येक निगम को वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में कितनी बनराशि दी गई ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) :

(क) और (ख) जिन राज्यों ने नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों की स्थापना की है, उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में सं किसी ने भी अब तक न तो नागरिक पूर्ति निगम की स्थापना की है और न ही उन्होंने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा किये गये वित्तीय सहायता के प्रावधान का उपयोग किया है।

विवरण

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, जहां नागरिक पूर्ति निगम गठित किये गये हैं, के नाम दर्शने वाला विवरण

क०स० राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम

1. आनंद प्रदेश
2. बिहार
3. हिमाचल प्रदेश
4. केरल
5. कर्नाटक
6. पंजाब

नागरिक पूर्ति निगम का नाम

- आनंद प्रदेश नागरिक पूर्ति निगम
- बिहार राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम
- हिमाचल प्रदेश नागरिक पूर्ति निगम लि०
- केरल राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम लि०
- कर्नाटक खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति निगम लि०
- नागरिक पूर्ति निगम, पंजाब

1	2	3
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश वस्तु व्यापार निगम लि०
8.	तमिलनाडु	तमिलनाडु नागरिक पूर्ति निगम लि०
9.	उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य खाद्य तथा आवश्यक वस्तु निगम लि०
10.	उड़ीसा	उड़ीसा राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम
11.	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल आवश्यक वस्तु पूर्ति निगम
12.	गुजरात	गुजरात राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम
13.	दिल्ली	नागरिक पूर्ति निगम, दिल्ली

Scheme for Promotion of Agricultural Operations in Dry Lands

*375. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have framed schemes during the current Five Year Plan to promote agricultural operation in dry lands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that great emphasis was laid on this issue;

(c) if so, whether Government have sought foreign assistance in this regard; and

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

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

(c) and (d) Watershed development approach has been adopted as a national strategy for development of dryland agriculture for which no large scale foreign aid is necessary. However, some technical assistance to the research programme is being

given by Canada. A Pilot Project for Watershed Development in limited areas in four States is being launched with the assistance of World Bank.

Betel Research Project in West Bengal

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

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any steps to set up any full-fledged Betel Research Project in West Bengal which is the largest producer State of betel leaves in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned on March 21, 1983 a full-fledged Research Centre on Betelvine at the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (BCKVV) Kalyani in West Bengal which is one of the major betelvine growing States of the country.

(b) The Betelvine Research Project has 8 centres in different parts of the country

apart from a Coordinating Cell with a Tissue Culture Unit located at the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore. BCKVV is one of the research centres of the Project which has been sanctioned for a period of 2 years at a total cost of Rs. 3,27,580/- . The staff cost and facilities provided for BCKVV are at par with the other centres. The priority areas for research in respect of the Project are :—

- (i) Diagnosis and control of major diseases and pests of *pan*.
- (ii) Improvement in agro-horticultural techniques of *pan* cultivation.
- (iii) Identification and conservation of *pan* varieties in the country and varietal improvement.
- (iv) Research on tissue culture on *pan* for conservation of germplasm material.
- (v) Any other important problems that may arise.

(c) In view of the reply at (b) above the reply to this part does not arise.

विल्सो ट्रिक्सास प्राधिकरण में प्रयोग न किये गये कागज का रही के रूप में बेचा जाना

*377. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिंहा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 2 दिसंबर, 1982 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की और आकृष्टि किया गया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रयोग न किये गये कागज को रही के रूप में बेच दिया गया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जांच करायी है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों का विवरण क्या है और उन्हें क्या सजा दी गई है।

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

(ख) से (घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के सतकंता विभाग द्वारा विभागीय जांच की गई थी। जांच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दोषी अधिकारी की जिम्मेदारी ठहराई गई तथा उसे आंतर्लक्ष्य बेतावनी जारी की गई।

बनस्पति निर्माताओं को जारी कियं गये निदेश

*378. श्रीमती प्रभिला दंडवते :

श्री भीम सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनस्पति निर्माताओं को भारतीय मानक संस्थान द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार बनस्पति का निर्माण करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये निर्देश कब दिये गये और उसके क्या करण हैं; और

(ग) इन निर्देशों के पालन में सुविधा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या नये कदम उठाये गये हैं?

शास्य और नागरिक पूर्ति भव्यालय के राज्य भव्याली (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। बनस्पति का उत्पादन वास्तव में बनस्पति तेल उत्पाद नियंत्रण आदेश 1947 के उपबन्धों द्वारा शासित होता है तथा बनस्पति के विनियोग सम्बन्धी भानक बनस्पति तेल उत्पाद (गुणवत्ता का मानक) आदेश, 1975 में विनिर्दिष्ट है। इसलिए बनस्पति का विनियोग इन आदेशों में विनिर्दिष्ट विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

FAO Assistance for Research and Development in Jute Production

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

(a) whether the growth of export of Jute goods has been continuously decreasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to intensify the research and development efforts in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and other international institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. India's export of Jute goods has registered a fall during the last few years.

(b) India's exports of jute goods have come down during recent years on account of severe competition from synthetic substitutes and other jute exporting countries as well as on account of prolonged recession in developed countries. The total quantum of exports has come down from 4.40 lakh

metric tonnes in 1980-81 to 4.05 lakh metric tonnes in 1981-82 and 3.30 lakh metric tonnes in 1982-83. The exports during 1983-84 have also suffered as a result of a prolonged bargeemen's strike at Calcutta port this year.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Mango Orchards becoming Sick

*380. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD :

SHRI K. A. SWAMI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country's mango plantations are being hit by a mysterious disease and the mango orchards are becoming sick and causing huge losses to the mango growers; and

(b) if so, whether any special scientific researches are being undertaken to tackle the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The mango plantations suffer from malformation disease. The mango orchards particularly in north-west India suffer crop losses if proper control measures are not taken by the mango growers.

(b) Scientific research is being undertaken under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore and Central Mango Research Station, Lucknow to tackle this problem through a multi-disciplinary approach.

The malady is of complex nature. However, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has developed remedial measures for improving the productivity of the trees rendered unproductive by 'malformation'. The treatment consisting of

single foliar application of NAA (Naphthalene Acetic Acid) at 200 ppm in the month of October followed by deblossoming at bud burst stage have been found to be effective in reducing the incidence of malformation.

गैर सरकारी संगठनों तथा व्यक्तियों के माध्यम से वृक्षारोपण

*381. श्री नरसिंह मकबाना : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-सरकारी संगठनों और व्यक्तियों के माध्यम से अधिकाधिक वृक्षारोपण कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई नई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वृक्षारोपण के लिए कितने एकड़ भूमि उपलब्ध कराई गई है और उसकी क्या शर्तें हैं; और

(ग) वृक्षारोपण के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों द्वारा बनाई गई सहकारी समितियों को प्राथमिकता न देने के क्या कारण हैं और उनके माध्यम से वृक्षारोपण अभियान चलाने में क्या कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकबाना) : (क) तथा (ख) 1983-84 में छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक नई योजना शुरू की गयी है। योजना का व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) यह योजना प्रमुख रूप से छोटे तथा सीमांत किसानों के लाभ के लिए तैयार की गयी है, जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियां, अनुसूचित जनजातियां तथा पिछड़ा वर्ग भी शामिल हैं। यह नये 20-सूची कार्यक्रम के तहत अपने आपमें प्राथमिकता की मद है। छोटे तथा सीमांत

किसानों की जिन सहकारी समितियों की अपनी निजी भूमि हो वे भी नई योजना से लाभ उठा सकती हैं। अभी तक किसी सहकारी समिति से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

विवरण

“छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों की सहायता”
नामक योजना का व्यौरा

(क) और (ख) कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों की सहायता करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम में 1983-84 के दौरान 250 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है, जो केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जाएगा। यह देश के सभी खण्डों में कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। प्रति खण्ड 5 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है, जिसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

(1) छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को कुओं और पम्पसेटों पर समेकित ग्रामीण विकास के प्रतिमान के अनुसार 50% की सीमा तक राज सहायता

3.50 लाख रुपए

(2) छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों की जोतों पर जलावन तथा फल देने वाले वृक्षों के रोपण के लिए समेकित ग्रामीण विकास के प्रतिमान के आधार पर 50% की सीमा तक राज सहायता

0.50 लाख रुपए

(3) तिलहनों तथा दलहनों के उत्पादन के लिए बीजों तथा उर्वरकों के मिनीकिटों

के निःशुल्क वितरण और
आदाने भूमि, विकास तथा
स्टाफ पर आने वाली लागत
के लिए एकमुश्त आवंटन 1.00 लाख रुपए

योग : 5.00 लाख रुपए

छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों की जोतों पर जलावन तथा फल देने वाले वृक्षों के रोपण के लिए 50,000 रु० का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो नसंरियां तैयार करने और मुफ्त या दस पैसे प्रति पौधे के हिसाब से मामूली शुल्क लेकर पौधों की सप्लाई करने के लिए है। प्रत्येक ब्लाक के लिए 80,000 पौधों का रोपण करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसान को अपनी निजी भूमि में फल देने वाले अथवा जलावन वाले कम-मे-कम 25% पौधे लगाना आवश्यक है।

Development of Regulated Markets

*382. SHRI A. NEFLALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are having any scheme to provide assistance to State Governments for the development of regulated markets; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the amount, if any, given to Kerala under this scheme?

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

(b) Under the scheme for development of selected regulated markets, central assistance is given at the following rates for providing infrastructural facilities for agricultural markets which meet the requirements of the scheme :

(i) Regulated Markets handling commercial crops (Jute, Tobacco, Cotton, Groundnut, Cashewnut, Coconut, Potatoes, Onion, Betel, leaves, and chillies)

Rs. 4 lakhs per market.

(ii) Regulated markets situated in command areas

Rs. 5 lakhs per market.

(iii) Terminal Markets for Fruits and Vegetables.

Rs. 15 lakhs per market.

Kerala State has not so far availed of any central assistance under the scheme.

Projects to Increase Groundnut Production in Gujarat

*383. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the short and long term measures which have been included in launching the special project on groundnut in Gujarat;

(b) what has been the increase in production of groundnut as a result of the special measures taken; and

(c) what other steps are being taken to increase the production of groundnut in the country, particularly in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The short and long term measures included in the special project for increasing groundnut production in Gujarat are:—

(i) distribution of quality seeds;

- (ii) early sowing of kharif groundnut by providing pre-sowing irrigation;
- (iii) provision of protective irrigation to kharif crop;
- (iv) closer spacing;
- (v) adoption of plant protection measures and improved agronomic practices; and
- (vi) increased target for area under summer groundnut from 68,000 hectares in 1979-80 to 2 lakh hectares in 1983-84.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 35 crores.

(b) As a result of the measures taken the groundnut production in Gujarat is reported as below :

Year	Production (lakh tonnes)
1980-81	16.45
1981-82	21.98
1982-83	13.13 (drought year)

For the current year (1983-84) firm estimates are not yet available, but the State Government have indicated that the crop prospects of groundnut are very good.

(c) The other steps include timely supply of inputs, extension and credit support and fixation of support price.

Network of Irrigation in Konkan Region of Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no network of irrigation in the Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that water due to heavy rains is wasted to a very great extent and not conserved and utilised properly;

(c) whether construction of a network of irrigation facilities in this region will reduce the destructive potential of flood waters in this region and harness water for production purposes; and

(d) what Central assistance will be made available to the State Government for such schemes ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) According to a study made by a High Power Committee set up by the Government of Maharashtra, in 1980-81, 75% dependable surface water resource of the Konkan region, is about 5273 thousand ha. m. Of these about 35% i. e. 1971 T. ha. m. can be utilised from the identified storages. According to the Committee's Report, the completed surface irrigation projects in Konkan region comprise one major irrigation and several minor irrigation works which have an irrigation potential of 35159 ha. As per report of the Committee, an irrigation potential of about 0.86 lakh ha. is expected to be created on completion of the Projects then under construction. To make maximum use of the surface waters, the Committee have in all identified 7 major, 96 medium and 3571 minor projects which will cover an area of 3.67 lakh ha. under irrigation.

Thus there is considerable scope for future utilisation of the water resources of the region for irrigation and other uses but detailed field investigations are required before feasibility reports are formulated and their possible benefits can be spelt out.

The Konkan region does not have chronic problem of flood damages of serious order but occasional flood problem due to

heavy precipitation, as has occurred in 1983 monsoon, may be expected. With the construction of the irrigation projects, it may be possible to mitigate the flood problem in the region to some extent

(d) Irrigation and flood control is a State subject and outlays for these are to be provided by the States from their own resources. Central assistance is given in the shape of block loans and grants to States and not for any specific project or sector of development.

Steps to Improve Sanitation System

385. SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to high cost on underground sewerage system the population in rural and urban areas find it difficult to improve sanitation system;

(b) whether Government propose to evolve, in consultation with expert bodies like the HUDCO and the UNDP, a sanitary system which is cheaper, cleaner, lower in cost and acceptable to the people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) This problem is engaging our attention and a Feasibility Study for development of the design for low cost sanitation system was undertaken with the assistance of UNDP in 110 towns in Seven States. The Government have also approved the project proposals for conducting similar Feasibility studies for urban sanitation (phase II) covering Eleven States and Three Union Territories. Similar studies are proposed to be conducted for rural areas also. The system is based on the construction of pour-flush-water-seal latrines with twin leach pits (one to be used at a time) for individual house-holds.

Grants to the States

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

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

(a) whether some States including Tamil Nadu have urged the Centre for 50 percent grant to meet the administrative expenditure for running fair price shops;

(b) if so, whether Government considered their demand;

(c) if so, the States who have asked for the same;

(d) whether Government have agreed to provide more grants to these States; and

(e) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e) The Government of Tamil Nadu alone had sought central assistance in the form of recurring grants to the tune of 50 percent of the expenditure made by them on equipment and staffing of fair price shops run by the cooperatives or by the Civil Supplies Corporation in the State, at the time of third meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution held in New Delhi on the 19th May, 1983.

The successful implementation of the Scheme of public distribution system involves joint efforts on the part of the Central as well as State Governments. The Central Government responsibilities are confined to formulation of national policy, adoption of measures for increased production, general price stabilization, price support operations, imports, buffer stocking and arrangements for supplying to the State Governments certain essential commodities which already contains an element of subsidy. The State Governments (including Tamil Nadu) have to assume full responsibility with regard to arrangements within the States for the

distribution of essential commodities through the public distribution outlets, ensuring the viability of fair price shops, opening additional outlets wherever necessary and all other administrative responsibilities that are necessary at the State level for the successful implementation of the Scheme. No Central assistance is envisaged for meeting the expenditure of State Governments for running of fair price shops.

Deaths due to Drinking of Poisoned Tap Water in Imphal

4174. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Blitz dated 8 October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that nearly 80 persons have been killed due to drinking of poisoned tap water in Imphal;

(b) if so, whether inquiry has since been conducted;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) An inquiry has been conducted by the Government of Manipur. As reported by the State Government, no one was killed because of contaminated or poisoned tap water in Imphal.

Involvement of Officials of F.C.I. in Vigilance Cases

4175. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Food Corporation of India the Depot Officers/ Distt. Managers/Regional Heads/Zonal

Heads are posted without any consideration about their involvement in vigilance cases;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in Zonal PV squad of North Zone some persons are working for the last many years and despite vigilance cases they are not being replaced although A.M. (A/cs) are available and posted for their replacement in North Zone; and

(d) if so, the reason thereof ?

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) Involvement of an officer in a vigilance case does not debar him from a posting unless the officer is under suspension and it is apprehended that his continuance in the post will hamper the investigation proceedings. In actual practice, however, the officers involved in serious vigilance cases are not deployed on sensitive posts.

(c) and (d) Some officials have been working in Zonal PV squads of North Zone of Food Corporation of India for some years. They are, however, deployed on rotational basis and are being replaced progressively.

Bungling in Draw of Lots for DDA Plots and Flats

4176. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the allegations about manipulations in the computer while feeding it before the draw of lots for allotment of DDA's plots and flats under various categories to the applicants and making it possible for them to get the flats in particular colony and at a particular floor as per their choice;

(b) if so, how he proposes to check this malpractice;

(c) if not, whether he will have the matter investigated and ensure that the computer feeding is done in the presence of some senior officials conversant with the punching and other technicalities and there is no scope for manipulations by the Punchers while feeding it prior to draw of lots; and

(d) whether at some of the draws, some interested party challenged this and exposed this technique ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): As reported by DDA answers are as follows :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that there is no possibility of manoeuvring a particular plot/flat and that the system does not require the presence of anybody at the time of data processing.

(d) No such representation challenging the technique was received while holding the draw of lots.

Sale Permission Regarding Patel Nagar Rehabilitation Colony

4177. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sale permission in case of lease-hold double-storeyed rehabilitation colony in Patel Nagar had been granted only upto April, 1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting sale permission beyond that period ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) में गंदी बस्तियों में सुधार के लिए धन

4178. श्री लक्ष्मण बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह 'बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार गंदी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए धन मंजूर कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है;

निर्माण और आवास बंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) तथा (ख) शहरी क्षेत्रों में मलिन बस्तियों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार की योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने वार्षिक योजना में किये गये परिव्ययों से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है तथा इस योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में कोई महायना उपलब्ध नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की वार्षिक योजना में इस योजना के लिए 150 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा बस्तर के लिए नियतित राशि के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उल्लंघन नहीं है।

निरिजापुरी बांध के गेटों को बन्द करने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ का आना

4179. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको इस बात की जानकारी

है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आई बाढ़ का पता लगाने और राहत कार्यों का सर्वेक्षण करने हेतु कोई केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों का दल उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर, लखीमपुर और बाराबंकी जिलों में गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसने बाढ़ के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए लोगों से सम्पर्क किया था। यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) गिरिजापुरी बांध के आसपास किन लोगों से पूछताछ की गई थी;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बाढ़ गिरिजापुरी बांध से पानी रोककर और किर एकदम स्लूइस फाटक खोलकर पानी को छोड़ने के कारण आई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो पानी को रोकने के क्या कारण थे?

कृषि मंत्री (राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारणों का पता लगाने और राहत कार्यों के सर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिकारियों का कोई दल नियुक्त नहीं किया है। बाढ़ और सूखा सहायता हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त ज्ञापन की प्रतिक्रिया में जिस केन्द्रीय दल ने चालू वर्ष में राज्य का दौरा किया था, उसका सम्बन्ध मुख्यतः बाढ़ और सूखे से उत्पन्न संकट से निपटने के लिए राहत निधि की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करना था।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट के कारण वनस्पति का कम उपभोग

4180. श्री रामअवतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह वर्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में

बहुसंख्यक उपभोक्ताओं ने वनस्पति में गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट का पता चलने के कारण वनस्पति का उपभोग बंद कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे उपभोक्ताओं का प्रतिशत क्या है;

(ग) क्या इसका वनस्पति उद्योगों के कार्यकरण पर प्रभाव पड़ा है और कई यूनिटों में वनस्पति तेलों का उत्पादन बन्द हो गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) विभिन्न वनस्पति विनियोगों से लिये गये वनस्पति के नमूनों के विश्लेषण से उनमें गाय की चर्बी के अपमिश्न का पता नहीं चला है। व्यापार स्तर पर भी वनस्पति में गाय की चर्बी के अपमिश्न के केवल दो मामले पंजाब सरकार द्वारा सूचित किये गये हैं। वर्ष के दौरान वनस्पति के उत्पादन और प्रेषणों में जो उत्पाद की खपत के भी सूचक हैं, कोई उल्लेखनीय कमी नहीं आयी है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Agricultural Marketing in Bihar and other States

4181. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state : The specific features of the part played by Government and their agencies to help agricultural marketing in Bihar and other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Under the scheme for development of selected regulated/rural markets, which is applicable to all the States/Union Territories including Bihar, Central assistance is given at the following rates for providing infrastructural facilities for agricultural markets :

- (i) Regulated Markets handling commercial crops (Jute, Tobacco, Cotton, Groundnut, Cashewnut, Coconut, Potatoes, Onion, Betel leaves and Chillies) Rs. 4 lakhs per market.
- (ii) Regulated Markets situated in command areas Rs. 5 lakhs per market.
- (iii) Terminal Markets for fruits and vegetables Rs. 15 lakhs per market.
- (iv) Primary Rural Markets Rs. 1.5 lakhs per market.
- (v) Wholesale Rural Markets in Recognised Backward Areas covered under Hill Areas Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme... ... Rs. 5 lakhs per market.

Any expenditure in excess of the aforesaid rates is to be met by the Market Committees/State Marketing Boards/State Governments from their own resources or by raising institutional finance.

Under the scheme for the establishment of a national grid of rural godowns, which is also applicable to all the States/Union Territories including Bihar, 25% of the cost of construction of godowns is met by Central subsidy, 25% by state subsidy and the remaining 50% by bank loans.

Non-Milling of Paddy by FCI in Haldwani District

4182. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that in Haldwani District of FCI in 1981-82, the paddy was given to contractors for milling but in turn they did not deliver rice to FCI, resulting in a loss of Rs. 46 lakhs.
- (b) whether it is also a fact that todate no action has been taken against any FCI official responsible for this; and
- (c) if so, the objection in handling over the matter to CBI for detailed probe and the action being taken by FCI ?

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) : Do not arise.

Unauthorised Jhuggis around LNJP Hospital

4183. SHRI NIHIL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether unauthorised jhuggis are cropping up continuously around the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital, Delhi resulting in insanitary conditions there;
- (b) whether Government propose to make any arrangements to shift jhuggi dwellers from places near the Railway Stations and Hospitals to other places; and
- (c) whether a fair price shop has been started in these jhuggis by the Delhi Administration ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The DDA has reported that a fair price shop exists in J.J. Cluster near the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital which is required for meeting local requirements of the area.

Use of Neem Seed Oil in making of Soap

4184. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the necessity of formulating plan for use of non-edible oils like neem and sal seed oil to save the use of edible oil in making items like soap etc.; and

(b) 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) and (b) The technology for the use of non-edible oils like neem and sal seed to save the use of edible oils in making soaps, is well established in the country. However, the collection/procurement of such seeds has not been sufficient enough to satisfy the total requirements of oils/fats by the soap industry.

Depletion of Forests

4185. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued depletion of the forests since independence;

(b) if so, the total area under the forest cover at the beginning of each Five Year Plan for each States/U. T. of the Union;

(c) the main reasons for the continued decrease in the area in the successive Plans; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reverse this tragic trend and restore the forest areas under forests to atleast their original size at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan ?

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

The total area under the forest has increased from 71.80 million hectares in 1950-51 to 75.06 million hectares in 1980-81.

(b) The information is given in the statement.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The question does not arise. However to further increase the forest area the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 was enacted. With this no Forest land can be diverted for non-forestry uses. The Government are taking all possible steps to increase the forest cover in the existing forest areas and also to extend the forest cover over the areas outside forest.

Statement

(In million ha.)

State/UT 1	1950-51 2	1955-56 3	1960-61 4	1968-69 5	1973-74 6	1979-80 7
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.96	6.25	6.42	6.41	6.48	6.41
2. Assam	7.48	4.66	4.56	4.59	2.87	3.07
3. Bihar	3.76	3.32	3.12	3.05	2.93	2.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Gujarat	1.02	1.14	1.56	1.87	1.70	1.95
5. Haryana	—	—	—	0.14	0.15	0.16
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.93	1.04	1.05	2.15	2.17	2.12
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.86	2.86	2.08	2.10	2.07	2.19
8. Karnataka	3.20	3.54	3.68	3.51	3.61	3.79
9. Kerala	0.95	1.80	1.05	1.13	1.13	1.13
10. Madhya Pradesh	18.82	19.15	17.27	16.81	16.62	15.54
11. Maharashtra	7.34	6.23	6.78	6.66	6.66	6.41
12. Manipur	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.44	1.52
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	0.70	0.85
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	0.29	0.29	0.29
15. Orissa	6.16	6.28	6.59	6.75	6.79	6.02
16. Punjab	1.37	1.37	1.51	0.20	0.21	0.22
17. Rajasthan	3.36	3.90	3.94	3.76	3.59	3.07
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	0.28	0.26
19. Tamil Nadu	1.51	2.10	2.15	2.24	2.23	2.18
20. Tripura	0.90	0.90	0.64	0.63	0.60	0.60
21. Uttar Pradesh	3.47	3.89	4.15	4.88	5.13	5.12
22. West Bengal	1.48	1.40	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
23. A & N Islands	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.75	0.75	0.71
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	5.15	5.15	5.15
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	0.02
27. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Goa Daman & Diu	—	—	—	0.13	0.13	0.13
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	0.89	1.59
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :	71.80	71.08	68.98	75.00	75.77	74.61

**Repairing of Government Quarters at
Minto Road, New Delhi**

4186. SHRI A. SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2318 on 18 October, 1982 regarding repairing of Government Quarters at Minto Road, New Delhi and state :

(a) out of 91 staff quarters how many have so far, been repaired and allotted as alternative accommodation to the allottees of the area occupying dilapidated single storey quarters;

(b) whether none of the allottees could get possession of their respective renovated quarters allotted by the Directorate of Estates; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in view of the renovated quarters being under occupation by persons other than Central Government allottees, Government propose to vacate these quarters; and

(d) whether allotment of alternative accommodation to the affected allottees in other areas will cause harassment in regard to childrens education, transfer of ration cards and gas connections, etc.?

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

Irrigation Targets for Various Crops

4187. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued any directives to the States with regard to fixing of irrigation targets for various crops; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The State Governments have been advised to make necessary arrangements for efficient and timely irrigation during rabi season. Some of the steps suggested are (a) to ensure the availability of irrigation supplies to wheat and other crops during the critical periods of growth, (b) to fix irrigation targets for various crops and targets for production for each large canal system, (c) to keep the tubewells in a State of good repair and arrange timely electricity supply to tubewells and pumps, etc., (d) adoption of efficient water distribution / management practices and (e) to have close coordination between the irrigation department and other concerned departments dealing with agricultural production.

Total Area for Cultivation in the Country

4188. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total area for cultivation in the country with the State-wise break-up as on 1.4.1983;

(b) total area under irrigation with the State-wise break-up as on 1.4.1983;

(c) total area where more than one crop is raised with the State-wise break-up as on 1.4.1983;

(d) production of food grains per acre and crop intensity in the country with the State-wise break-up as on 1.4.1983; and

(e) whether there is any direct relation between higher crop intensity irrigation facility and use of fertilizer and if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Total area for cultivation, area under irrigation, cropping intensity etc. are reported by the States as part of land-use statistics which are generally available with

time-lag. The data for 1982-83 are yet to be reported by the States except Andhra Pradesh which has given the following details :

Andhra Pradesh	1982-83
Gross cropped area	127.7 lakh hect
Gross irrigated area	45.2 „ „
Area sown more than once	17.4 „ „
Cropping Intensity	115.7%

A statement showing State-wise yield of foodgrains per acre/hectare during 1982-83 is enclosed.

(e) With provision of irrigational facilities, multiple cropping becomes feasible leading to higher cropping intensity and subsequently higher consumption of fertilizers. At the all-India level gross irrigated area increased from 43.4 million hectares in 1975-76 to 48.1 million hectares in 1978-79 and cropping intensity from 121.0 to 122.6. Fertilizer consumption during the same period increased from 2.89 million tonnes to 5.12 million tonnes, i.e., by about 77 per cent in three years. During 1983-84 the consumption of fertilizers is expected to rise further to 7.2 million tonnes.

Statement

Yield of Foodgrains (1982-83)

State	Kgs./acre	Kgs./hectares
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	516	1274
Assam	437	1080
Bihar	330	816
Gujarat	374	923
Haryana	708	1749
Himachal Pradesh	473	1170
Jammu & Kashmir	594	1467
Karnataka	379	936
Kerala	645	1593
Madhya Pradesh	282	696

	1	2	3
Maharashtra	274	677	
Manipur	546	1349	
Meghalaya	461	1140	
Nagaland	375	926	
Orissa	284	703	
Punjab	1145	2829	
Rajasthan	263	651	
Sikkim	377	931	
Tamil Nadu	504	1245	
Tripura	573	1417	
Uttar Pradesh	535	1322	
West Bengal	422	1043	
All-India	421	1041	

Implementation of D.D.P.

4189. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have allocated some amount during the Sixth Five Year Plan for implementing Desert Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith programmes taken up by Government development of desert;

(c) whether such programmes are likely to cover both the hot and cold regions of the country; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the areas going to be covered and the work started during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the time by when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) (a) to (d) : An allocation of Rs. 50.00 crores has been made by the Government of India for the Desert Development Programme under the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The programme covers the following hot and cold arid areas of the country:

State	District
Hot Arid Areas	
1. Gujarat	1. Banaskantha
	2. Mehsana
2. Haryana	1. Hissar
	2. Bhiwani
	3. Rohtak
	4. Sirsa
3. Rajasthan	1. Ganganagar
	2. Bikaner
	3. Churu
	4. Jhunjhunu
	5. Sikar
	6. Nagaur
	7. Jodhpur
	8. Jaisalmer
	9. Barmer
	10. Jalore
	11. Pali

Cold Arid Areas

4. Himachal Pradesh	1. Lahaul & Spiti
	2. Kinnaur
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Leh
	2. Kargil

The major activities taken up under this programme are as follows :—

- (i) afforestation (with special emphasis on shelter belt plantation grassland development and sand dune stabilisation;
- (ii) minor irrigation including ground water development; and
- (iii) development of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry etc.

As these activities form part of a long-term strategy for control of desertification and development of these areas, the effect of works to be completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan may not necessarily be fully perceptible in terms of restoration of ecological balance and so on.

Training to Farmers to Improve their Skills

*4190. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the Sixth Plan, not only the expansion machinery was to be strengthened to carry out better programmes of transfer of technology but also selected farmers and labourers were to be given different types of training to improve their skills and also to diversify such skills to enable them to be more fully employed and to earn better living; and

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

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

(b) The achievements made are as under :—

Programme	Progress made (No. of benefici- fitted)
1. Farmers Training and Education	5,992,125
2. (a) Farmers Exchange within the country.	5,511
(b) outside the country	318

3. Krishi Vigyan Kendras	94,711
4. Study tours of farmers belonging to weaker sections (SC & ST)	1,058
5. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment	44,376
6. Training and Visit System	13 (States)

Improvement of Slums in the Country**4191 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :****SHRI HARIHAR SOHEN :**

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

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme for the improvement of slum areas in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount sanctioned to different States for the purpose during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(c) whether Government have issued certain guidelines to State Governments in regard to slum improvement under 20-Point Programme etc. in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the State Governments to implement them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER ON THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) : The scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums in urban areas is in the State Sector and is being implemented by the State Governments through outlays made in their annual plans. No assistance is available in the Central Budget for this scheme. The 6th Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 151.45 crores in the State Plans to ensure that 10 million slum dwellers are covered by March, 1985 by providing basic services. The progress of implementation of the scheme in different States/Union

Territories is being monitored by the Government of India as part of the New 20-Point Programme. The expenditure incurred and the physical achievements reported by the State Governments and Union Territories during the first three years of the 6th Plan are as follows :-

Year	No. of persons	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	10,86,078	2,336.01
1981-82	16,21,200	2,517.33
1982-83	14,80,569	3,136.57
Total	41,87,847	7,989.91

The physical targets fixed for the year 1983-84 is 21.20 lakh persons and the financial outlays proposed is Rs. 3,557 lakhs in respect of all the States and U.Ts. However, during the year 1983-84, 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 coverage of slum population over and above the approved annual plan targets of the States. Several State Governments have submitted proposals under this Scheme and a sum of Rs. 404 lakhs has been released to selected State Governments as the first instalment of the Central grant. The State Governments have been requested to make adequate administrative/institutional arrangements and provide necessary funds for achieving the targets laid down under the 20-Point Programme and to achieve the 6th Plan target.

Reports of Multi-Disciplinary Study Team on Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4192. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1273 on 1 August, 1983 regarding multi-disciplinary study team on Andaman and Nicobar Islands and state :

(a) the date when the Andaman and Nicobar Administration formed the Land Use Committee and the recommendations it

has submitted to Ministry for final orders; and

(b) Government's reaction to each of the recommendations of the Land Use Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration formed the Land Use Committee on 15th March, 1976. The Committee proposed release of forest land for defence and other purposes in 16 cases, covering an area 1869.8 ha.

(b) The Government approved the release of the forest lands, as proposed.

Research on Early Sowing Varieties of Wheat and other Rabi Crops

4193. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake research on early sowing varieties of wheat and other rabi crops in view of the untimely rains in April and May for several successive years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, attempts are being made to develop varieties suitable for early sowing with the objective of more effective utilisation of the moisture conserved from the monsoon rains under rainfed conditions. This early planted crop is likely to mature slightly earlier than the normal time, but this is not the objective of these programmes.

Specific research to develop strains which mature earlier than the normal time, i.e. April/May in the Northern Plains is not being carried out as a major objective, because it is considered too early to attempt

changes in the maturity period as it is yet to be fully established that there has been a permanent shift in climatic cycles and that the presently observed erratic weather conditions will always continue. Moreover, even under normal circumstances, the rains in February/March tend to be more than in the month of April and May.

Financial Constraints of Local Bodies for Construction of Houses for Weaker Sections

4194. **SHRI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Municipal Corporations and local bodies in the country are not paying adequate attention for constructing houses for the weaker sections on the plea that they have been facing financial constraints;

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to move the 8th Finance Commission to recommend the flow of greater financial resources to the municipal and local bodies; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Housing is a State subject and all housing schemes except the Central Sector Scheme of subsidised housing for plantation workers are being implemented by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations out of their plan allocations for housing.

(b) and (c) The local bodies have, however, been requesting from time to time for devolution of adequate funds to local bodies. In view of this the State Governments were requested to present adequate data regarding the requirement of local bodies before the 8th Finance Commission in their Memorandum to the Finance Commission. The Ministry of Works and Housing have also forwarded to the 8th Finance Commission a report on Study on

Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies in India and the Level of Services provided with a view to project before the Commission the gap in the resources of local bodies for provision of various civil amenities.

Encouraging Production of Oilseeds and Pulses in Andhra Pradesh

4195. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are encouraging the State Governments for increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses;

(b) if so, the details of the projects sanctioned by Central Government in Andhra Pradesh alongwith the estimated cost; and

(c) the progress made so far in increasing production of oilseeds and pulses ?

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

(b) The projects sanctioned by the Central Government in Andhra Pradesh alongwith estimated cost are as follows :

PULSES

(i) A Central Sector Scheme of minikits demonstration of pulses has been sanctioned under which 21,700 minikits of pulses have been allotted for 1983-84.

(ii) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of pulses is being implemented in the State at a total cost of Rs 24.919 lakhs during 1983-84. The share of the Government of India is Rs. 16.735 lakhs.

OILSEEDS

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Oilseeds Development at a total cost of

Rs. 129.92 lakhs during 1983-84 has been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh.

Besides the above, minikits of oilseeds and pulses alongwith fertilizer minikits are distributed free of cost under the Centrally Sponsored Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme.

(c) The details regarding oilseeds and pulses production during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh are as under :—

Production (1000 tonnes)		
Year	Pulses	Oilseeds
1980-81	414.5	928.1
1981-82	466.6	1547.0
1982-83	512.7	1212.0

The prospects of oilseeds and pulses production during 1983-84 are good in the State.

Deaths of Goats in ICAR Goat Institute

4196. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of kids, sex and breed-wise upto 2 month old, between 2 to 6 months; 7 to 12 months and adults which died upto 1.11.83 in ICAR Goat Institute with causes of death;

(b) the number of goats alive, age and sex-wise of each breed on 1.11.83 at ICAR Goat Institute and number sex-wise of each breed proposed to be purchased upto 31.3.84, the reasons thereof and the estimated price per goat; and

(c) whether Government proposes to set up an enquiry committee including members of Governing Body of ICAR and place a report before Parliament on affairs of ICAR Goat Institute; if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Central Institute for Research on Goats and shall be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha later on.

Development of Krishna Patnam Port in Nellore District as Fishing Harbour

4197. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to develop Krishna Patnam Port in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh as fishing harbour with the collaboration of U.K. Government;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the latest position and probable time of taking up the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Krishna Patnam Fishing Harbour proposal is yet to be posed for assistance to the Government of U.K.

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 15 crores. Major components are : fishing harbour, village roads, fishing vessels and marketing and processing facilities.

(c) The project can be taken up for implementation only after the scheme has been sanctioned.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भुखमरी और बाढ़

4198. श्री जेनुल बजार : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस वर्ष भुखमरी और बाढ़ के कारण भारी नुकसान को ध्यान में रखते हुए सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भुखमरी और बाढ़ के कारण अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि का नुकसान हुआ है और इसके लिए सहायता स्वरूप कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई थी और कितनी धनराशि वास्तव में दी गई ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्वाना) : (क) जी, हां। 27-9-1983 को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से गुखा और बाढ़ों पर एक-एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूखे के लिए 36.9 करोड़ रुपये और बाढ़ राहत कारों के लिए 566.93 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है। राज्य के 13 मिलों में लगभग 17.75 लाख हैक्टार में फसल शुरू की गयियों के महीनों में वर्षा न होने के कारण या तो क्षतिग्रस्त हुई या बोई नहीं जा सकी।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बाढ़ के कारण हुई निम्नलिखित क्षति सूचित की है :—

1. प्रभावित जनसंख्या	153.27 लाख
2. प्रभावित सस्यगत क्षेत्र	24.02 लाख हैक्टार
3. क्षतिग्रस्त/नष्ट हुए मकानों की संख्या	3.89 लाख
4. मृत मनुष्य	511
5. मृत पशु	1835

(ग) एक केन्द्रीय दल ने राज्य का दौरा किया है और उमकी रिपोर्ट पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है। अधिकतम केन्द्रीय सहायता की स्वीकृति लम्बित होने तक भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार का तत्काल राहत व्यवों की पूर्ति करने के लिये साधनांपाय अग्रिम के रूप में 30 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की मंजूरी दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास तत्काल व्यव की पूर्ति के लिये 1080 लाख रुपये का सीमान्त धन भी है।

Rioting Incident at Ambedkar Stadium

4199. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the rioting incident at Ambedkar Stadium New Delhi on the 20 November, 1983 during the D C.M. Football Final Match, football fans went berserk in Bombay on the 22 November;

(b) whether his Ministry has gone deep into the causes of such rioting, particularly the role of referees; and

(c) if so, the steps which he proposes to take to root out such incidents and enforce certain norms to maintain the spirit of true sports ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) As per information received from Westerns India Football Association, certain incidents of rowdism took place at Barbourne Stadium on 22nd November, 1983 when football match during Rovers Cup between Tata Sports Club (Bombay) and Kashmir XI was in progress.

(b) and (c) In both cases, trouble arose on account of non-acceptance of the Referees decision by the aggrieved teams, which prompted partisan crowds to enter

the playing arena in wild support of their respective teams. The All India Football Federation has also confirmed that referees in both cases were of appropriate grade and as per universally accepted FIFA laws, referees' decision on a point of fact is final. A greater sense of discipline and self-restraint on the part of players and crowds and their acceptance of the rules of the game and prescribed procedures would greatly help in maintaining the true spirit of sports.

Area of Cultivation of IARI Varieties

4200. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4438 on 22 August, 1983 regarding area of cultivation of IARI varieties and state the actual area cultivated by the farmers under the listed recommended IARI varieties of crops during the last five years as stated to evaluate achievement of IARI of five years in practical terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : It is not possible to quantify the actual area of cultivation under IARI varieties as no such statistics are being collected variety-wise in the country. However, an idea about the popularity of these varieties can be had from the quantum of seed produced by the seed producing agencies like the National Seeds Corporation. The information on the production of certified seed by the National Seeds Corporation during 1981-82 as reproduced below gives the extent of popularity of the IARI varieties :—

Quantities of certified seed organised by National Seeds Corporation during 1981-82 (in quintals)

Crop	Total	IARI varieties	Other varieties
		1	2
Wheat	3,67,000	3,04,000	63,000
Sorghum	41,200	40,200	1,000
Bajra	33,025	33,325	700
Paddy	1,49,500	18,400	1,31,100

1	2	3	4
Moong	16,300	12,300	4,000
Urd	8,000	500	7,500
Cowpea	4,200	4,200	Nil
6,19,225		4,11,925	2,07,300

Subsidy on Pesticide on Pests Control of Paddy Crop

4201. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where schemes have been sanctioned either by the Centre or by the States under which 50 percent grant is given on pesticides for pests control of paddy crop during the current year ;

(b) the type of farmers who are eligible to get such grant; and

(c) the details of such scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Subsidy to the extent of 50 percent on the cost of pesticides is available under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance including Weed Control in Endemic Areas to be shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the State Government concerned. However, in the case of Union Territories, the entire amount of subsidy is borne by the Government of India.

During the current year, administrative approvals for the Central share of subsidy for the Control of Pests of Paddy Crop have been issued for Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Funds for the first three quarters have also been released. In addition to the subsidy on cost of pesticides, the subsidy on operational cost is also admissible.

(b) Plant protection being advocated to be taken up on the area approach basis, subsidy under the above scheme is available to all categories of farmers.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance including Weed Control in Endemic Areas, all the States/UTs can avail of the assistance as per the following pattern :

(i) **Eradication of Pests and Diseases in Endemic Areas** :—Operational subsidy @ Rs. 15/- per ha. for ground operations and Rs. 27.50 per ha. for aerial operations.

(ii) **Control of Special Pests** :—The subsidy to the extent of 50% on the cost of pesticides in addition to the subsidy on operational charges @ Rs. 15/- per ha. No operational subsidy is admissible for seed treatment and rodent control.

(iii) **Project for Weed Control** :—The subsidy to the extent of 25% on the cost of weedicides.

The above subsidies are being shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the State Governments. However, in case of UTs, the entire amount of subsidy is borne by Government of India.

दिल्ली में गृह कर की दरों में असमानता

4202. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगबार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में गृह कर की दरों में भारी असमानता है और विभिन्न वर्षों में बनाए

गए मकानों पर भिन्न-भिन्न दरों से गृह कर लगाया जाता है जबकि सभी मकान मालिकों को सुविधाएं एक जैसी मिलती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दरों में असमानता का क्या औचित्य है और क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में समानता लाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री भोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) तथा (ख) नयी दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने बताया है कि सम्पत्तियों के वार्षिक कर योग्य मूल्य के $12\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत की समतुल्य दर पर गृह कर लगाया जा रहा है। वार्षिक कर योग्य मूल्य जो कि पंजाब नगर पालिका अधिनियम, 1911 में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार निर्धारित किया जाता है, एक मकान से दूसरे के मामले में उनके क्षेत्रफल, निर्माण आदि की लागत में अन्तर के कारण भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकता है। भिन्न-भिन्न वर्षों के लिए कर की कोई भिन्न दर नहीं है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि सम्पत्ति कर, दिल्ली भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियम के प्रावधानों तथा दीवान दोलत राय कपूर के मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार निर्धारित अथवा निर्धारण योग्य मानक किराए के आधार पर लगाए जाते हैं। सम्पत्तियों के मानक किराए कानून के अनुसार निर्माण के वर्ष के मुताबिक भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकते हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यह भी कहा है कि पंजाबी बाग सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति बनाम दिल्ली नगर निगम के मुकदमे में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार कराधान तथा नागरिक सुविधाओं के बीच कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

खाद्यान्न उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4203. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई सहायता दी है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी राशि की सहायता दी गई है;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक ब्लाक में 5 लाख रुपए व्यय किए जाएंगे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गोरखपुर और सीतापुर जिलों में, पृथक-पृथक प्रत्येक ब्लाक पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितने कर्मचारी बढ़ाये गये और कितने बीज और कितना उर्वरक सप्लाई किया गया ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां : 1983-84 के दौरान छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को सहायता देने की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के तहत कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। जून तथा सितम्बर, 1983 को समाप्त प्रथम तथा द्वितीय तिमाहियों की दो किश्तों के लिये सम्बन्धित राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय बेयर के रूप में 67,2198 करोड़ रुपये की घन-राशि नियुक्त की गई है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) तथा (घ) राज्य सरकार से सामग्री एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Breaking down of Public Distribution System in Maharashtra

4204. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Public Distribution System

in Maharashtra is under heavy strain because of the cut imposed by Centre on the supply of rice;

(b) whether in view of the fact that the rice crop this year has been good, Government would consider restoring the original quota and supply adequate quantities of rice so that people's needs are met; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard and the increase in surplus of rice effected?

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 Maharashtra has reported that due to curtailment in the monthly allocation of rice to the level of 25,000 tonnes since June, 1982, the Public Distribution System in the State is under heavy strain.

(b) Allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool to the various States/Union Territories including Maharashtra 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. As a result of monthly reviews the allocations are increased/decreased where necessary. These allocations are only supplemental in nature to the open market availability.

(c) While it has not been possible to increase the level of monthly allocation of rice to Maharashtra, the increase in the monthly level of allocation of wheat for Public Distribution System from 55,000 tonnes in April, 1983 to 60,000 tonnes in May, 1983 has been maintained.

Research Efforts in Pig Development

4205. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the research efforts made, and the funds plan-period-wise allocated and the

States in which Government have used them for pig development of India;

(b) what major results have emerged and have been extended through ICAR's extension agencies or through State Government's departments and with what results;

(c) the particulars of Project Coordinators of ICAR Pig Project from its start and dates of each workshop held with corresponding major recommendations; and

(d) the programme of ICAR pig research projects broadly and how soon Government expect it to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Research efforts, with the ultimate aim of pig development in India, have been made by the ICAR by taking up an All India Coordinate Research Project on pigs with its research centres located at Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University—Tirupati, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya—Jabalpur, Assam Agricultural University — Khanapara and Indian Veterinary Research Institute — Izatnagar. The research project was taken up during the Fourth Plan period and is continuing with its remodelled programme through the Sixth Plan period.

Funds allocated, Plan period-wise, are indicated in Statement I.

The States in which the above mentioned research units are located, and in which the funds were used are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) During the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods and upto part of the year 1980 the project programme envisaged the conduct of research work on exotic breeds of pigs (Large White Yorkshire and Landrace) largely to study their performance under Indian Farm conditions of ecologies where the research units were located. During this period there was an overall improvement in the performance of pigs of these exotic breeds at all the research units. For example, the average weaning weight was 7.89, 9.53, 9.40 and 9.84 kg during the early part

of the period (Period I, 1972-73 to 1974-75) which improved to 11.29, 11.48, 10.94 and 10.79 kg during the later part of the period (Period II, 1975-76 to 1979-80) respectively at the research centres at APAU-Tirupati, JNKVV-Jabalpur, AAU-Khanapara and IVRI-Izatnagar. The average body weight at 28 weeks of age had improved from 28.45, 50.06, 43.79 and 44.17 kg (for Period I) to 52.69, 60.42, 53.07 and 61.24 kg (for Period II) at the respective centres. Likewise the average litter size at weaning had improved from 7.95, 8.35, 6.48 and 6.02 (for Period I) to 7.98, 8.67, 7.81 and 7.51 (for Period II). The average litter weight at weaning had improved from 84.16, 79.40, 61.68 and 60.63 kg (for Period I) to 87.36, 93.36, 85.08 and 80.80 kg (for Period II) at the respective centres.

As the number of pigs of exotic breeds in the country is small as compared to the indigenous pigs of economic importance available to the rural population, and as the indigenous pigs were totally outside the scope of this project, subsequently the technical programme of the project was drastically modified and remodelled with indigenous pigs as a base. During the Sixth Plan the project was sanctioned only to implement the remodelled technical programme envisaging need-based research on indigenous pigs for at least three generations in

the first instance and cross-breeds subsequently with a view to evolving a methodology for improving pig production under Indian conditions. The major emphasis now is to develop cheap rations for pigs.

The research work on indigenous pigs under the remodelled programme of the project is continuing and the technology being developed will be passed on to the farmers for adoption in due course of time.

(c) The particulars of project coordinators are given in Statement II. The dates of each workshop and corresponding major recommendations are given in Statement III.

(d) Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Pigs with its remodelled technical programme, the research work is to be conducted in the first instance on at least three generations of indigenous pigs and subsequently on two generations of cross-breeds (to be evolved by crossing indigenous gilts to the boars of appropriate exotic breeds) with a view broadly to evolve a methodology for improving pig production under Indian conditions; and develop cheap rations for pigs. This is expected to be accomplished in due course.

Statement I

Funds Allocated, Funds Released, Actual Expenditure Plan-Period-wise (Rupees)

Name of Research Centre	Fourth Plan (Oct. 1970 to March, 1974)	Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78)	Interim 6th Plan (1978-79 to 1979-80)	Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)
1. APAU-Tirupati	5,10,190	19,17,250	5,46,790	20,74,700
2. JNKVV-Jabalpur	5,10,560	20,29,741	5,89,838	21,01,400
3. AAU-Khanapara	5,10,288	19,81,679	4,82,071	19,34,600
4. IVRI-Izatnagar	6,41,928	*	*	*
Total	21,72,966	59,28,670	16,18,699	61,10,700

* With effect from Fifth Plan the IVRI Centre became a part of the regular activity of Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and its budget was merged with the budget of the Institute. No separate information on the budgetary matters is supposed to be available with the Project Coordinator.

Statement II

Name of the Project Coordinator	Period for which to be post held	Remarks
1. Dr. O.B. Tandon	From sta to 31-3-71	He looked after the Project in addition to his own duties as Head of Genetics Division, IVRI.
2. Dr. P.N. Bhat	1.4.71 to 6.4.72	He looked after the Project in addition to his own duties as Head of Genetics Division, IVRI.
3. Dr. B.L. Rama	7.4.72 to till-date	

Statement III

Dates of the Workshops :

First Workshop	: 18-19 March, 1971
Second Workshop	: 21-22 May, 1973
Third Workshop	: 22-24 December, 1975
Fourth Workshop	: 12-14 October, 1977
Fifth Workshop	: 15-17 December, 1980
Sixth Workshop	: 13-15 August, 1983

Major Recommendations of the Workshops

The major recommendations of the various Workshops were as follows :

FIRST WORKSHOP

To study parameters of traits of economic importance in existing exotic breeds of pigs (Landrace and Large White Yorkshire) under optimum conditions and to evolve a breed/breeds suited to various agro-climatic regions by adopting suitable breeding programme. Introduction of a third exotic breed (Duroc) had also been recommended. The breeding herd size of 60 sow-unit for each centre had been recommended.

SECOND WORKSHOP

In view of the lack of necessary physical facilities and tight budgetary position, the Workshop recommended an Interim Breeding Programme with a view to study the

performance of the pigs of existing exotic breeds under Indian conditions. It was recommended that the breeding herd size be reduced to 24 sow-unit at each centre.

THIRD WORKSHOP

The major recommendations were in line with those of the Second Workshop except that the breeding herd size was recommended to be raised to 32 sow-unit at each centre.

FOURTH WORKSHOP

Over and above the recommendations of the Third Workshop for having 32 sow-unit size herds at each centre during 1977-78, it was recommended that the infrastructural facilities for 60 sow-unit should be created on priority basis to have a breeding unit of minimum of 60 sows and 12 boars at each centre

It was recommended that research work should be conducted to improve indigenous pigs through selection or cross breeding from the Sixth Plan. For this purpose herds of indigenous pigs should be created at 3-4 centres. It was also recommended that additional research centres be established in various regions of the country like North-Eastern Region, Indo-Gangetic Plane, Coast Regions and Kerala.

FIFTH WORKSHOP

The Workshop recommended the remodelled programme of the All India Coordin-

nated research Project on Pigs for implementation from the 6th Five Year Plan. The remodelled programme of the project involves indigenous pigs as its base. It envisages conducting of need-based research on indigenous pigs in the first instance and cross breeds subsequently with a view to evolve a methodology for improving pig production under Indian conditions.

SIXTH WORKSHOP

The Workshop upheld the recommendations of the Fifth Workshop in General. However, it also recommended that during the Seventh Plan the breeding programme of the project should be expanded involving studies on more genetic groups including crossbreeds increasing breeding herd size to 60 sow-unit at each of the existing research centres and starting about 4 to 5 more research centres in addition to the existing four research units. It was recommended that the new centres be started at places like Calcutta, Goa, Kerala, Ranchi and North Eastern Region.

Draw of Lots for Plots in Industrial Estate at Okhla

4206. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether draw of lots was held for allotment of plots in the functional Industrial Estate for electronics at Okhla;

(b) the number of plots available and the number of plots actually allotted;

(c) the number of candidates in the waiting list in each category;

(d) whether any decision has been taken to allot the remaining plots among those in the waiting list; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration has reported that out of 227 available plots, 176 plots have been allotted.

(c) The Delhi Administration has reported that 25 candidates are in the waiting list as detailed below :—

Category	No. of candidates in the waiting list
Unemployed Graduates	5
Essential Components manufacturing units	5
Existing Units for Diversification	5
General	10
Total	25

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Scheme for Restoration of Cultivation in the inundated Area in Pagla-Bauslo River Basins

4207. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the execution work of the scheme intended for the restoration for cultivation of the inundated area i.e ; the Pagla-Bauslo River Basins has remained postponed since its very beginning;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the progress achieved so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that owing to the prolonged postponement the execution of the scheme is not likely to be completed by the scheduled time, i.e., June, 1985;

(e) if so, when it is expected to be completed;

(f) whether it is also a fact that in view of the rise in prices of all the materials to be required for the construction work of the scheme its execution will not be completed at the cost at which it was originally estimated; and

(g) if so, the details of Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Scheme for development of the low areas of the Pagla and Bausloj River Basins inundated due to sustained flows in Bhagirathi has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.12 crores. This comprises construction of two regulators, one across the river Pagla and the other across the river Bausloj and a drainage system to lead the waters to River Ganga. The work of construction of the two regulators was awarded to M/s. Chatterjee Polk Ltd., Calcutta in December, 1979, on the basis of open competitive tenders duly approved by the Tender Committee. The Contractor took up the work of only the Bausloj regulator. The progress of work by the contractor was very slow due to lack of financial and organisational resources and by the specified date of completion as per their agreement for both the regulators, they had carried out only 10% of the work on the regulator across Bausloj River. The contract was, therefore, rescinded in September, 1982 and fresh tenders were invited and the balance work of Bausloj Regulator was awarded to one and the work of Pagla Regulator was awarded to another contractor in July, 1983. The date of completion of the regulators according to the present schedule specified in the contracts is May, 1985.

(c) The progress achieved by the original contractor is only 10% on the Bausloj Regulator and no work on the Pagla Regulator. The new contractors have started work on the regulators in November 1983 after the flood season. The construction of offerdam has been completed and de-watering work is in progress to start the work at foundation level.

(d) to (g) The civil works of the regulators are expected to be completed by the Scheduled time of May, 1985. Orders for manufacture, supply and erection of the control gates are yet to be placed. The scheme is expected to be completed in December, 1986.

गंडक नदी द्वारा काटे गये बिहार के गाँव

4208. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के वैशाली जिले के राघोपुर और हाजीपुर ब्लाकों के तेरसिया छोकिया और हरवंसपुर पंचायतों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गाँवों की भूमि गंडक नदी की तेज धारा से बुरी तरह कटती जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सिंचाई विभाग के इन्जीनियरों ने इस कटाव को तुरन्त रोकने के लिये अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को भेजी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार गंडक तथा गंगा नदी द्वारा किये जा रहे कटाव को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार गंडक और गंगा नदियों द्वारा किये जाने वाले कटाव के कारण प्रभावित तथा बेघर हो गये लोगों को अन्तरिम सहायता देने पर विचार कर रही है तथा उनको फिर से बसाने और इस कटाव को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निलास मिथ्या) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने योजना बजट में से बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों को सूत्रबद्ध किया जाता है तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित किया जाता है। गंगा तथा गंडक नदियों के विसर्पी स्वरूप होने के कारण उनसे

कई भागों में कटाव हो रहा है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कटाव-रोधी उपाय तैयार किए जाते हैं तथा कियान्वित किए जाते हैं तथा कटाव समस्या की गम्भीरता के अनुसार निर्माण-कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और निवियां उपलब्ध की जाती हैं। दैशाली जिले में कटाव-रोधी निर्माण-कार्यों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भारत सरकार को कोई स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बाढ़ों तथा कटाव से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिए, जहां आवश्यक समझा जाता है, राहत-सम्बन्धी सहायता तथा पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी उपाय किए जाते हैं।

Vacant DDA Plots in Ashok Vihar Phase II

4209. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the DDA rules plots of land allotted or purchased for residential purposes had to be built within a specified period;

(b) details of these rules;

(c) whether it is a fact that two plots each measuring 500 square yds. (B-1/2 and B- 1/4) in Ashok Vihar Phase II have been lying vacant since 1970 and if so, reasons therefor and whether any penalty has been imposed;

(d) whether one of the plots is developing into a worst type of slums; and

(e) if so, action taken in regard thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that as per terms and condi-

tions of the lease lessees are allowed a period of two years from the date of their taking over possession of the plot, for completing construction of building thereon. The Authority allows one year grace period thereafter for completing construction without imposing any penalty. Thereafter, extension in the period of construction is allowed on payment of due penalties.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has confirmed that plots Nos, B-1/2 and B-1/4 in Ashok Vihar Phase II Residential Scheme, which were allotted to the persons whose lands were acquired for Planned Development of Delhi, have been lying vacant.

Possession of plot No. B-1/2 was handed-over to the allottees on 18.2.1974. This plot was transferred on 22.9.1980 in the names of four sons of the allottee for which the lease deed was registered on 18.3.1981 with the Sub-Registrar, Delhi. Show Cause Notice has been served on the allottees for not constructing the building on the plot.

Possession of plot No. B-1/4 was handed over to the allottee on 23.7.1973 for which lease deed was registered with the Sub-Registrar, Delhi on 24.9.1974. Extension of time for completing construction of building on the plot had been allowed up to 31.12.1976. The lessee expired on 30.12.1977. An Attorney of the widow of the lessee has applied for mutation/transfer of the plot under reference in favour of the widow on the basis of 'Will' which is under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has denied this.

(e) Does not arise.

भाण्डागार निगमों का असन्तोषजनक कार्य

4210. श्री ट्री० एस० नेगी : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह उनके द्वारा

टिप्पणी की गई है कि भाण्डागार निगम का कार्य सन्तोषजनक नहीं है;

(ख) भाण्डागार निगम को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

इलेक्ट्रानिको विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति बन्द्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवो राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय और राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों के अध्यक्षों और प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के अस्तित्व भारत सम्मेलन का 24 नवम्बर, 1983 को उद्घाटन करते समय खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि कुछेक राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों का कार्य निष्पादन सन्तोषजनक नहीं था।

(ख) केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम से ऐसे राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों की समस्याओं का मावधानी पूर्वक अध्ययन करने और उनका मार्गदर्शन करने तथा उनके कार्य पर गहरी निगरानी रखने के लिए कहा गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Cost of Teesta Barrage Project

4211. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the Teesta Barrage Project (W.B.) taking into consideration the price escalation;

(b) what is the amount to be borne by State Government and the amount to be borne by Central Government; and

(c) the total amount spent so far and the contribution of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The latest estimated cost of the on-going Teesta Barrage Project (Stage—1, Phase—I) as included in the West Bengal State's Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 is Rs. 325 crores. However, the revised estimate on this project has not yet been received in the Centre.

(b) and (c) 'Irrigation' being a State subject, irrigation projects are planned, executed and financed by the State Governments themselves under their Development Plan. Central assistance is however, given in the form of block loans and grants for the State as a whole and is not related to any sector of development or project.

The expenditure incurred up to the end of 1982-83 is Rs. 126 crores. For the current year 1983-84, outlay recommended by the Planning Commission is Rs. 28 crores. However, the State Government has accommodated Rs. 23 crores.

Implementation of IRDP

4212. SHRI N.K. SHEIWALKAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any guidelines for the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) if so, what are those guidelines; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the guidelines specifically lay down that :

(i) names of beneficiaries of the IRDP should be approved by the Gram Sabha concerned;

(ii) the block plan should be approved by the Panchayat Samiti concerned;

(iii) names and addresses of beneficiaries of IRDP, alongwith full relevant particulars, should be on display in the Panchayat concerned and should be open for inspection to members of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry has issued detailed guidelines for the planning and implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. These guidelines cover all aspects including procedures for identification of beneficiaries and involvement of grass-root rural organisations. In the operational guidelines for preparation of block-level plans it has been laid down that the final selection of the IRD beneficiaries may be made in a meeting of the village (Gram Sabha). The guidelines also envisage that wherever Panchayati Raj institutions are functioning at the block-level, the block-plans may be endorsed by them. The State Governments have also been requested to advise the implementing agencies to display, on the notice boards in the Block Offices, Panchayat Offices etc., the names of beneficiaries of Integrated Rural Development Programme alongwith their addresses, the money disbursed to them as subsidy and loans, the item for which the assistance is to be used as well as the date of receipt of application and of sanctioning subsidy and loans.

Recommendations of Committee on Development and Expansion of Co-operative Movement

4213. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the important recommendations of the committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Mirdha on the development and expansion of co-operative movement in the country;

(b) the recommendations, out of them, implemented, State-wise, the manner in which these were implemented in each State and the broad details in this regard; and

(c) the extent of success achieved in regard to co-operative movement as a result of implementation of these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The 'Committee on Cooperation' constituted on 17.8.1964 under the Chairmanship of Shri Ram Nivas Mirdha submitted its report on 31.8.1965. The main recommendations of the Committee broadly refer to :

(i) criteria of genuineness of societies;

(ii) measures for combating vested interests in cooperatives;

(iii) audit;

(iv) self-reliance of the cooperative movement in terms of resources and setting up of a National Co-operative Bank; and

(v) Education in cooperatives as a vital factor in the growth of self-reliance.

The Report of the Committee was considered in the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in 1965. The question of vested interests in cooperatives was also considered in the Conference of Chief Ministers and State Cooperation Ministers held in 1968.

(b) and (c) 'Cooperative Societies' being a State subject, the recommendations of the Committee and the Conferences have been circulated to the States for appropriate necessary action. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NBARD) has since been set up, which finances cooperatives. The other recommendations have been implemented by the States over the past 18 years in varying degree. There has been a substantial increase in the operations of the cooperative movement in different sectors since the above Committee submitted its report.

Proposal for Prior Approval of Lay-out of Multi-Storeyed Buildings by Chief Engineer Concerned

4214. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many multi-storeyed Buildings collapsed recently at Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore, killing many people and causing loss to the properties; and

(b) whether there is any concrete proposal with Government to insist that the proposal of construction of multi-storeyed buildings shall be approved only if the layout and design are approved by the Chief Engineer (Buildings) concerned on the condition that the individuals and organisations pay prescribed fees for the same ?

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

दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना में सहायक प्रशासन अधिकारी की पदोन्नति के लिए सेवा अवधि

4215. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना में सहायक प्रशासन अधिकारी की प्रशासन अधिकारी के पद पर पदोन्नत करने के लिए कितनी न्यूनतम सेवा अवधि निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान कुछ प्रशासन अधिकारियों को सहायक प्रशासन अधिकारी के पद पर निर्धारित न्यूनतम सेवा अवधि या परिवीक्षा अवधि पूरी करने से पहले पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योग और

मानदण्ड क्या है और उन्हें छूट देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार ऐसे सहायक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी, जिन्होंने उस ग्रेड में 3 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा की हो, दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र हैं। इसके न हो सकने पर ऐसे सहायक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी और कार्यालय अधीक्षक, जिन्होंने उस ग्रेड में कुल मिलाकर 6 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा की हो तथा ऐसे सहायक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी और अध्यक्ष के प्रथम निजी सहायक जिन्होंने उस ग्रेड में कुल मिलाकर 8 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा की हो, प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र है।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना में वर्तमान प्रशासनिक अधिकारी की पदोन्नति भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की गई थी। इस मामले में भर्ती नियमों में कोई छूट नहीं दी गई थी।

Mode of Selection of Jawaharlal Nehru Award of the I.C.A.R.

4216. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the mode of selection of Jawaharlal Nehru Award of the I.C.A.R.;

(b) how many people have been selected for the year 1981, with their particulars; and

(c) if so, whether the individuals were given the awards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the rules governing the Jawaharlal Nehru Award of the I.C.A.R., a Judging Committee

consisting of Director-General, ICAR (as Chairman), Chairman, University Grants Commission and three other eminent scientists in the field of Agriculture/Animal Sciences to be appointed by Director-General, ICAR shall decide the names of the recipients of the awards.

(b) The following eight scientists have been selected for the award for the year 1981 :

1. Dr G.J. Narasimha Rao, Division of Genetics, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
2. Dr. Sant Prakash Verma, Associate Professor (Agronomy), Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Palampur.
3. Dr. Shankar Dass Khepar, Professor & Head, Department of Soil & Water, Engineering, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana.
4. Dr. Ashok Krishna, Jr. Scientist, J.N.K.V.V., Regional Research Station, Khandwa (M.P.)
5. Dr. M.S. Rathore, Associate Professor, Himachal Pradesh University, (Simla).
6. Dr. Gopal M. Majumdar, 'Jai Mai' 19-B, Sewagram Society Nizampura, Baroda (At present in U.S.A.)
7. Dr. G. Gooverghese, Senior Research Officer, National Institute of Virology, Pune.
8. Dr. Sanwal Singh Sonagar, Scientist (S-1), Animal Nutrition, I.V.R.I., Izatnagar (U.P.)

(c) The awards will be presented to these scientists in a function to be arranged in due course.

**New Schemes Considered by I.C.A.R.
Scientific Panel of Animal Breeding**

4217. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the title of every new scheme, its principal investigator, location for which submitted, proposed cost giving separately the total and for non-recurring items, duration proposed and scientific staff with proposed salary included which were considered at each meeting of ICAR Scientific Panel of Animal breeding held during 1983 given corresponding panel recommendation for each and dates of its sanction and start of research work; and

(b) how many new schemes this Panel at its each meeting held from 1.1.1980 till 8.12.83 considered, meeting-wise number of those recommended for sanction, rejected, returned for revision or assigned for revision to nominated specialists and number correspondingly of those sanctioned with dates of start and present position of each, with name of principal investigator for those started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The information is being compiled and shall be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha later on.

Lay Out Plans and Amenities for Regularised Colonies

4218. **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to finalise the lay out plans of regularised unauthorised colonies in Trans-Yamuna area;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and whether any time-table has been worked out to prepare such plans and develop these colonies and provide civic amenities there;

(c) whether any decision has been taken regarding development charges to be levied in these colonies;

(d) whether people are put to great hardship on account of lack of proper roads, sewerage, drinking water etc. and water logging during rains; and

(e) if so, whether any estimates have been prepared and when the development work will be undertaken in these colonies?

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

(b), (d) and (e) A project report for development of regularised unauthorised colonies to provide amenities like roads, sewerage, water supply, drains etc. had been prepared and is presently under preparation with the DDA. Meanwhile, instructions have been issued to the DDA and MCD that basic civic amenities may be provided in regularised unauthorised colonies on payment of development charges and on fulfilment of other conditions prescribed by the concerned local authorities. No time table has however, been laid down for regularisation of unauthorised colonies or their development which would depend on payment of development charges by beneficiaries.

(c) It has been laid down by the Govt. that development charges as determined by the DDA and MCD will be payable by the residents of the regularised unauthorised colonies. The details regarding fixation of development charges are being worked out.

Money Recovered from WHS and Preet Nagar Societies as Cost of Overhead Tank etc.

4219. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money recovered from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Co-operative House Building Society Limited towards proportionate cost of Central Overhead Tank and also towards cost of Trunk Outfall sewer with which the society has been connected; and

(b) whether any money has been recovered from the Preet Nagar Society also for the same purpose; if so, the amount thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Stagnation in the Production of Oilseeds

4220. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite release of hundreds of new varieties of oilseeds each year, with claims of high productivity there has been total stagnation in oilseeds production since 1970;

(b) if so, corrective steps taken proposed; and

(c) whether Government will bring out a consolidated list of all the new varieties released since 1950 with yield claimed in order to see the reasons for gross failure and stagnation in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The production of oilseeds has started increasing in the recent past as indicated below:—

Year	Production (Lakh tonnes)
1970-71	96.30
1981-82	121.90
1982-83	105.50

There are good prospects of oilseeds production during the year 1983-84. The increase in production has been possible

through the timely supply of inputs, price support to groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, soyabean and sunflower, extension efforts including the popularisation of improved varieties particularly in areas under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Projects.

(c) The list of improved varieties of oilseeds for different States alongwith their suitability and average yield is already available, and the efforts are continued to popularise them.

Milk Production Estimates

4221. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news report in the Week (4- 11 December, 1983) which brings into serious doubt the milk production estimates given by this Ministry which though claimed to be taken from the States are at variance with estimates of Central Statistical Organisation (30th Round—1975);

(b) whether imports of gift milk products are being stepped up contrary to project proposals in order to cover up failure of Op. Flood I and II in milk production and to keep the local citizens of 4 metro cities happy alongwith a few favourite "rural" dairies to show "success" of our Co-operatives; and

(c) whether Government will set up a study team of committed economists to look into the methodology used in milk production guesstimates arrived at by his Ministry and its technical arm, the Dairy Board ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies in Shahdara, Delhi

4222. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 10 Cooperative Group Housing Societies which have been allotted land in CBD, Shahdara, physical possession of land has not been given by DDA to five Societies;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely date when it is proposed to hand over the vacant physical possession of the land to these societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : As per report of DDA answers are as follows :—

(a) and (b) Out of the 10 cooperative group housing societies which were allotted land in CBD Shahdara, possession could not be given by the DDA to 6 societies. The names of these societies and the reasons for not giving possession are indicated below :—

S.N.	Name of the Society	Reasons
1.	Nav Rachna C.G.H.S.	Encroachment at site
2.	Vivek C.G.H.S.	Encroachment at site
3.	Lions C.G.H.S.	Encroachment at site
4.	Vasant C.G.H.S.	Encroachment at site
5.	Golden C.G.H.S.	Encroachment at site
6.	Nirman C.G.H.S.	Encroachment at site

(c) The DDA have reported that the efforts are being made to remove the unauthorised encroachment. Possession of the site will be handed over to the societies concerned as soon as the encroachments on plots are cleared.

Import of Insecticides

4223. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more losses, financial or otherwise are incurred by larger import of insecticide and the more damage is caused by excessive use of insecticides; and

(b) whether more financial loss is sustained because of lesser agricultural production leading to more of such imports ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present, over 90% of the country's demand for insecticides for agricultural purposes is met through indigenous production. With the increased domestic production, the level of imports has been going down during the recent years. The per hectare use of insecticides in our country is still very low as compared to the developed and many developing countries. Import is allowed only of those insecticides which are registered under the Insecticides Act, after examining their bio-efficacy and safety.

Insecticides unlike other inputs are not agricultural production oriented, and as such, are used as need based input to sustain the crop yield potential.

Possession of LIG Flats in Pocket A-11, Kalkaji Extension given by DDA without Development/Amenities

4224. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 984 on 21 November, 1983

regarding structural and other defects in DDA flats at Kalkaji etc. and state :

(a) whether DDA is giving possession of LIG flats in pocket A-11, Kalkaji Extension after 16 months of receipt of cost of flats for the allottees and that too without any development of the area;

(b) whether there is any dispute between DDA and DESU over supply of electricity for that area also;

(c) whether water and electricity connections have not been provided so far to those quarters ;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether DDA employees are forcing allottees to sign on the blank forms for satisfactory work done and completion of civic amenities without giving any copies of the letters/inventories etc.; and

(f) action Government propose to take in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir. The DDA has reported that 192 LIG flats were allotted in Kalkaji through draw of lots on 24.3.82 and the allotment-cum-demand letters were issued to all the allottees by end July, 1982 asking them to make the payment within one month in the cases of Hire Purchase basis and within two months in the cases of cash down basis.

However, it was noticed that the flats were not complete in all respects. Accordingly, deterrent letters were issued to the parties granting them further time for payment without any interest. As the flats were completed in all respects up to 31-8-83, it is further proposed to grant them deterrent upto 31-8-83. The allottees, who made the payment within due dates will be paid inte-

rest for the intervening period on their deposit.

(b) to (d) The DDA has reported that water and electric supply is available in that pocket.

(e) No; as reported by DDA.

(f) Does not arise.

DDA-MCD Dispute over Possession of Road Near Lakshmibai College

4225. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a dispute between DDA and MCD about the possession of a road from Kalidas Road and Ashok Vihar passing by the side of Lakshmibai College and the Ministry has been informed of the same;

(b) whether due to this dispute, repairs maintenance etc. of road are not being done and it is in a bad shape; and

(c) when do the Government hope to take a decision in the matter and also direct the authorities to take up repairs of the road immediately and if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) MCD have stated that there is no dispute between DDA and MCD about possession of the road. It is being maintained by MCD.

(b) Day today maintenance is being done by MCD and the road is traffic worthy.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the position stated in (a) above.

Supply of Rice to Andhra Pradesh

4226. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have made any representation regarding allocation of rice to Food Corporation of India to meet the local demand under "Two rupees kilo scheme", if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Central Government on the above representation ?

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. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had intimated that they had been supplying rice to the poorer sections of the people whose family income was less than Rs 6000/- per annum at Rs. 2/- per kg. through the Public Distribution System. To meet this requirement, they requested for allocation of 19 lakh tonnes of rice a year from the Central Pool out of rice to be procured in the State in the year 1983-84.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh were advised that depending on procurement and keeping in view the requirements of other States, it may not be possible to allot more than 10 lakh tonnes of rice to Andhra Pradesh during the current Kharif Year.

Release of Posts in Government of India Press

4227 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 138 on 25 July, regarding release of posts in Government Presses and state :

(a) whether a number of posts of various categories of various Government of India

Presses are involved in the norms Committee since years together;

(b) if so, why these posts have not been released well in time;

(c) whether it is not against Government policy and creates unemployment in the country; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
 (a) and (b) The Norms Committee which considered posts of various Categories before fixing yardsticks had recommended abolition of 711 and creation of 525 industrial posts. To avoid retrenchment of staff, the Government decided to (i) waste-out the incumbents of surplus posts and (ii) create/ abolish posts in a phased manner. In the first phase, 158 posts were created and 233 abolished w.e.f. 1.2.1982. Proposal for second phase of implementation of the Norms Committee recommendations are being formulated.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

उर्वरकों में अपमिश्न के मामले

4228. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापू साहिब पर्सनेकर :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वया सरकार के सामने उर्वरकों में अपमिश्न किए जाने के अनेक मामले आए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले वर्ष ऐसे कितने मामले प्रकाश में आए थे जिनमें उर्वरकों में मिलावट पाई गई थी; और

(ग) कितने दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्डित किया गया था और उन्हें किस प्रकार का दण्ड दिया गया था ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव धोरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्य गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाओं तथा केन्द्रीय उर्वरक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की प्रयोगशाला में 39548 नमूने विश्लेषित किये गये। विश्लेषण के उपरान्त 4113 नमूने घटिया तथा 18 नमूने मिलावटी पाये गये।

(ग) 1982-83 के दौरान 335 मामलों में मुकदमे शुरू किये गये, 2621 मामलों में उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 के तहत कार्यवाही की गई तथा शेष मामलों में विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई।

Utility of NREP in States

4229. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the evaluation studies of the National Rural Employment Programme made in some States have highlighted certain problems related to its utility and implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) None of the State Governments has undertaken Evaluation Studies of the National Rural Employment Programme in the past. Evaluation Studies of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) are now being taken up in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and

some other States by reputed Institutions besides the studies currently taken up by Programme Evaluation Organisation in nine States.

Capacity Utilisation of Sugar Industry and Profit Earned Therefrom

4230. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar factories have recorded a capacity utilisation till June in the 1982-83 season; and

(b) if so, the total production of sugar during the period and the net profit earned by the sugar companies, State-wise, including 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) and (b) The total sugar produced by the sugar industry up to the end of June, 1983 during the season 1982-83 was 81.80 lakh tonnes against the annual installed sugar production capacity of 65.67 lakh tonnes on that date. Therefore, the percentage capacity utilisation as on 30th June, 1983 was 124.56%. The sugar season 1982-83 has just ended. It will take some time for the factories to have their accounts finalised, audited and approved by the share-holders. Only, thereafter the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the factories will become available.

Neglect of Agriculture near Industrial Units

4231. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the situation that in the vicinity of existing and up-coming industrial units, where there is potential employment opportunity, agriculture is being neglected, primarily because agriculture does not present a paying proposition; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) It is not always necessary that agriculture in the vicinity of industrial units, old or new, would get neglected. Rather in the vicinity of industries or industrial concentrations the conditions are favourable for more intensive farming. Under such conditions many farmers shift from low income yielding cereal or commercial crops to high income yielding more intensive production like vegetables, fruits and fodder and subsidiary occupations-dairying and poultry. Under their Plans, many of the State Governments are encouraging these activities. In terms of employment also there is not always a conflict between availability of labour for industrial employment and agricultural needs because there is a large degree of under-employment in farm households.

Industrial Undertakings in Metropolitan Region

4232. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Central Government not to permit industrial undertakings in the metropolitan region in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the instructions issued and since when the policy is in force;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a meat processing unit near Bhivandi in the Thane District of Maharashtra, which falls in the Bombay Metropolitan Region was registered by the DGTD in 1981; and

(d) if so, the reasons as to why the unit was allowed in the region and whether the clearance of the BMRD was obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) According to the information provided by

the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development the dispersal of industries and correction of regional imbalances are two of the prime objective of the industrial policy and licensing of industrial undertakings. With a view to achieving the above objectives, Government are following a specific policy on location of industrial undertakings. Under the existing locational policy, setting up of new units or expansion of existing units is not permitted within the standard urban area limit of a large metropolitan city having a population of more than one million and within Municipal limits of a city with a population of more than 5 lakhs. This is to enable industrialisation of less developed areas and to prevent concentration of industries in already developed areas. While the above policy is being followed with a view to synthesize the twin objectives of optimum utilisation of installed capacities and preservation of environment and the ecological balance in the country, Government have been permitting certain relaxations which include shifting of capacity within the same metropolitan area without any change in the essential nature and volume of production, manufacture new items in the same category and within the licensed capacity without any additional investment or requirement of power, formulation activity of bulk drug manufacturers within the norms prescribed in the Drug Policy, utilisation of existing machinery to fuller extent by operating two or three shifts without any additional capacity and without causing environmental pollution, setting up of industrial undertakings in industrial areas developed by the State Governments prior to December, 1977 etc.

The above locational policy can also be relaxed in the case of approved diversification schemes and in respect of 100 percent export oriented units.

Even in the case of industrial undertakings which are exempt from the licensing provisions and are required to be registered with the technical authorities, the location should conform to the locational policy of the Government from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sri.

(d) The State Director of Industries, Maharashtra Government recommended the case for registration and also certified that the proposed location was outside the Standard Urban area of Bombay City.

Increase in Production of Milk

4233. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by putting in Operation Flood I and II the production of milk in the country has increased;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of it the availability of milk in urban areas has increased and it has tended to control the prices of milk and milk products as well as boost the development of ranching and have economically benefited farmers whereas the milk producing primary societies as well as the milk producers union have stabilised and established; and

(c) whether the help the cooperative dairies under Operation Flood Schemes have prevented the exploitation of ranchers and farmers by private traders in milk and milk products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The estimated milk production in the country has increased since 1971-72 due to the impact of various Central, Centrally Sponsored and the State Plan Schemes which also includes Operation Flood Programme.

(b) and (c) The combined throughout of the metropolitan dairies in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras has increased. The emergence of National Milk Grid has also made an impact on stabilising the prices of milk and milk products. The Operation Flood programme envisages creation of dairy cooperatives to be owned and operated by the milk producers themselves. This has provided a remunerative market for the rurally produced milk and

has also induced them to take better care of their milk animals. More and more number of milk producers are joining the main stream of cooperative dairying and are being prevented from the exploitation by the private traders.

उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास खण्डों को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में शामिल करना

4234. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ विकास खण्डों को इस वर्ष सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन विकास क्षेत्रों के जिला-वार नाम क्या हैं और इन विकास खण्डों को इस कार्यक्रम में कब तक शामिल किया जाएगा?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार से उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 जिलों के 56 विकास खण्डों को शामिल किए जाने का एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। इनकी सूची संलग्न है। ग्रामीण विकास आयोजना के लिए गठित कार्यदल इस प्रस्ताव की जांच कर रहा है। इसकी सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने तथा उनका अध्ययन किए जाने के पश्चात ही आवश्यक निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित विकास खण्डों की सूची

जिले का नाम	खण्ड का नाम
1. इलाहाबाद	1. कर्वना 2. मेजा 3. शंकरगढ़

1	2
2. गोडा	1. बलग्रामपुर
3. लखीमपुर खीरी	1. लखीमपुर 2. पासगांव 3. मोहम्मदी 4. भितौली 5. गोला (खुम्बी) 6. बेजार
4. चमोली	1. जोशीमठ 2. कर्णप्रयाग 3. गैरीसैण 4. नारायण बगड़ 5. थराली 6. दसौली 7. पोखरी 8. उखीमठ 9. अगस्तमुनी
5. पौड़ी गढ़वाल	1. पौड़ी 2. कोटा 3. खिरू 4. पाबो 5. कलजीखाल 6. थैलीसैण 7. लैसडाउन 8. डांग 9. ऐकेश्वर 10. पोखड़ा 11. बीरोंखाल 12. रिखणीखाल 13. नैनीडांडा
6. टिहरी गढ़वाल	1. बम्बा 2. थोलधार 3. देवप्रयाग 4. कीर्तिनगर

1

2

7. अल्मोड़ा

1. तापुला
2. लमगढ़
3. हवलबाग
4. कपकोट
5. गरुड़-बैजनाथ
6. चौखटिया
7. त्रिलेत
8. द्वारहाट
9. भीखियासैण
10. स्वल्द
11. सालट

8. पिथौरागढ़

1. कनालीछीना
2. बेरीनाग
3. धारचूला
4. पिथौरागढ़
5. गंगोलाघाट
6. मुनस्यारी
7. चम्पावत
8. बड़कोट
9. लोहघाट

योग : 56

Jain Shudh Vanaspati, Bhatinda

4235. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jain Shudh Vanaspati, Bhatinda, didn't actually manufacture vanaspati but resorted only to mixing up with tallow the products from other industries;

(b) if so, steps taken for this; if not the actual state of affairs;

(c) whether the management of Jain Shudh Vanaspati are running a Sanatan Dharma College at Bhatinda; and

(d) if so, linkage between the two?

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

(a) There is no licensed Vanaspati manufacturing unit at Bhatinda of M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati, or any other party.

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

Sharing of Teesta Waters

4236. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances under which ad-hoc sharing of the Teesta river waters was made with Bangladesh; and

(b) the reasons why the final decision has not been taken in the matter?

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

(a) India and Bangladesh recognised that sharing of the Teesta waters will need to be based on intensive scientific studies which were agreed to be completed before 1985 end. Pending completion of scientific studies, ad-hoc sharing of the Teesta flows during the dry season was agreed to in a spirit of friendship and good neighbourliness.

(b) The final decision on sharing of Teesta flows can only be taken after the scientific studies are completed.

Decline in per Capita Availability and Production of Pulses

4237. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production and per capita availability of pulses have declined in our country;

(b) the details about the production of pulses and per capita consumption of pulses in India and its comparison with other countries; and

(c) the steps proposed to increase the cultivation of pulses being, the source of proteins to a large section of our people?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The production and per capita availability of pulses is picking up in the country since 1981.

(b) Statements giving (i) Production of Pulses in India and major producing countries since 1980; and (ii) Per Capita Availability of Pulses in India since 1980 are attached. Per capita availability of a commodity during a period depends on production, exports, imports, changes in stocks, etc. and the population. It has not been possible to calculate per capita availability of pulses in different countries of the world in the absence of information on all the above items.

(c) The steps taken to boost the production of pulses include :

- (i) Introduction of pulses crops in irrigated farming system;
- (ii) Bringing additional area under short duration varieties of urad,

moong, etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season; and in summer season with irrigation after oil-seeds, sugarcane, potato and wheat;

- (iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut, both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions;
- (iv) Multiplication and use of improved pulses seeds;
- (v) Adoption of plant protection measures;
- (vi) Use of phosphatic fertilizers and rhizobial culture;
- (vii) Public policies including pricing and marketing of pulses;
- (viii) Improved post-harvest technology; and
- (ix) Organisation of 'Pulses crop villages' in various blocks both in irrigated and rainfed areas in order to promote an integrated approach to production, procurement and marketing of pulses crops on the best available know-how.

In addition to the above, efforts for cultivation of summer moong have been intensified in various States. For 1983-84, a new Scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers has been introduced under which 200 minikits of pulses along with fertilizers are being supplied to the farmers in each Block.

Statement I
Production of Pulses—World and Important Countries

(Million tonnes)

1	1980 2	1981 3	1982 4	1983 5
World	40.1	42.5	44.6	45.0
India	8.6	- 10.6	11.5	11.6

1	2	3	4	5
Mexico	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.3
USA	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2
Brazil	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.4
USSR	6.4	5.6	6.5	7.0
China	6.7	6.4	6.7	N.A.

Source : Figures of production of pulses for world and other countries 'except India' have been called out from "Food Outlook" issued by the FAO.

N.A. ---Not Available.

Statement II

Per Capita Availability of Pulses in India

Year	Kgs/Year	Grams/day
1980	11.3	30.9
1981 (P)	13.6	37.2
1982 (P)	14.3	39.2

(P) -- Provisional

National Agriculture Extension Project

(c) whether the new national programme will replace the present piecemeal State-wise farm extension projects;

4238. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission and his Ministry have cleared a proposal for setting up a new umbrella programme called the National Agriculture Extension Project with financial and technical assistance from the World Bank;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has committed a total financial aid of about Rs. 200 crores for implementation of the NAEP;

(d) whether at present 13 States have been individually implementing the projects under the supervision of World Bank for transferring 'appropriate agricultural technology from "Lab to land" programme in their States; and

(e) the main objects of the new umbrella project to complement NAEP?

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

(b) The quantum of financial aid is still under discussion with the World Bank.

(c) It will not replace but sustain and strengthen the ongoing World Bank aided Extension Projects being implemented in 13 States

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) (i) To sustain and strengthen ongoing Training and Visit System of Extension in 13 major States by filling in void and deficiencies experienced in ongoing projects

(ii) To lend support in establishing Re-organised Agricultural Extension in remaining un-covered districts in some of the States and cover additional areas like horticulture, animal husbandry, etc.

(iii) To provide Institutional framework for supporting professional agricultural extension on based on the review of the existing projects' achievements and to strengthen the organisational set up of the State Departments of the Agriculture and the Extension Directorate/Central Ministry of Agriculture.

(iv) To concentrate on certain functional components of T & V system such as strengthening the training infrastructure, etc.

Provision of Drinking Water Facilities to the Villages in Maharashtra

4239. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages in Maharashtra have been provided with drinking water facilities and how many still remain without such facilities; and

(b) what are the plans drawn up and being implemented to provide drinking water facilities to the villages which have no such facilities at present in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Out of the total 12935 problem villages identified in Maharashtra as on 1.4.80, 9428 problem villages have been covered by provision of drinking water facilities (including partial coverage) by the end of September, 1983. 3507 problem villages still remain to be covered.

(b) The target for coverage for 1983-84 is 3563 villages (against which 1509 villages have already been covered till end of September, 1983) and the balance of 1453 villages are proposed to be covered in 1984-85. Water supply being a State subject, the schemes are drawn up and implemented by the State Govt.

Execution of Kelo Irrigation Project

4240. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to expedite the execution of Kelo Major Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance earmarked for the execution of the above mentioned major irrigation project in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the progress made in implementing the execution work of that project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The report of Kelo Major Irrigation project estimated to cost Rs. 17.81 crores was received in the Central Water Commission from Government of Madhya Pradesh in November 1979 for technical scrutiny and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. The comments of the Commission on various aspects of the project were sent to State Government from time to time. In the Annual Plan of the State for 1984-85 it has been indicated that the Project Report is being modified keeping in view the comments of Central Water Commission.

Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are to be funded for execution by the State Governments themselves. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not proposed any out-lay for this project during 1984-85.

Increasing Crushing Capacity of Bijnor Sugar Mill

4241. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project to increase the crushing capacity of Bijnor Sugar Mill (U.P. State Sugar Corporation Limited Unit, Bijnor) from 2500 tonnes to 4500 tonnes daily is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent on this project and the amount to be shared by Central and State Governments separately therefor;

(c) whether the approval of Indian Finance Corporation and Industrial Development Bank of India is required therefor; and

(d) if so, the action being taken in this regard and if there is any difficulty therein, 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) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Stadia for Sports

4242. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are many stadia in Delhi for making proper arrangements for sports with a view to promote them; and

(b) if so, the dates on which each of the stadia was utilised for imparting training to players or for promoting the sports during the last one year indicating the details of utilisation made in respect of each of them ?

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

(b) A statement showing the utilisation of the following stadia in Delhi for sports purposes during 1983, was laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 7466/83]

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
2. Indraprastha Indoor Stadium
3. Yamuna Velodrome
4. Talkatora Swimming Pool
5. Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges
6. Talkatora Indoor Stadium
7. Shivaji Stadium
8. National Stadium
9. Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium

Performance in Tennis

4243. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a review had been made of tennis after our dismal performance in the Asiad;

(b) whether it is a fact that coaching facilities and training is not generally available for tennis in schools and no attempt has been made to spot talent and pick potential at University level;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while in other countries teenage girls are perfor-

ming nicely in world tennis tournaments our country is at a low performance; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to improve prospects of tennis in future in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) India won a silver medal in team event in the IX Asian Games. The performance of Indian team thus cannot, by any means, be said to be dismal.

(b) to (d) Coaching and training facilities are not generally available for tennis in schools in view of the expenses involved and teenage girls do need improvement in their performance. The All India Lawn Tennis Association have launched, in this connection, "Talent Development Programme" which envisages selection of such boys and girls in the age group of 12 to 16 years from various coaching centres, who have reached a certain stage of proficiency and have potential to become champions. These boys and girls are given intensive coaching and training under qualified coaches. Besides, for spotting talent and picking up potential at university level the Association of Indian Universities conducts annually Inter-University Tennis Tournaments for boys and girls. Combined Indian Universities teams including the tennis team are also sent for participation in World University Games.

Animals Slaughtered in the Country

4244. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of (1) cows, (2) bovine cattle, (3) Sheep-goats and (4) pigs slaughtered in the country during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (October ending);

(b) whether in response to the Prime Minister's letters to Chief Ministers of States (except Kerala and West Bengal) how many States have amended the Cr. P.C. to

include cow slaughterers as a cognizable offence or made suitable legislation;

(c) the total figures of (1) live animals (2) beef and (3) mutton exported during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1983 (October ending);

(d) the total production of (1) beef and (2) mutton tallow in the country and the manner in which it is distributed and to whom; and

(e) whether Government are considering to include "cow slaughter" in the Concurrent List as committed by the Prime Minister to Late Acharya Vinoba Bhave ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

बाढ़ के कारण हुई अति का नेपाल को मुआवजा

4245. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मन्त्री पह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1983 में बाढ़ के कारण नेपाल के सीमावर्ती राज्य में हुई अति का भारत सरकार ने मुआवजा दिया है; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) तथा (ख) कृकि भारत सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सहायता सिर्फ भारतीय क्षेत्र में आई बाढ़ों से हुई अति के लिए ही दी जाती है। अतः नेपाल को सहायता देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Fall in Sugar Output

4246. SHRI M.V CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY

SHRI P.M. SAYED :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether there will be 20 percent fall in the sugar output in the next sugar season commencing from 1 October;

(b) if so, whether India has been the largest producer of sugar in the world since 1981-82;

(c) what are the main reasons for shortfall of sugar production during 1983-84; and

(d) the action Government propose to take 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) Considering the figures of sugar production of various countries for the calendar years 1981 and 1982 which are available, India with 8.4 million tonnes of production during 1981-82 season, had emerged as the largest producer of cane sugar. In 1982-83 season also near record production of 8.2 million tonnes was achieved and the comparable figures of production for other countries are not yet available. However, sugar production in the current year 1983-84 season is expected to be about 7.5 million tonnes which would be lower as compared to last year's production by about 7 lakh tonnes or 8.5% only.

(c) and (d) The main reason for estimated decline in sugar production in 1983-84 season is the expected fall in sugarcane production in States like

Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh etc. due to drought conditions. However, the estimated 7.5 million tonnes of sugar production in 1983-84 together with a large carryover at the beginning of the season would be more than sufficient to meet the domestic needs and requirements for export. Government are ensuring payment of remunerative cane prices by the sugar factories to the growers to maintain the production at desired levels.

मध्य प्रदेश को ग्रामीण आवास के लिए धन आवंटन

4247. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को ग्रामीण आवास तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण के लिए 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के दौरान कितना धन आवंटित किया गया; और

(ख) उक्त वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कमज़ोर वर्षों के लोगों के लिए कितने मकान बनाए गए और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) ग्रामीण आवास योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना के लिए सीधे धनराशि नहीं देती है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सहायता 'समेकित ऋण' तथा 'समेकित अनुदान' के रूप में दी जाती है जो किसी योजना/विकास शीर्ष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होगी है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध कमज़ोर वर्षों के लिए आवास की केवल दो योजनाओं नामतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास स्थलों की व्यवस्था करना और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक

दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्गों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करने से है। मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के लिए दोनों योजनाओं की उपलब्धि इस प्रकार है :

**आवास स्थलों की आर्थिक दृष्टि
व्यवस्था करना से कमज़ोर वर्ग**

1982-83	33.854	4,365
1983-84	8,874	1,625
(30.9.83 तक)		

Support Price of Rice

4248. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :**
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government had informed Central Government about their intention to give Rs. 10/- more than the support price fixed by Central Government this year for rice; and

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

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) Andhra Pradesh Government have informed the Central Government that the State Government would only request the milling industry and the Cooperative to pay the farmers an amount of Rs. 10/- per quintal above the prices notified by the Government of India for purchase of paddy and that there would

be no compulsion in this regard. As paddy is purchased under price support and the millers are free to pay prices higher than the support price fixed, and there is no compulsion involved, Government of India did not have any objection to the proposition. Support price is fixed for paddy and not for rice.

**Redevelopment of Leased Lands in Zones
D-11 and D-12, New Delhi**

4249. **SHRI K. RAMA MURTHY :**
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made up by the official working group set up by his Ministry for giving guidelines for integrated redevelopment of Government and privately leased lands in Zones D-11 and D-12 of New Delhi; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b) The recommendations made by the Official Working Group in their interim report on redevelopment of Government and privately leased land in Zones D-11 and D-12 and the Government decisions thereon are given in the Statement attached. The Government have brought the recommendations and the Government decisions thereon to the notice of Land and Development Office, Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Administration for necessary action on pending applications for group housing in this area.

Statement

Recommendation of the Working Group

Government's Decision

1. The Working Group is, therefore, firmly of the view that the 1974 report of the NDRAC in which provision of community facilities is made on Government land

Accepted

Recommendation of the Working Group

Government's Decision

should form the basis for redevelopment on group housing basis of private and Government land in this area and for the further exercises to be done by the Working Group. This has an added advantage that the lower redensification recommended by the 1974 report will not be found objectionable by the planners or conservationists.

2. The Group, therefore, recommends that while the community facilities may be located on Government land the opportunity cost of land required for providing community facilities (calculated at current residential rate) should be recovered from the lessees in proportion to their plot area. This payment should be stipulated by the L & DO as one of the conditions on which conversion of lease to multi-storeyed group housing will be permitted. This works out to about 390 sq. yds. per acre of private plot area.

3. The Group also recommends that pending detailed exercises to be done by the Design Group, elsewhere recommended by it, and its final recommendation, the 1974 report may form the broad framework on the basis of which the more pressing requirements of group housing could be considered by the concerned Government agencies on the basis of 20 dwelling units per acre and FAR of 75. In the case of the height restriction (45 feet) stipulated in the 1974 recommendation, however, relaxation upto 80 ft. may be permitted in cases where the urban form exercises have been carried out and the DUAC have approved the same.

4. The Government may therefore issue suitable policy guidelines to the Delhi Admn. that they should

Accepted subject to the condition that the overhead charges for Government land required for locating community facilities may be recovered from the lessees by the L & DO while granting permission for conversion at the residential rate current on the crucial date applicable to each conversion case, for 390 sq. yds. of land for every acre of private land allowed to be converted to group housing.

Accepted

(i) Accepted in cases where group housing plans have already been cleared by the DDA/L & DO/

Recommendation of the Working Group	Government's Decision
<p>impose the following additional conditions while granting exemption under UL (C & R) Act, 1976 for group housing scheme :—</p>	<p>NDMC/DUAC but exemption under the UL (C & R) Act, 1976 has not been given.</p>
<p>(i) The re-development should be in accordance with the 1974 report of the NDRAC and the final decision that the Government may take on re-development of the area that they should obtain the revised sanction for building plans from the NDMC/DUAC</p> <p>(ii) The party should pay proportionate cost of Govt. land on which community services are proposed to be located, calculated in accordance with para 6 above.</p>	<p>(ii) In such cases, the L & DO should recover the overhead charges from the lessees concerned by a supplementary demand.</p>
<p>5. The Working Group is, therefore, firmly of the view that a multi-disciplinary design group with expert town planners, engineers, architects, urban form designers, etc. should be sanctioned by the Government immediately.</p>	
<p>6. The Group would recommend the creation of a Design Cell under the overall charges of a Chief Architect with the same strength as was sanctioned by the Government for earlier Cell</p>	
<p>7. The Design Cell should be supported adequately by survey, drawing and Ministerial staff.</p>	<p>A Design Cell under a Chief Architect has been created to prepare detailed redevelopment models/plans on the basis of which the Working Group will formulate its final recommendations.</p>
<p>8. The Design Cell may be sanctioned initially for a period of two years and its tenure may be extended depending upon requirements.</p>	
<p>9. Although the Design Cell recommended by the Working Group may cost about Rs. 8/- lakhs per annum, this is worthwhile and the pay-offs in the form of quicker redevelopment will more than off-set this expenditure.</p>	

Amendment of Urban Land Ceiling Act

4250. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delay in giving a final shape to the urban land ceiling legislation has caused great hardship to many and is also giving scope for misuse of urban land; and

(b) whether Government propose to take early steps to give an effective enactment regarding urban land ceiling, if need be after consulting concerned, State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is in force with effect from the 17th February, 1976 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and in all the Union Territories Subsequently the Act was adopted by the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Rajasthan. Proposals for amending the Act with a view to removing the difficulties in its implementation are in process and the amending bill will be introduced as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

Sale of Adulterated Fertilizer

4251. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Fertilizer dealers were found guilty of selling adulterated and sub-standard fertilizer;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against such dealers; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. During 1982-83 39548 samples drawn from dealers/manufacturers etc. and were analysed in State and Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute Laboratories and 4113 samples were found sub-standard and 18 samples were found adulterated.

(b) 335 prosecution cases were launched, in 2621 cases action was taken under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 and in the remaining cases departmental action was taken during 1982-83.

(c) Question does not arise.

Sale of Asian Games Village Flats to Non-Resident Indians

4252. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of flats in Asian Games village complex which are proposed to be sold to non-resident Indians and others;

(b) the price fixed for these flats;

(c) whether the brochure for the sale of these flats and the application forms have been sold;

(d) the extent of response to the DDA's offer of these flats so far;

(e) the reason for the slow response; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
As reported by DDA.

(a) 599, as per the latest decision.

(b) The price ranges between Rs. 7,20,000/- to Rs 15,65,600/- depending upon the size and type of flat. The price is inclusive of the cost of the fixtures, furniture, garrage, servant quarters, etc. to the extent provided.

(c) The brochures for disposal of these flats are on sale and last date for the sale of brochure is 30-12-83.

(d) to (f) Since the last date for receipt of application is 30-12-83, it is premature to make any assessment of the response.

Scheme for Better Return to Banana and Orange Growers in Maharashtra

4253. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India has prepared schemes for better return to the growers of bananas and oranges in various region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the help and benefits to accrue from these schemes to small growers of fruits in the State and when it would come into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), has a programme for marketing of bananas,

oranges and other fruits. The programme extends to Maharashtra also.

(b) NAFED's programme covers procurement of fruits appropriately graded and packed, quality control, transport, cold storage and marketing of fruits at Delhi.

(c) NAFED, being a national level organisation, operates mainly through local cooperative societies in the States. NAFED will be dealing with the local cooperative in Maharashtra for purpose of procuring bananas and oranges from the growers. Operations of the NAFED are intended to provide better return to the fruit growers.

Rise in Prices of Coconut Oil

4254. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the unprecedented high level of prices of coconut oil in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to control and increase the availability of this common edible oil in the market ?

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) Apart from the steps being taken by the State Governments, the major thrust of the Central Government policy is to increase production. A Coconut Development Board has been set up with head-quarters at Cochin to look after the development of coconuts. As a short term measure the allocation of imported palmolein to all the Southern States under the Public Distribution System has been increased since April, 1983.

Unremunerative Prices of Oranges, Bananas, Maltas etc in Maharashtra

4255. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being experienced by growers of oranges, bananas, maltas etc. in the realisation of reasonable prices in region of Maharashtra; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to protect the growers from exploitation by the middlemen and their malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Available data on wholesale prices of bananas in Bombay, Nagpur, Jalgaon and Bhusaval indicates that the prices of bananas in recent months have been consistently higher than last year by a margin of 33 to 80 percent. As regards oranges, the available data from Bombay shows that during August to October the prices were higher than last year but during November and December they are lower than the corresponding period of last year. The latest price data for 2nd December indicate that the price of superior oranges in Bombay for 12 dozens was Rs. 105 as against Rs. 114 a year ago.

(b) It has been decided to set up a National Horticulture Board which will include representatives of the growers for integrated development of horticulture. The Board will provide incentives to the growers including post harvest handling and marketing facilities so that the growers are assured of better return.

दक्षिणी बिहार में सिंचाई सुविधाएं

4256. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिणी बिहार सिंचाई के मामले में उपेक्षित है जिसके परिणाम

सूखे नवादा, नालन्दा, औरंगाबाद, गया, हजारीबाग आदि जिलों में प्रतिवर्ष कृषि उत्पादन का नुकसान हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पटना जिले के किसी क्षेत्र से गंगा नदी से इन जिलों के लिए नहर निकालकर सिंचाई की गारंटी देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) जी, नहीं। योजना अवधियों के दौरान हाथ में लिए गए सिंचाई कार्यक्रम से दक्षिण बिहार में गिनाई के सम्बन्ध में किसी की उपेक्षा का आभास नहीं होता है योजनाओं के दौरान हाथ में ली गई बृहत् तथा मध्यम परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने से अकेले ही। मिलियन हेक्टेयर से अधिक क्षेत्र को नाभ प्राप्त होगा।

(ख) दक्षिण बिहार के क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई के लिए पटना जिले में गंगा नदी से निकालते हुए किसी नहर के निर्माण करने से सम्बन्धित कोई स्क्रीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Blocks Covered Under IRDP in Orissa

4257. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of blocks in Orissa covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) whether steps have been taken for strengthening and expansion of coverage of IRDP;

(c) if so, the amount allocated for the year 1983-84 for this programme in Orissa; and

(d) the details of the measures proposed to be taken to review the achievement of the I.R.D Programme in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been extended to all the 314 blocks in Orissa with effect from 2.10.1980. The Sixth Five Year Plan target under IRDP is to cover 600 families on an average per block per annum

(c) Central share of allocation for IRDP during 1983-84 is Rs. 1256.00 lakhs. An equal amount is also to be provided by State Government.

(d) The programme is constantly reviewed through periodical reports, discussions with State Government officers and visits of senior officers to the State. A Central team visited Orissa from 23 to 25 June, 1983. The findings of the team have been brought to the notice of the State Government.

Lowering the Rates of Daily Wage Workers in C.P.W D. and their Regularisation

4258. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether rates of daily wages of casual painters, carpenters etc. of Central Public Works Department have been lowered from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 16/- recently;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received memorandum from daily wage earners of C.P.W.D., inter alia, to restore the rates of daily wages from the date they were lowered;

(d) if so, decision Government have taken on it;

(e) the criteria for regularising the services of casual workers on daily wages;

(f) whether there are casual workers of C.P.W.D. in Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe who have rendered more than two years service but have not yet been made regular;

(g) if so, the number thereof, category-wise; and

(h) the likely date of their being made regular, category-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) It was found that the CPWD categorisation of work charged establishment was not being followed in certain CPWD Divisions. The same category of muster roll employees were being paid different rates. General orders were, therefore, issued to bring uniformity of payment according to existing CPWD categorisation of skills. This has naturally resulted in lowering the rates in some categories of same Division

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government does not propose to change the CPWD categorisation of skills and, therefore, question of restoring rates of daily wages paid erroneously does not arise.

(e) The criteria for regularising services of casual workers on daily wages is as follows :

(i) a worker should have rendered at least 240 days of service in preceding two consecutive years;

(ii) should be within the prescribed age limit;

(iii) should be in possession of the requisite educational qualifications; and

(iv) if the worker was engaged after March, 1979, his name should originally have been sponsored by the Employment Exchange.

(f) Yes.

(g) Beldar	60
Upholster	1
Painter	9
Carpenter	4
Fitter/Asstt. Fitter	3
Mason	1
Khallasi	12

(h) Regularisation being a continuous process, eligible Muster Roll employees are being regularised on the basis of vacancies arising.

Self-Sufficiency in Agriculture under 20-Point Programme

4259. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to become self-sufficient in agriculture under 20-Point Economic Programme;

(b) the State-wise progress made in this regard; and

(c) by which year the country is expected to become self-sufficient ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Self-sufficiency in foodgrains and other agricultural products has been an important objective of Government policy envisaged in our successive Five Year Plans. As a result of the high priority being given to the achievement of this objective, India has made

conspicuous progress in agricultural production. By and large, the country has achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains, except when there is a sharp decline as a result of acute and widespread drought as in 1979-80 and in 1982. It is only in exceptional cases that some imports of foodgrains have to be arranged to augment buffer stocks which have to be maintained as a measure of food security against future shortfalls and as a check on excessive price rise. Within the foodgrains group, the growth in the production of pulses has been rather slow and there is a need for improving the growth rate. In the case of sugarcane and cotton, India is not only self-sufficient but is exporting some proportion of production. In the case of oilseeds, the supply is short of the fast expanding demand of edible oil which is being met through imports. However, every effort is being made to reduce imports and to eliminate them as soon as possible by taking special measures to accelerate the growth of internal production of oilseeds. The New 20-Point Programme is aimed at focussing special attention on some of the problems requiring high priority from national angle. So far as agriculture sector is concerned, special attention has sought to be focussed on expansion of irrigation, development of dry farming, accelerated efforts for production of pulses and oilseeds and afforestation.

State-wise progress in the Agricultural items concerning Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-7467/83]

Fulfilment of Conditions Regarding Setting up of Regency Hyatt Hotel

4260. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the setting up of the Regency Hyatt Hotel, the Asian Hotels Ltd. have fulfilled all the terms and conditions stipulated separately or jointly by DDA, DMC, NDMC, Delhi Administration and Government of India;

(b) whether these terms and conditions have been compiled with within the stipulated time limit;

(c) if not, how much adjustment was made in the time-limits; and

(d) efforts being made to see that all the terms and conditions agreed to are being compiled with by the Asian Hotels Ltd. in this regard?

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

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

Availability of Chemical Fertilizer in Orissa

4261. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to make availability adequate quantity of chemical fertilizer in the country in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make chemical fertilizers available adequately to promote larger off take and for judicious application of those chemical fertilizer in the fields of Orissa in the above year; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) For Orissa, the total net requirements for the year 1983-84 were assessed in consultation with the State as 102.60 lakh tonnes of nutrients. Against this, an allocation of 106.91 lakh tonnes of nutrients from the indigenous manufacturers and imported material has been made. The actual availability as against the actual demand is kept under constant review for all the States.

Farmers are constantly educated through various extension agencies about balanced and efficient use of fertilizers by them.

केशव मार्ग, गुरु रामदास नगर, दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर अवैष्ट कब्जे

4262. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री केशव मार्ग, गुरु रामदास नगर, दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर अवैष्ट कब्जे के बारे में 2 मई, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9528 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुरु रामदास नगर में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अवैष्ट कब्जे को खाली करा लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसे कब तक खाली करा लिया जाएगा तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या के कारण अतिक्रमणों को हटाया नहीं जा सका और कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

Award of Works Contracts by D.D.A.
Ignoring Normal Procedure

4263. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether work under the sub-head

"Additional facilities of sewage" in Mayour Vihar (Trilokpuri) was awarded to contractor without inviting tenders and ignoring the normal process required to be followed for awarding the construction work by the DDA;

(b) whether construction work in Block-18 of Kalyanpuri and at other places such a Janata Colony, Vivek Vihar, Khicharpur, etc., has also been awarded to a contractor by the DDA without following the procedure required for awarding of such works;

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the construction works were awarded without following the normal procedure of calling tenders; and

(d) action proposed to be taken by the Government for non-adherence of the required formalities in this case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) No.

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

Seminar on Irrigation in Arid Lands

4264. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seminar on Irrigation in Arid Lands held on 24 November, 1983 in New Delhi has made any recommendation to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) With a view to highlight the special problems faced with

when irrigation facilities are extended to Arid and Semi-arid areas and to examine the improved technology that could be adopted for deriving maximum benefits from irrigation facilities, a Seminar on "Irrigation in Arid Lands" was held at New Delhi on 24-25 November, 1983. The Seminar was attended by specialists from various disciplines of State Irrigation Departments, Agricultural Universities, Central Government Departments, Research organisations and others. Papers on related subjects were discussed with a view to exchange ideas and technology on the subject. The Seminar also made a number of suggestions and recommendations vide details mentioned in the Statement.

The various recommendations will be taken note of by the different Central Departments, State Governments, Department of Agricultural Universities, Indian Council of Agriculture Research etc. in the planning and implementation process of irrigation projects both from surface water and ground waters in the Arid and Semi-arid areas of the country. There is no specific action as such to be immediately taken by the Government in this regard.

Statement

Recommendations of Seminar on "Irrigation in Arid Lands"

1. In the planning of water resources utilisation for arid lands a number of competitive demands for consumptive use such as drinking water supply, needs of the live-stock etc., apart from agriculture development will have to be optimally considered.

2. Since land is not so much a limiting factor, scarce water will have to be carefully allocated and utilised without wastage leading to conditions of waterlogging and its attendant problems.

3. Extensive irrigation to cover as much area to benefit as many farmers as possible should be adopted in place of intensive irrigation.

4. High irrigation technology such as sprinklers and drip irrigation should be adopted with medium agricultural technology and the Government subsidy available for such methods of water application should be encouraged to be availed.

5. Slightly deficit irrigation without any appreciable reduction in crop yields should be aimed to cover as much area as possible, by providing irrigation to crops during critical stages of growth.

6. The statistical analysis of the rainfall data should be carried out for understanding of meteorological conditions in the desert area and should be utilised to select appropriate crops which are drought resistant and which require less water and also to decide when to provide irrigation to the crops.

7. The water requirements of crops should worked out scientifically and irrigation intervals worked out on moisture tension principles.

8. The more appropriate technology for Rajasthan Stage-II should be adopted taking note of experience from Rajasthan Project Canal Stage-I.

9. Lining of water distribution system must be given importance to save water for additional areas and also to increase yields through improved operational facilities.

10. Rotational water distribution to bring discipline amongst the farmers for better use of scarce water should be implemented.

11. In view of the scarcity, reuse of water in agriculture should also be considered, if it can be developed economically by using the return flow which may contain some salinity. Such saline water could be utilised for social forestry and fodder crops which can stand some salinity.

12. Environmental impact due to irrigation projects in arid areas should be assessed fairly in advance and should be a

part of the project report before taking up the irrigation in desert areas so as to maintain the ecological balance.

प्रीन पार्क और साकेत में डॉ०डॉ०ए० द्वारा बनाए गए मकानों का मूल्य

265. श्री शिव शरण बर्मा :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री राम किकर :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या प्रीन पार्क, नई दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा वित्त पोषण योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए मकानों का मूल्य एक लाख पाँच हजार रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है जबकि उसी क्षेत्र से थोड़ी दूर साकेत में इसी योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये मकानों का मूल्य छेड़ लाख रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या साकेत में इसी योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नए मकानों के मूल्य में फिर वृद्धि करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यांका क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इन मकानों के निम्न न्तर और किस्म के कारण इनकी कीमतें कम करने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या प्रीन पार्क में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए मकान अधिकांशतः उन व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो

डी०डी०ए० में अथवा उसके सम्बद्ध कायलियों में उच्च पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(इ) क्या सरकार उक्त तथ्यों की जाँच करेगी और सदन को उसके परिणामों से अवगत कराया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से
(इ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Self-Financing Flats in Janakpuri, Pocket 'B'

4266. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 1281 on 28 February, 1983 regarding self-financing flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B' and state :

(a) whether the progress of construction of these flats since February 1983 has been practically nil, if so, how and on what basis was the undertaking to complete these flats by December, 1983 given;

(b) whether responsibility for abnormal delay in construction and consequent loss to the allottees has been fixed if so, the results; and

(c) special steps now being taken/or proposed to be taken to make up for the loss of time in constructing these flats and by what time they are likely to be handed over to the allottees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has reported that the date of likely completion of December, 1983 was indicated in February, 1984 on the basis of progress made till then and after calculating further time required for completion the remaining work. Later on the progress had been slow because of the restricted supply of cement and acute shortage of coarse sand.

(b) The DDA have issued notices for taking penal action against the contractor. They would pay interest @ 7% per annum for a period beyond 2½ years till the flats are offered for possession.

(c) The DDA has reported that the contractor has started reorganising the work and all out efforts are being made to get the work completed at the earliest and the question of allotment will arise only after completion.

Construction of Self-Finance Flats of D.D.A. in Phase IV, Ashok Vihar

4267. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) by when D.D.A. propose to start construction of flats in Phase IV, Ashok Vihar for allotment to persons who have already deposited two to three instalments under the Self-Financing Scheme; and

(b) the likely period involved for the completion of the construction of above flats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA propose to start construction of flats in Phase IV, Ashok Vihar in February, 1984. The DDA has collected only first and second instalment from the allottees.

(b) The DDA has reported that the flats are expected to be constructed within one year as per the schedule.

Rise in Water Level in Faridkot and Muktsar, Punjab

4269. SHRIMATI GURBRINDER KAUR BRAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the two towns of Punjab namely Faridkot and Muktsar are sinking due to abnormal rise in water level;

(b) whether it is a fact that rise in water level is causing great danger to the lives and property of the residents of these towns;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter and if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to check the rise in water level and safeguard the lives and property of the residents of these towns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) In and around the towns of Faridkot and Muktsar, a continuous rise in ground water levels has been observed during the recent past. This rise has been on account of excessive application of surface water through surface irrigation systems. Due to this continuous and abnormal rise in the water levels, it has been observed that foundations of buildings, roads and drainage system has been affected.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board and a Committee of Punjab Agriculture University, Punjab State Tubewells Corporation besides the State Drainage, Public Health and Public Works Department have studied the problem during the recent past.

The Central Ground Water Board has estimated that in Muktsar area, after the introduction of canal irrigation, about 6.00 million cubic metres of surface water is being recharged to the ground water body annually. As a result of this, a rising trend in the ground water levels has set in. The average rise of water level has been calculated as 0.7 metre per year. The water levels now rest within 0.17 to over 5 metres below ground level. Within 10 km. radius of Muktsar town, an area of 400 sq. km. has been affected due to this rise in water level.

In Faridkot area also, a rising trend has been observed and the water levels were within 3 metres below ground level in 1978.

(d) On the recommendations of the Central Ground Water Board and various study teams of Punjab Government, the State Government have taken several steps to remedy the situation. These include extension of the existing drains to carry the excess water to the streams, construction of shallow wells and lining of canals. To lower the water table, 285 shallow wells have been recommended of which 46 have already been installed by the Punjab Government. To observe the behaviour of the water-table as a result of the implementation of various remedial measures, construction of a network of 290 piezometers in Faridkot and 170 in Muktsar areas has been planned.

Fuel Costs of Fishing Operations

4270. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that fuel oil comprises nearly 50% (percent) of the operation cost of a deep sea fishing trawler;

(b) the steps being contemplated to bring down such costs through subsidies, etc.;

(c) the details of such proposals;

(d) the steps being taken to curb further increase of shrimp trawlers in view of falling shrimp catches; and

(e) the details of financial reliefs granted to shrimp trawlers in the last two years ?

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

(b) and (c) A scheme is in operation at present for providing rebate on Central

excise duty on HSD oil for fishing vessels which are not less than 13.7 metres in length and fitted with engines of not less than 150 HP. This scheme provides for ...

- (i) A general rebate of 50% of the excise duty on diesel; and
- (ii) an additional rebate of 50% of the excise duty on each 1.08 KL of diesel for every ton of prawn exported.

As 100% relief is already available subject to some stipulations, there is no proposal to modify the scheme

(d) As per the Public Notice issued in December, 1981, deep sea fishing vessels other than shrimp trawlers are preferred for acquisition.

(e) Government have agreed for the extension in the period of repayment of loan sanctioned by the Shipping Development Fund Committee from 8 years to 16 years in respect of shrimp trawlers imported from Mexico.

Budget Estimates of ICAR Institutes

4271. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 968 on 21st November, 1983 regarding budget estimates of ICAR Institute and state :

(a) whether ICAR attaches any importance to process of plan budgeting as instrument of planning and how it explains actual expenditure in 1982-83 exceeding both budget plan and revised estimates at IISR, Lucknow, CTRI, Rajahmundry, CTRL, Bombay, CIRG, Makhdoom and even IARI, New Delhi and under which sub-heads these excesses occurred at each; and

(b) the action ICAR headquarters took against continued excessive rate of expenditure at CIRG, Makhdoom even during

1983-84 upto August and September, 1983 proportionately and similarly at CPCRI, Kasaragod with sub-headwise amounts sanctioned/spent at each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The ICAR attaches considerable importance to the plan budgeting in the various Institutes. The Plan budget is thoroughly scrutinised at the ICAR Headquarters on receipt of detailed itemwise estimates from the Directors of the Research Institutes. The estimates are finalised with the approval of Finance after the annual plan allocations are discussed thoroughly in the Planning Commission. During the course of the year, the expenditure is sometimes not proportionate at some of the Institutes in view of the fact that either the estimates for the Buildings for which provision was made in the budget have not been received or the equipment for which orders were placed have not come. Such eventualities are taken care of at the various reviews conducted at the headquarters of the ICAR and the savings of same Institute are made available to other Institutes depending upon their actual requirements. It may also be mentioned in this connection that while expenditure on recurring items like establishment expenses and contingencies would be proportionate, expenditure on capital items like Buildings and Equipment will not be proportionate as expenditure on these latter items are generally incurred in the 2nd half of the year.

The actual requirements of the Institutes are revised at the RE Stage in consultation with the Directors of the Research Institutes and the progress of expenditure with reference to the position in the R.E. is monitored every month by the ICAR Headquarters. In case some savings are still noticed in any Institute during review, the same are diverted to other Institutes depending on their actual requirements.

As already indicated in reply to the Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No. 968 dated 21.11.1983, the D.G., ICAR is competent to re-appropriate funds from one

Institute to the other according to needs, provided the overall sanctioned budget estimates are not exceeded. Since the overall expenditure under Plan during 1982-83 was within the sanctioned budget estimates, the question of taking action against the ICAR Institutes for incurring expenditure in excess of the sanctioned estimates does not arise. Moreover, the ICAR is an autonomous body and is functioning on the block grant system.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सड़कों का निर्माण

4272. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों को मुख्य सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए धन के आवंटन के बारे में ५ अप्रैल, १९८२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६७८७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरूखाबाद और इटावा जैसे अविकसित जिलों के अब तक कितने गांवों को मुख्य सड़कों से जोड़ा गया है;

(ख) उनका पूर्ण व्यूह क्या है; और

(ग) क्या 1000 से अधिक की आबादी वाले दुया, महु नगरों को मुख्य सड़कों से जोड़ने की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) : इस प्रकार की मूरचा इस मंत्रालय के नहीं रखा जाती है :

Delay by CWC in Clearing Baghalati Medium Irrigation Project of Orissa

4273. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received

the reply from the Government of Orissa regarding the queries made by the C.W.C. on Baghalati Medium Irrigation Project in Ganjam District;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the C.W.C. for technical clearance of the project therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have included this project in Sixth Five Year Plan and made provision for execution of the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when the C.W.C. is going to submit the project report for clearance from the Planning Commission as per the time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) The Central Water Commission have completed the Technical scrutiny of the Baghalati Project on the basis of clarifications received from the State Government of Orissa and the same after being considered by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in its meeting held on 1.12.1983 is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

The State Government have not included this project in their Sixth Plan.

Conference of State Sports Ministers

4274. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H PATEL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some recommendations have been made by State Sports Ministers in the conference held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government on such recommendations;

(d) how many of them have been accepted, rejected and are under consideration;

(e) the action taken to implement the said recommendations; and

(f) what other discussions were held and decisions taken in the said conference ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (f) A conference of Ministers of Sports of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations was held in New Delhi on the 1st September, 1983 :—

- (i) The Conference considered and endorsed with some amendments the Draft Resolution on National Sports Policy placed before it by the Department of Sports.
- (ii) The Conference generally agreed with the Union Government's proposal to set up the Sports Authority of India.
- (iii) The Conference unanimously welcomed the establishment of the National Welfare Fund for sportsmen.
- (iv) The Conference welcomed the United Nations Resolution for designating 1985 as the International Youth Year and responded positively to the steps taken by the Department of Sports to celebrate the year in a befitting manner in concert with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.
- (v) The Conference generally favoured the suggestion made by the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Department of Sports to transfer the subject of 'Sports' to the concurrent

list of the Constitution from the State list. A few States expressed reservations about it.

2. The Conference was in the nature of consultations and exchange of ideas and was called mainly to consider the draft National Sports Policy which it endorsed. The Government have already set up the National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen. The establishment of Sports Authority of India has also been accepted by Government.

Change in Scientific Staff in ICAR Goat Institute

4275. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 4488 on 22nd August, 1983 regarding change in Scientific staff in ICAR Goat Institute and state the particulars of each of the six scientists reported having changed positions from 1981 to 1983 with duration, date-wise, every post held by each of these Scientists from time of their entry into ICAR service, Institute from which shifted and post in ICAR Goat Institute to which shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : A Statement showing particulars of the Scientists who changed their positions at Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom, during the period from 1981 to 30-6-1983 is enclosed.

Plywood Factory at Little Andaman

4276. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andaman & Nicobar Forest Plantation and Development Corporation started operating from April, 1977 and its project for plywood factory at Little Andaman in joint sector has not

Statement

S. No.	Name and designation	Date of joining ICAR service with designation	Name of the Instt. where initially joined	Date of joining CIRG	Date of relief from the CIRG	Remarks
1.	Dr. Baldeo Singh S-1	1.2.77	IVRI S-1	1.2.77*	28.3.81	Transferred on promotion to NEH region.
2.	Dr. Ranjit Singh S-1	1.1.77	IVRI S-1	1.1.77*	16.11.81	Transferred on promotion to IVRI, Izatnagar.
3.	Sh. J.M. Sud S-1	28.8.78	IVRI S-1	28.8.78*	22.11.82	Transferred to IGFRI, Jhansi.
4.	Sh. Bishember Singh S-1	31.8.77	CSWRI S-1	17.11.81	Still continuing	Joined on transfer from CSWRI.
5.	Dr. (Mrs.) P.P. Bhat S-2	7.4.72	IVRI Asstt. Prof. AG & B	6.7.82	-do-	Asstt. Prof. AG & B at IVRI—7.4.72 to 30.9.75 Scientist S-1—1.10.75 to 30.6.78 Scientist S-2—1.7.78 to 5.7.82 Scientist S-2—CIRG—6.7.82 to 7.6.83 Scientist S-3—8.6.83 to date.
6.	Dr. B.U. Khan S-3	31.12.79	IVRI Asstt. A.I. Officer	15.6.83	-do-	Asstt. A.I. Prof. at IVRI 31.12.69 to 27.1.72 Scientist S-1—IVRI—28.1.72 to 30.6.75 Scientist S-2—IVRI—1.7.76 to 14.6.83 Scientist S-3—CIRG—15.6.83 to date.

Abbreviation :

CSWRI : Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute.
CIRG : Central Institute for Research on Goats.
IVRI : Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

IGFRI : Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute.
*Stood transferred to CIRG at the time of creation of the Institute.

materialised so far, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have abandoned the idea of plywood factory at Little Andaman, if not, when factory will be installed;

(c) whether for North Andaman Project the Corporation has sent proposal and even their proposal for clearance of 1445 hectares of annual cut was restricted by 700 hectares by Department of Environment and EFC memo revised and submitted on 16-8-1983 and no action has been taken yet;

(d) whether Government have abandoned the idea for having industries in North Andaman, if so, the reasons therefor, if not, when the project will come into being; and

(e) the present functions of the Corporation?

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

(b) The proposal for a plywood factory is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The revised proposal for North Andaman Project has been changed to a Public Investment Board memorandum and is under consideration of the Government.

(d) No, Sir. The Government will consider this project.

(e) The present functions of the Corporation are logging and marketing of timber, raising natural and artificial regeneration, undertaking Red Oil Palm Plantations, managing Katchal Rubber Plantations and developing infrastructure.

Nationalisation of Ramugger Cane and Sugar Company Ltd.

4277. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had received a

memorandum dated the 10th November, 1983 from Anderson Wright & Co. Employees' Association, Calcutta urging for nationalisation of Ramugger Cane and Sugar Company Ltd.;

(b) what are the salient points of the memorandum; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to their proposal for nationalisation?

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 salient points of the memorandum are :—

- (1) non-payment of salaries to the staff;
- (2) some instances of malpractices allegedly indulged in by the management; and
- (3) the nationalisation of the Company.

(c) The Central Government has advised the West Bengal Government to look into the working of the Company's sugar unit. Under the authority and power given to State Governments through various Acts, the State Government of West Bengal is in the best position of taking further action in the matter.

Complaints about Selection of Badminton Team

4278. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the selection of the badminton team for the international

tournament like Bombay Masters, Thomas Cup and ABC at Calcutta;

(b) if so, from whom and the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken over the same?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A representation from a resident of Trivandrum was received in respect of his son. It was stated that he had not been included in the Indian Badminton team because of his inability to attend the East and South Zone major tournaments.

(c) The representation was brought to the notice of the Badminton Association of India.

Provision of More Funds Under the IRDP

4279. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Integrated Rural Development Programme, upto the completion of 6th Five Year Plan, would benefit 1,50,000 families below the poverty line and would improve their per-capita income; and

(b) whether keeping in view the laudable achievements of the Programme, Government propose to provide more funds therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The target for 6th Five Year Plan under Integrated Rural Development Programme is to assist 14 million families to improve their economic status.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration at present to increase the original outlay for this programme.

तुगलकाबाद, दिल्ली का विकास

4280. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में तुगलकाबाद के विकास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तुगलकाबाद के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, हाँ। गाँव तुगलकाबाद के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा एक विकास योजना तैयार की है परन्तु उसे अभी सक्षम प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाना है। गाँव के एकस्टेशन के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने नियमितिकरण नक्शा बना दिया है।

(ख) विकास नक्शों में पंचायत घर, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, डाकघर, गमाज सदन तथा विद्यालय स्थल इत्यादि जैसी सामूहिक सुविधाओं की चुनीदी व्यवस्था की गई है। तुगलकाबाद एकस्टेशन का विकास, नक्शों के

अनुसार विकास प्रभार प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद आरम्भ किया जाएगा।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

आवास योजनाओं के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को बनराशि का आवंटन

4281. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आवास योजनाओं के लिए कितनी बनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी बनराशि मांगी थी और तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप अम्बेड़ (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ़) : (क) योजना आयोग ने (पुलिस आवास सहित) आवास के लिए 1148.00 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने निम्न प्रकार से 1335 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया था :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

1. आवास बोर्ड को कृष्ण	337
2. किरायेदारी आवास योजना	145
3. निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना	147
4. मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना	22
5. ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम	8

6. लोक निर्माण विभाग आवास योजनाएं	220
7. बसूल न किये जाने वाले कृष्ण (बट्टे खाते में डालना)	1
8. सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक आवास योजना	5
9. ग्रामीण आवास स्थल व निर्माण सहायता योजना	5
10. गृह निर्माण अग्रिम	320
11. पुलिस आवास	125

Indravati Project in Kalahandi, Orissa

4282. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Upper Indravati Multi-purpose Project of Kalahandi, Koraput of Orissa is in progress;

(b) the details of the percentage of works completed up to date, and the allocation made for this project during last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether the World Bank finance have stimulated the work progress;

(d) if so, give details alongwith work progress;

(e) whether in first phase ten thousand acres will be irrigated as proposed previously; and

(f) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The works on Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project which was approved by the Planning

Commission in May 1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 208.14 crores are in progress.

The infrastructure works and geological investigations on the dams have been almost completed. 58% of excavation of Indravati Dam has been done. Earth work of 12% in left Dyke-III, 38% of right Dyke-I, 41% of Dyke No. II, 64% in Head race tunnel and 34% of Power House have been done. The electrical works also have been taken up and are in progress.

The expenditure incurred during the last two years on the project, including electrical works are as under :

(Rs. in crores)		
1981-82	...	13.61
1982-83		10.02

(c) and (d) Recently in June 1983 an Agreement has been concluded with the World Bank for a credit of SDR 156.00 million (US \$ 170.00 million) and a loan of US \$ 156.40 million under the Power Sector for this Project. The Irrigation component of this multipurpose project has also been proposed for World Bank assistance and is included for appraisal by the Bank in the pipe-line of Fiscal Year 1985.

With the availability of World Bank assistance the project will have to be executed by the State according to the schedule agreed to with the Bank and the works will therefore get accelerated, utilising the additionality of funds available outside the plan.

(e) and (f) The project on completion envisages to create an irrigation potential of 1.86 lakh hectares annually. No irrigation potential has so far been created. Centre is not aware of any first phase of the project.

Central Funds for Increasing Irrigation Potential in U.P.

4283. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the irrigation potential in U.P. from major and medium projects upto December 1984; and

(b) if so, what matching monetary allocation is proposed to be made by the Centre to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. An irrigation potential of 55,000 ha. is targetted to be created from major and Medium irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1983-84 (from July, 1983 to June, 1984).

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and outlays for them are provided by the States from their own resources. Central assistance to the States is in the form of Block Loan and grants and is not tied to any scheme or sector of development.

Proposals by States for Import of Fishing Trawlers

4284. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have sent proposals to the Centre for importing deep sea fishing trawlers;

(b) whether permission has been given to any or all of them;

(c) if so, how many of them have imported such trawlers; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Application was received from the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation through the Government of Andhra Pradesh for import of two factory trawlers. The Fishing Vessel Acquisition Committee cleared the proposal subject to certain stipulations on the valuation certificate and the mode of payment. As the State Government was no longer interested in pursuing the case, the same has been closed.

The Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation also applied for import of two shrimp trawlers from the Netherlands. They subsequently dropped their proposal to import them.

The Government of Tamil Nadu requested the Central Government for the purchase of two 23 metre shrimp trawlers and two 25 metre stern trawlers by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. in September, 1983. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to forward full particulars of the vessels. Reply from them is still awaited.

Losses due to Floods in Eastern U.P. and Bihar

4285. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss suffered by various districts/district-wise in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar due to recent floods;

(b) whether instructions have been issued to the State Governments to stall recovery of land revenues students' fees and loans etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The district-wise details of extent of damages caused due to recent floods in Eastern Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement-I and of Western Bihar in Statement-II

(b) and (c) No such instructions have been issued by Government of India as the subject matter falls within the authority of State Government alone.

Statement I

Flood Affected Districts of Eastern U.P.

Name of the district	Population affected (in lakh)	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha)	No. of Houses damaged (fully & partially)	Human lives lost	Cattle head lost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gonda	4.58	1.00	—	1	—
2. Bahraich	7.16	1.97	14071	14	48
3. Pratapgarh	—	—	1	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Faizabad	3.58	0.32	313	3	2
5. Sultanpur	—	—	1	1	—
6. Barabanki	2.46	0.55	23976	—	12
7. Azamgarh	1.04	0.20	76	—	—
8. Basti	3.99	0.64	—	—	—
9. Deoria	0.90	0.12	182	2	—
10. Gorakhpur	2.14	0.32	135	4	1
11. Ballia	3.19	0.12	901	2	—
12. Gajipur	3.73	0.17	17	1	2
13. Mirzapur	3.83	0.36	—	8	25
14. Jaunpur	0.19	0.005	—	—	—
15. Varanasi	1.50	0.19	15	10	—

Statement II

Flood Affected Districts of Western Bihar

Name of the district	Population affected (in lakh)	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha)	No. of Houses damaged (fully & partially)	Human lives lost	Cattle head lost
1. Motihari (East Champaran)	0.47	0.24	237	—	—
2. Betiah (West Champaran)	1.48	0.20	6262	—	—
3. Bhojpur	4.77	0.43	310	NR	NR
4. Chhapra (Saran)	1.98	0.16	136	1	2
5. Siwan	0.27	0.05	100	NR	15

NR—Not Reported.

Funds to Kerala for Supply of Drinking Water

4286. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Kerala State have used fully and demanded for more funds so that the drinking water supply can be extended to the whole State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : Water supply being a State subject, funds are provided under the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Sector for implementing water supply schemes. From 1977 onwards, funds are also being provided under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP) to supplement the States efforts. As far as Kerala is concerned, adequate plan funds are still available to the State for implementing drinking water supply schemes.

During the Sixth Plan period, an amount of Rs. 45 crores under the M.N.P. and an amount of Rs. 27.22 crores under the A.R.P. have been provided. The funds released under the ARP and the allocations approved under the MNP during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Funds released under ARP	Approved allocation under MNP
1980-81	330.08	694.00
1981-82	529.53	676.00
1982-83	643.20	741.00
1983-84	1121.00	711.00
(tentative allocation)		

In addition, an amount of Rs. 7.5 lakhs has been released to Govt. of Kerala under

the new incentive scheme based on performance.

Against the above, the utilisation by the State has been as follows :—

Year	A.R.P.	(Rs. in lakhs) M.N.P.
1980-81	328.00	382.00
1981-82	526.00	569.00
1982-83	641.00*	611.00*
	1495.00	1562.00

राजस्थान में जैलोर और बाड़मेर में सिंचाई किये जाने वाले क्षेत्र में नर्मदा नहर के स्तर के कारण पड़ने वाला प्रभाव

4287. श्री विरदा राम फुलवरिया : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम राजस्थान के जैलोर और बाड़मेर ज़िलों में कम क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई हो सकेगी यदि गुजरात राज्य सीमा में नर्मदा नहर का स्तर नीचा रखा जाता है;

(ख) क्या पहले किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार नर्मदा नहर का स्तर ऊंचा रखकर उपर्युक्त ज़िलों में अधिक क्षेत्र में सिंचाई करने का विचार था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का नहर के स्तर को ऊंचा करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में औरा क्या है ?

*Expenditure figures of 1982-83 are tentative figures furnished by the Govt. of Kerala.

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास निर्धा) : (क) से (घ) नमंदा जल-विद्याद न्यायाधिकरण ने अपने पंचाट में राजस्थान राज्य को सिंचाई-प्रयोजनों के लिए नमंदा का 0.50 मिलियन एकड़ फुट जल आवंटित किया है जो नमंदा पर गुजरात को सरदार सरोवर परियोजना से निकलने वाली नवगाम नहर के जरिये राज्य की सीमा पर दिया जाना है। न्यायाधिकरण ने राजस्थान सीमा पर नहर का पूर्ण आपूर्ति स्तर 131 फुट होना भी नियत किया है। न्यायाधिकरण का पंचाट नमंदा बेसिन वाले सभी राज्यों पर आवंटकर है यह तदनुसार कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। राजस्थान सरकार ने केंद्र को राजस्थान सरकार को नमंदा के आवंटित जल से सिवित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित क्षेत्रों की बास्तविक मात्रा को इंगित करते हुए अभी एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी है।

Damage to Crops in Amravati due to Spurious Seeds

4288. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the Blitz dated 22 October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that widespread damage has been caused to the crops in Amravati District due to the sowing of spurious seeds allegedly sold by Gujarat State Seed Corporation resulting into loss of crores of rupees to the farmers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such spurious seeds have been supplied to the farmers in other State also; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to inquire into such matters

throughout the country and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra has indicated that only one complaint of poor germination of two lots of Hybrid Cotton-4 Seeds from one cultivator of District Amravati in Maharashtra was received by them. The State Government enquired into the matter, took samples and found that these two lots were having lower germination. These seeds were supplied by a private seed grower. According to the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Ltd., they supplied only certified seeds and no spurious nor sub-standard seeds were supplied by them to Maharashtra or to any other State.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra is already enquiring into the matter, as the enforcement of the quality of the seeds has been entrusted to the State Governments. The Central Government, therefore, do not propose to enquire into this matter.

High-Rise Buildings in Rajpath

4289. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the general reaction to their decision to permit high rise Buildings around Rajpath (H.T. 20.11.83); and

(b) if so, whether Government will re-consider this decision?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. However, the Government and privately leased land in Zones D-11 and D-12 are earmarked for redensification and the New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee has also submitted

certain reports on the subject in 1974 and 1976. As difficulties were being experienced in the absence of an approved zonal development plan, the Government decided, on the basis of an interim report of an Official Working Group, that pending applications for group housing may be cleared on the basis of a FAR of 75, a density of 20 dwelling units per acre, ground coverage of 25% and a height of 45 ft. (to be relaxed to 80 ft. in cases where DUAC has already approved the building with a height more than 45 ft.). The Government will take a final decision on the basis for redevelopment after receipt of the final report of the working Group.

(b) There is no need to reconsider the matter as the area is already meant for redensification on the basis of 75 persons per acre for the major part and 60 persons per acre in a smaller part of this area.

Opening a CPWD Electrical Division in Kerala

4290. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a C.P.W.D. Electrical Division in Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Director General of Works, C.P.W.D., New Delhi has issued an order on 3 September, 1982 for the closure of Madras Central Electrical Division No III at Madras and the utilisation of the above Division at Trivandrum; and

(d) if so, details and the reasons for the non-implementation of that order ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) No. The question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes. Orders closing Madras Central Electrical Division III at Madras and opening an Electrical Division at Trivandrum were issued *vide* office order No. 488 of 1982. Subsequently, on review of work load both at Madras and Trivandrum, it was decided not to implement the above orders.

Implementation of Land Acquisition Act

4291. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be Pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties in the implementation of the Land Acquisition Act, if the concerned State Government are unwilling to co-operate;

(b) if so, what are the powers of the Union Government to acquire land for any Central project like a Railway Line, P & T installation etc. in case the State Government refuse to acquire land for the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken proposed to be taken to overcome this snag ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 provides for acquisition of land by the appropriate government viz. the Central Government in relation to acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union, and the State Government in relation to acquisition of land for any other purposes. By virtue of Article 258 (1) of the Constitution, the functions of the Central Government under the Act are entrusted to the State Governments for acquiring land for purpose of the Union within their respective territories. The Central Government may exercise the said functions should it deem fit to do so, in any case.

Building of Storage Godowns in Himachal Pradesh

4292. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India proposes to build godowns for the storage of foodgrains in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places for which any demand has been received in this regard and the Government response to the demands;

(c) the likely date by which any decision would be taken in this regard, including the names of the places which are under the consideration of Government for this purpose; and

(d) whether the location would be decided keeping in view the claims of the places which are on the borders of the State of Himachal Pradesh with Punjab and Haryana ?

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 Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation propose to build godowns at Chamba, Kangra, Simla, Mandi and Solan in Himachal Pradesh. The Food Corporation of India had received a request for construction of godowns at Gagret in district Una, Nadaun in district Hamirpur and Bilaspur or Swarghat in district Bilaspur. The Corporation has considered the request in consultation with the Government of Himachal Pradesh and come to the conclusion that the godowns at Gagret and Nadaun may not be of much use. The request for construction of godown in district Bilaspur is under the consideration of the Corporation and a decision would be taken at the earliest possible. The exact location of the godown would be decided keeping in view the availability of land and other operational considerations.

Allocation to Hill Regions for Green Cover

4293. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider the claim of the hill States/regions for special allocation of funds so as to enable them to bring larger area under the green cover by preparing, developing and cultivating new Forests in their jurisdiction;

(b) if so, the nature of the demand made by any hill State, in this regard and the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(c) if not, whether Union Government would suo motto offer any such inventive to the hill States so as to extend the green cover to larger areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Government is already allocating funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations and Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (Operation SOIL WATCH) for extending green cover in hill States/regions and preserving the fragile Himalayan ecology. During 1980-81 to 1983-84, funds amounting to Rs. 2026.42 lakhs have been allocated to hill States under these schemes.

(c) Question does not arise.

Alleged Manipulation in Operation Flood.

4294. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article "Operation Flood The White Lie" published in the Illustrated Weekly of India in November, 1983;

(b) if so, whether Government have noted the report which alleges serious manipulations and grave underhand practices on the manufacture provisions and distribution of milk in the various parts of the country and the serious damage caused to the health of the nation as a consequence; and

(c) if so, what are corrective measures adopted/proposed to be adopted in this regard or whether the charges are false ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Prima facie it appears that this article does not indicate a correct picture. However, it has been decided independently to evaluate the working of Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board as also the projects implemented by them by a few Experts.

Representation Regarding Shortage of Drinking Water in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

4295. **SHRI N. E. HORO :**

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

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

(a) whether the Welfare Association of Sector "D" Mandir Marg, New Delhi (DIZ Area) have been moving his Ministry regarding the acute shortage of drinking water supply in that area;

(b) whether the residents of second and third floor, always face acute shortage of water as the water is supplied only for half an hour twice in the morning and sometimes after 9 A.M. there is no supply at all; and

(c) if so, would the authorities concerned pay a surprise visit on the spot and find out some remedial measures for the relief of the Government servants residing in that area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes.

(b) Water to all the floors of the quarters in Sector "D" Mandir Marg, is supplied for four hours in the morning between 4 A.M. to 9 A.M. Water is again supplied for half an hour between 11.30 A.M. and 12 A.M. and for 3½ hours in the evening between 4.30 P.M. and 9 P.M.

(c) Surprise visits are being paid.

Production of Coarse Grains

4296. **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the commodity-wise production of coarse grains in the country during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that production of coarse grains is declining year after year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps being taken to increase the production of coarse grains in the country ?

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

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The production of coarse grains is not declining year after year but because coarse grains are being grown mostly under rainfed conditions the production fluctuates depending on variation in weather and rainfall.

(d) Steps being taken to increase the production of coarse grains include, inter-alia:

(i) popularisation of high yielding varieties and improved seeds;

(ii) distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilisers;

(iii) research on development of suitable varieties and extension and adoption of appropriate dry farming techniques including water harvesting and development of micro-watersheds;

(iv) remunerative support/procurement prices etc.

Statement

All-India Production of Coarse Grains

(Million tonnes)

Commodity	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Jowar	10.43	12.06	10.68
Bajra	5.34	5.54	5.13
Maize	6.96	6.90	6.28
Ragi	2.42	2.96	2.61
Small millets	1.58	1.64	1.24
Barley	2.29	1.99	1.86
Total Coarse Cereals	29.02	31.09	27.80

Dug Well Programme

4297. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored Dug Well Programme is proposed to be launched in some States during the year 1983-84;

(b) if so, the names of the States proposed to be covered under the above programme;

(c) whether the programme is likely to be launched in Gujarat also;

(d) if so, the names of districts of Gujarat likely to be covered; and

(e) the amount allocated for implementing the programme in Gujarat in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no specific Centrally Sponsored Programme of construction of dug wells in the States. However, to assist the small and marginal farmers, Union Ministry of Agriculture have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1983-84 with a total cost of Rs. 250 crores. This amount will be equally shared between the Centre and the State Governments. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 5.0 lakhs per block has been provided out of which Rs. 3.50 lakhs will be available for Minor Irrigation Schemes which include dug-wells also.

(b) All States and Union Territories except Rajasthan have accepted the Scheme. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli accepted the programme but needed no funds for this scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scheme is being implemented in all the districts in Gujarat State.

(e) An outlay of Rs. 763 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 3.5 lakh per block has been allocated to the State of Gujarat for the Minor Irrigation works under the scheme. The Central share is Rs. 381.50 lakh. Two instalments of funds amounting Rs. 163.50 lakh for the first and second quarters ending June and September, 1983 have been released as central share of Gujarat State to Minor Irrigation works including dug-wells.

Loan for Providing Drinking Water Facility in Scarcity Areas of Gujarat

4298. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have urged the Central Government to release loan for providing drinking water facility in scarcity areas of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the amount demanded for the current year; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Centre for the purpose ?

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

(a) No request for Central Government loan has been received from the Gujarat State for provision of drinking water in scarcity area, as part of Central assistance for drought during pre-monsoon period 1983-84.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sale of Seeds by ICAR Institutes/ Universities

4299. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Govt. that breeder seeds and certified

seeds produced by ICR Institutes/Agriculture Universities are sold to private firms;

(b) if so, the details of such sales during the last three years indicating the particulars of purchasing firms/individuals;

(c) whether any rules/guidelines are in force for such sales and if so, the details thereof?

(d) whether it has been noticed that there is shortage of good quality seeds and breeder seeds which necessitated sale of even Karnal Bunt infected wheat as seed by F.C.I. last year; and

(e) if so, the reasons for export of rice seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (a) The breeder seed produced by the I.C.A.R. Institutes is not sold to private firms/agencies except in case of cross pollinated varieties. I.C.A.R. Institutes do not produce certified, seed. However, Agricultural Universities located in States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan did sell breeder and foundation seed to private firms as per the guidelines framed by the respective states.

(b) Details of breeder and foundation seed sold to private firms by the Agricultural Universities of Maharashtra and Rajasthan are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7468/83]

(c) Guidelines framed by the Maharashtra State for sale of breeder and foundation seeds are detailed in the Statement. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Govt. of India had also liberalised the sale of breeder seed of cross-pollinated crop varieties to private firms on experimental basis for a period of one year w.e.f. 15th July, 1983. A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7468/83]

(d) No Sir, there is no shortage of breeder seed except in groundnut, castor where rate of multiplication is low During.

rahi, 1981-82, the production of wheat seed was affected, due to adverse climatic conditions. In order to meet the requirements of seed in rabi 1982-83, some of the State Govts. lifted good quality wheat grain which was used for seed purpose. The concerned State Governments before lifting these grains satisfied themselves about the suitability and existence of Karnal Bunt. Incidentally, the tolerance limit of the disease in certified wheat seed is 0.5%.

(e) According to the existing policy of export determined by the Ministry of Commerce, rice seeds are exported in Open General Licence basis.

Grant of Subsidy against Soil Conservation Scheme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4300. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4489 on 22 August, 1983 regarding grant of subsidy against Soil Conservation Scheme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and State :

(a) whether in November, 1980, his Ministry had received a proposal from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for grant of subsidy to individual and cooperative societies which were availing loan facility for soil conservation work, planting and maintenance;

(b) when did his Ministry ask the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to furnish a complete proposal in this regard;

(c) what further details have been asked to be furnished in the complete proposal; and

(d) the progress made so far in the matter?

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

(b) The Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration was requested to furnish a complete proposal in the month of May, 1981.

(c) and (d) Further details of the Scheme under operation along with the consolidated proposal were called for during June, 1983 which were furnished by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration in October, 1983. This matter is being processed.

World Bank Assistance for National Agriculture Extension Project

4301. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial and technical assistance expected to be made available by the World Bank for implementation of the National Agriculture Extension Project (NAEP) during the next five years to complement a similar World Bank aided umbrella programme called the National Agricultural Research Project (NARP);

(b) the amount of further aid to be made available to Orissa, which has already completed its five-year programme, from the World Bank for sustaining the momentum already generated through the programmes; and

(c) the highlights of the new umbrella programme (NAEP) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The matter is under consideration of the World Bank, who are at present appraising the Sub-Projects of the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, as well as the Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) The Orissa NAEP sub-project is being appraised by the World Bank.

(c) (i) To sustain and strengthen ongoing Training and Visit System of Extension in 13 major States by filling voids and deficiencies experienced in the ongoing projects.

(ii) To lend support in establishing re-organised Agricultural Extension Projects, in some States which were not covered so far under the Agricultural Extension Project.

(iii) To cover additional functional areas like horticulture, water management, dry farming, etc. in the country.

Aid from World Bank for Water Management

4302. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has recently committed to aid some pilot projects in the area of water management;

(b) whether it includes Hirakud in Orissa also; and

(c) if so, when it is expected to be launched and what are the broad outlines of this projects and whether it will be entrusted to the State Government of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The World Bank has not committed aid for Water Management recently. However, the Water Management team of World Bank has studied some of the projects which include Upper Krishna Project (Karnataka), Hirakud (Orissa), Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh) and a few projects in Gujarat, and have prepared an analytical paper on the subject.

In view of the above, replies to question (b) and (c) do not arise.

Short Fall in Storage Capacity

4303. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently inaugurated the All India Conference of Chairmen and Managing Directors of State Warehousing Corporations and pointed out that the creation of storage capacity had fallen short of the target in the first three years of the plan period; and

(b) if so, the additional storage capacity being constructed by Central Warehousing Corporation in Orissa during the Sixth Plan and the places selected for the purpose and when the work is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) While inaugurating the All-India Conference of Chairmen and Managing Directors of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations on the 24th November, 1983, the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies had mentioned that the Warehousing Corporations had not been able to achieve fully the target set during the first three years of the Sixth Plan.

(b) In Orissa, during the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Central Warehousing Corporation has constructed a capacity of 10,000 tonnes at Berhampur, 8,000 tonnes at Paradeep, 4,000 tonnes at Sambalpur, 3,700 tonnes at Cuttack and 2,000 tonnes at Paradeep Port so far. Besides, the Central Warehousing Corporation plans to construct a capacity of 5,000 tonnes at Jaypore in Orissa, which is likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan.

Grants to States for Rural Development

4304. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants, given to each State, particularly to Orissa on account of rural development during the last five years;

(b) the details regarding the progress achieved through these Central grants in that State; and

(c) whether some amount is lying unutilised or has been used for other purposes in the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Statements (A) to (D) showing State-wise funds released for the major programme of rural development of the Ministry are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7469/83]

(b) Statements (E) to (G) showing year-wise progress achieved under the major programmes of the Ministry being implemented in Orissa are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7469/83]

(c) The unspent balance in Orissa as on 1.4.1983 was Rs. 65.50 lakhs under the Drought Prone Area programme and Rs. 1341.14 lakhs under the National Rural Employment Programme. The States are allowed to carry over the unspent balance to the next financial year. This Ministry has no information about any funds having been utilised for other purposes in the State.

Survey of Land Area Under Forestry in India

4305. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the land area under forestry in India;

(b) whether Government are giving adequate attention to improve the plywood industry; and

(c) if so, the number of people working in forestry including plywood industry?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On an average 240 million mandays employment is generated in Forestry sector including plywood industries per year.

Setting up of Mushroom Complexes

4306. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce schemes under which Mushroom complexes are proposed to be set up in some States;

(b) whether any such scheme has been introduced or proposed to be introduced to set up mushroom complexes in Orissa;

(c) if so, what specific steps have been taken by the Centre for the growth of mushroom in Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At present there is no proposal to introduce Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for mushroom cultivation in the States. However, a proposal for the development of mushroom cultivation in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka with the collaboration of Netherlands is under negotiation.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Transferring Some Trans-Yamuna Colonies from the Control of DDA to MCD

4307. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA is going to transfer Laxmi Nagar-Shakarpur and adjoining colonies of Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi to Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when; and

(c) whether Government would provide necessary financial assistance for the development of these colonies, if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Not for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The beneficiaries in the regularised unauthorised colonies are required to pay development charges as determined by the DDA and MCD for development of these colonies.

National Extension Projects

4308. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have proposed Rs. 500 crores for National Extension Projects to the States to provide benefits of the agricultural research and technology to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programmes so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MACWANA) : (a) and (b) Government of India has posed the National Agriculture Extension Project to the World Bank. The total cost of the project is yet to be finalised.

Group Housing Programme at Prithvi Raj Road, Mansingh Road and Aurangzeb Road New Delhi

4309. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the official working group recommendation regarding group housing programme at Prithvi Raj Road, Mansingh Road and Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

(b) whether instead of decongesting the Capital, it would do the opposite;

(c) whether it would not destroy the green character of the Capital;

(d) in view of the above, whether Government would reconsider their decision; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Government has accepted the recommendations made by the official Working Group on redevelopment of Government and privately leased land in Zones D-11 and D-12, in their interim report, that pending Government decision on their final report, pending applications for group housing in this area may be cleared on the basis of a FAR of 75, a density of 20 dwelling units per acre, ground coverage of 25% and a

height of 45 ft. (to be relaxed to 80 ft. in cases where DUAC has already approved the building with a height more than 45 ft.)

(b) The area in question has a low residential density and hence the Master Plan provides for redensification of the area at 75 persons per acre for the major part and 60 persons per acre for a small part of these Zones. Hence the question of congestion does not arise.

(c) No, Sir, as the existing three studded character would be preserved to the maximum extent possible.

(d) and (c) Does not arise in view of answers to (a) to (c) above.

in implementing the Sixth Plan schemes for construction of houses for the weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof with State-wise break up;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by Centre in this respect;

(d) whether the Sixth Plan target for construction of houses for the weaker sections is likely to be achieved; and

(e) if not, the expected shortfall and the reasons therefor ?

Set Back to Sunderbans Fisheries Project

4310. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sunderbans Fisheries Project has had a set back for want of funds and other technical assistance from the Centre; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to develop this project which has got an important bearing on the day-to-day life of the residents of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Construction of Houses for Weaker Sections

4311. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are two schemes for housing for the Weaker Sections i.e. House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance for Rural Landless Workers and Houses for Economically Weaker Sections in urban areas. The State-wise achievement of Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Landless Workers upto 30.9.83 is given Statement I. The details of achievement of Economically Weaker Sections from 1.4.82 to 30.9.83 are given in Statement II,

(c) The Sixth Plan envisages Rs. 353.50 crores for Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme (Rs. 170 crores for house-sites and Rs. 183.50 crores for construction assistance) and Rs. 485 crores for Houses for Economically Weaker Sections.

(d) and (e) : The Sixth Plan envisages to provide house-sites to all the 68 lakh families which is the target and construction assistance to 25% of the total eligible families under the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme. The target of WS (Housing) under the Sixth Plan is 16.52 lakhs units. The reasons for shortfall are being looked into.

Statement I

Progress under the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Landless Workers upto 30.9.83

State/UTs	HOUSE SITES		CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE	
	Target VIth Plan	Achievement 1980-81 to 30.9.83	Target VIth Plan	Achievement 1980-81 to 30.9.83
1. Andhra Pradesh	11,10,000	9,62,628	4,90,000	3,68,411
2. Assam	2,30,000	17,092	70,000	20,047
3. Bihar	16,00,000	60,263	6,00,000	40,777
4. Gujarat	2,00,000	2,83,563	1,53,000	98,472
5. Haryana	1,20,000	78,220	80,000	4,975
6. Himachal Pradesh	neg.	739	—	747
7. Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	1,431	5 000	1,232
8. Karnataka	3,30,000	2,89,331	3,00,000	1,87,813
9. Kerala	2,70,000	12,361	90,000	7,338
10. Madhya Pradesh	3,50,000	46,497	2,78,000	1,35,334
11. Maharashtra	90,000	1,52,272	1,13,000	1,07,556
12. Orissa	3,20,000	40,779	1,28,000	8,232
13. Punjab	60,000	4,930	88,000	25,478
14. Rajasthan	1,90,000	2,32,768	2,35,000	42,164
15. Tamil Nadu	13,20,000	10,47,980	4,60,000	91,872
16. Tripura	20,000	15,705	13,000	6,494
17. Uttar Pradesh	3,70,000	4,26,215	4,03,000	38,627
18. West Bengal	60,000	4,039	85,000	1,14,434
UNION TERRITORIES				
1. A & N Islands	neg.	2,550		933
2. Dadra & N. Haveli	—	76	Already completed	
3. Delhi	10,000	3,655	3,000	699
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1,516	—	293
5. Pondicherry	10,000	4,687	3,000	4,203
	67,70,000	36,29,287	35,97,000	13,06,131

Note : The Scheme is not being implemented by the States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim and UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram. Progress about the scheme in Chandigarh is not significant.

Statement II

Progress under the Scheme of Houses for Economically Weaker Sections

States/UTs	Target Sixth Plan	upto 30.9.83	
		1980-81 and 1981-82	Achievement 1.4.1983 to 30.9.83
1. Andhra Pradesh	54,000	Details are not readily available	15,639
2. Assam	19,333		2,699
3. Bihar	68,133		10,581
4. Gujarat	1,05,267	in the Ministry	8,169
5. Haryana	41,767		2,297
6. Himachal Pradesh	21,700		511
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—		110
8. Karnataka	96,867		15,078
9. Kerala	69,333		19,519
10. Madhya Pradesh	56,267		5,990
11. Maharashtra	1,74,000		16,998
12. Manipur	8,133		—
13. Meghalaya	5,800		88
14. Nagaland	22,233	No Scheme	
15. Orissa	25,133		23,025
16. Punjab	87,646		85
17. Rajasthan	38,867		12,120
18. Sikkim	5,833		nil
19. Tamil Nadu	1,57,400		21,478
20. Tripura	14,500		31
21. Uttar Pradesh	1,79,033		21,804
22. West Bengal	90,867		nil
UNION TERRITORIES			
1. A & N Islands	2,600		3
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1,40,000		—
3. Chandigarh	—		134
4. D & N Haveli	—		—
5. Delhi	1,40,267		2,131
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	14,500		278
7. Lakshadweep	2,033		34
8. Mizoram	—		—
9. Pondicherry	10,867		27
	16,52,379		1,78,750

Shortage of DMS Ghee

4312. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is at present an acute shortage of DMS Ghee; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken to increase production and meet the shortage;

(c) whether imported butter oil is also used in the manufacture of this Ghee; if so, in what proportion; and

(d) what are the other ingredients used in the manufacturing of DMS Ghee ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : (a) High demand for DMS Ghee because of its low price as compared to other varieties brands of Ghee has resulted in the present shortage of DMS Ghee.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme is progressively stepping up the production of Ghee.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) DMS Ghee is manufactured from the cream abstracted from raw milk.

National Agriculture Extension Project in Uttar Pradesh

4313. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh, which had not so far joined the individual State-wise extension programmes, would now be covered by the new umbrella of National Agriculture Extension Project; and

(b) if so, the highlights of the new National Agriculture Extension Project programme to be implemented in Uttar

Pradesh and its impact on agricultural development ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry against Executive Engineer of Indoor Stadium under DDA

4314 SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that enquiry has been instituted against the Executive Engineer of the Indoor Stadium under DDA;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority have informed that the Chief Technical Examiner of the Central Vigilance Commission inspected the works at Indoor Stadium on different dates and observed certain irregularities. Wherever vigilance angle was involved, the Vigilance Department of DDA called for explanations which are now being examined and processed by them.

Amount Incurred on Various Schemes for Slum Improvement

4315. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme was framed with solid programmes under

the instructions of the Planning Commission regarding the improvement of slum areas;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount incurred so far for the slum improvement programme, State-wise; and

(c) whether there have been instances that the amount which was granted for the slum improvement has been linked by certain States to employment generation and other purposes and the slum dwellers who wanted to take advantage of the sites improvement programme remained blank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The scheme of environmental improvement of slums in urban areas is in the State sector and is being implemented by the State Government through outlays made in their annual plans and no assistance is available in the Central budget for this scheme. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 151.45 crores in the State Plan to ensure that 10 million slum dwellers are covered by March, 1985 by providing basic services. Major schemes for the Environment Improvement of Urban Slums are taken up by the States as part of the State Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme. Under this scheme, basic amenities like water supply, sewer, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving the existing lanes and street-lighting are provided in the identified slum areas. One of the objectives of the Sixth Plan is also to promote integrated development of small and medium towns in order to reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan cities.

(b) A Statement showing at (Pages 203 to 206) the expenditure incurred by different States and UTs and physical targets achieved during the first three years of the Sixth Plan is enclosed.

(c) As explained in part (a), the scheme is entirely implemented in the State Sector and the question of diversion of Central funds does not arise. However, a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been provided in the Central budget in 83-84 to be released to the State Governments as incentive grants for achieving additional coverage of slum

population over and above the approved annual plan targets. A sum of Rs. 404 lakhs has been released on 2.12.83 on adhoc basis as first instalment of the Central incentive grant to selected State Governments on the basis of additional proposals received.

कोलाघाट एकक (पश्चिम बंगाल) के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम के ठेके

4316 श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम ने 24 अप्रैल, 1982 को कोलाघाट एकक (पश्चिम बंगाल) के डी०पी०पी० साइड में पाइलिंग और पाइल कैप कार्य के लिए प्रत्येक दो करोड़ रुपये के दो ठेके (1) मैसर्स टी०सी०एस० (2) मैसर्स आई०सी० एम० पी० ठेकेदारों को दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या इसमें नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन किया गया है और 72 कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाही का स्वरूप क्या है और यदि कोई कार्यकारी नहीं की गई है, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच करायी जाय ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जैसा राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम ने सूचित किया है, उसने लगभग दो-दो करोड़ रुपये के दो ठेके मैसर्स टेक्नीकल कंसलटेन्सी सर्विस तथा मैसर्स इंडियन कंकरीट एण्ड स्टील पाइल प्रा० लि० को 16-4-1982 को दिये।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम ने सूचित किया है कि नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन

DECEMBER 19, 1983

Written Answers

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Statement

Progress of the scheme during first three years of the Sixth Plan 1980-83.

S. No.	State UT	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		Aggregate for three years (1980-83)		
		Expenditure	Achievement	Expenditure	Achievement	Expenditure	Achievement	Expenditure	Achievement	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270.00	237973	290.80	277209	512.00	244829	1072.80	750011	
2.	Assam	—	—	10.00	5600	10.00	3600	20.00	9200	
3.	Bihar	59.00	39260	40.00	26666	55.00	13922	154.00	79855	
4.	Gujarat	41.00	103380	40.00	34346	60.00	57401	141.00	195127	
5.	Haryana	20.00	NA	80.00	87835	80.00	60210	180.00	88045	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	3000	5.00	3000	10.00	4000	20.00	10000	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	150.00	40000	119.00	50000	120.00	9000	389.00	99000	
8.	Karnataka	80.86	23867	82.09	76000	138.00	82009	300.95	181876	
9.	Kerala	65.00	15334	65.00	14597	65.00	360	195.00	30291	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51.27	34145	26.73	17802	124.49	84959	202.49	136906	
11.	Maharashtra	321.53	130473	447.42	106510	450.00	162635	1218.95	399638	
12.	Manipur	1.00	300	2.42	300	5.00	—	8.42	600	
13.	Meghalaya	3.83	2553	3.94	2027	3.00	1996	18.77	7176	
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15.	Orissa	15.00	5000	15.00	7000	15.00	16350	45.00	28350	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Punjab	19.00	53810	80.00	57242	80.00	74386	179.00	185638	
17. Rajasthan	60.00	12583	40.00	13766	70.00	48631	170.00	74980	
18. Sikkim	1.00	1500	2.00	1500	3.00	2425	6.00	5425	
19. Tamil Nadu	234.58	NA	261.77	429000	450.00	218740	946.35	647740	
20. Tripura	1.77	500	6.53	5800	10.00	4040	18.30	10340	
21. Uttar Pradesh	200.00	85500	200.00	129700	232.00	167349	632.09	382749	
22. West Bengal	625.02	220000	483.31	200000	400.00	400000	1508.33	460000	

Union Territories :—

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Delhi	100.00	66000	200.00	13300	220.00	159000	520.00	358000	
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	5.15	4900	7.10	5700	7.18	2200	19.43	12800	
7. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	8.90	2100	8.90	6100
9. Pondicherry	6.00	6000	9.22	6000	8.00	16000	23.22	28030	

Total :	2336.01	1086078	2517.33	1621200	3136.57	1480569	7989.91	4187847	
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नहीं हुआ और इससे निगम का कोई कर्मचारी बेरोजगार नहीं हुआ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Shortage of Fertilizers in Gujarat

4317. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of fertilizer in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the shortage of fertilizers;

(c) what measures are being taken by Government to meet the demand of the country and the requirement of fertilizers of each State; and

(d) what is the approximate requirement of fertilizer of each State annually?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Adequate arrangements have been made to meet the requirement of fertilizers in Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requirement of fertilizers has been assessed State-wise and season-wise in consultation with the States. Arrangements have been made to meet these requirements through indigenous production and by arranging for adequate quantities of fertilizers to be imported.

(d) A Statement indicating the requirement of fertilizers as per target of consumption for each State for 1983-84, is enclosed.

Statement

State	(In lakh tonnes N+P+K) Target of fertilizer consumption in 1983-84
Andhra Pradesh	7.65
Kerala	1.20
Karnataka	4.62
Tamil Nadu	4.90
Gujarat	4.60
Madhya Pradesh	2.85
Maharashtra	5.75
Rajasthan	1.80
Haryana	2.95
Punjab	9.22
Uttar Pradesh	16.88
Himachal Pradesh	0.23
Jammu & Kashmir	0.37
Assam	0.20
Bihar	2.58
Orissa	1.02
West Bengal	2.93
Others	2.25
Total	72.00

आल इण्डिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ लोकल सैल्फ गवर्नमेन्ट नाम से चल रहा एक संस्थान

4318. श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गाउज एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में आल इण्डिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ लोकल सैल्फ गवर्नमेन्ट नाम से चल रहे एक संस्थान की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसका नाम अभित करने वाला है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों और संघ शामिन क्षेत्रों में एक 'लोकल सैल्फ गवर्नमेंट' विभाग है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या किसी और संस्थान ने भी अपने नाम में गवर्नरमेंट शब्द जोड़ने की अनुमति प्राप्त की है?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप अंतर्गत (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान अरिफ) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

Sick Sugar Units in West Bengal

4319. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the three sugar units in West Bengal are sick;

(b) if so, who are the persons responsible for this sickness; and

(c) whether Government are in a position to take over the management of these units and help restore their former health?

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 two units at Ahmedpur and Beldanga are owned by the West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation Ltd., which is an undertaking of the Government of West Bengal. The third unit at Plassey is owned by the Ramnagar Cane and Sugar Co.

2. The unit at Beldanga has not worked for many years. During 1982-83, the other two units worked as follows:—

	Crushing Season (No. of days)	Cane crushed (in tonnes)	Sugar produced (in tonnes)
Ahmedpur	127	45,502	3,814
Plassey	121	62,161	5,250

3. In the current year, as per information available, only the Ahmedpur unit has started cane crushing.

4. As stated above, two units are already in the public sector. Regarding the third, no proposal has been received from the State Government for the take over of management.

Central Scheme for Urban Sanitation

4320. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any scheme in consultation with the State Governments for providing better urban sanitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount needed for the urban sanitation programme; and

(d) progress so far made for ensuring better urban sanitation under the Central Government project in the metropolitan cities?

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

(b) Urban Sanitation Schemes have been taken up in the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decades which is being observed from 1981 to 1990. As against the existing 27% coverage of the urban population for adequate sanitation facilities, the Government envisages to achieve a target of 80% coverage in respect of urban sanitation by the end of the Decade.

(c) About Rs. 3150 crores (at 1980 price level) would be required to achieve the decade target.

(d) Sanitation being a State subject, the monitoring is done by the State Governments.

Freezing of Sugar Prices as per Recommendation of BICP

4321. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the validity of the recommendations of the BICP that sugar prices be frozen for three years irrespective of the fluctuation in the duration of the season and recovery rate of sugar; and

(b) whether the cane price can alone be frozen when the prices of food crops 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 recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which made a fresh study in cost structure of the sugar industry, are being examined and views of Government on the various recommendations have yet to be formulated.

(b) In view of (a) above, no comments can be offered at this juncture.

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों का वेतन ढांचा

4321. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट के द्वितीय स्पष्ट में भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों के वेतन ढांचे को औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के वेतन ढांचे के समान बनाने की बजाय वर्कशाप कर्मचारियों के वेतन ढांचे के समान न दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या वर्कशापों में मरम्मत का काम भी होता है जबकि मुद्रण कार्य एक नया उत्पादन करने का कार्य है जिसका उद्देश्य वाणिज्यिक लाभ कमाना है और वह उत्पादकता से जुड़ा हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या मुद्रणालय कर्मचारियों के वेतन ढांचे को मंशोधित करके उसे औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के वेतन ढांचे के समान बनाया जाएगा ताकि मुद्रणालय कर्मचारियों को अन्याय से बचाया जा सके ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने इस तथ्य को नोट किया था कि द्वितीय वेतन आयोग ने कर्मचारियों के दो मुख्य ग्रुपों को श्रेणीबद्ध किया था। नामतः (i) हाथ से काम करने वाले कर्मचारी एवं उनके पर्यवेक्षक जिसमें मैकेनिक, बिजली मिस्ट्री, लोहार जैसे कार्यालयी श्रेणियों और (ख) गेली प्रूफ-प्रेसमैन, मशीनमैन, कल्पो-जीटर, लाइनों आपरेटर मोनो आपरेटर, जिल्ड-साज आदि जो प्रेस में अलग-अलग कार्यों पर

तथा विभिन्न मशीनों के संचालन में कार्यरत हैं, जैसे प्रिंटिंग आपरेटर गामिल हैं और (ii) कापीहोल्डर्स और प्रूफ रीडर्स तथा उनके पर्यवेक्षक जैसे जिक्रित कर्मचारी। आयोग ने मुद्रणालयों में उस योजना के मुताबिक विभिन्न कार्यों को वर्गीकृत एवं पारिश्रमिक देने की सिफारिश की थी जो उन्होंने मुख्यतः प्रेस कर्मचारियों के बारे में कुछ उपकरणों सहित कार्यशालाओं के अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए अध्याय 19 में सुझाया था ताकि सूक्ष्म भेदों एवं अन्तर्भूत प्रतिविवित हो सके। अध्याय 19 में, आयोग ने यह उल्लंघन किया था कि कार्यशाला कर्मचारी जातिगत शब्द है जिसके लिए उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यशालाओं, उत्पादन एककों या विभाग की ओर से चलाये जाने वाले स्थापनाओं जो फैक्टरी अधिनियम, 1948 में यथा परिभाषित फैक्टरियां हैं, ये नियोजित हस्तकौशलपूर्ण ग्रेडों में लागू किया गया है।

(ख) मुद्रण निदेशालय के नियन्त्रणाधीन भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय लाभ-हानि रहित आधार पर चलाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को महेनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि, चतुर्थ वेतन आयोग सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रेम कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों के पुनरीक्षण पर विचार कर सकता है।

**Meat Processing Unit at Bhivandi
Maharashtra**

4323. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cattle and other types of animals which will be slaughtered at the meat processing unit, Bhivandi in a year when it reaches its full capacity;

(b) the names of the districts and the States from where these cattle will be brought to the slaughter houses;

(c) whether any estimate was made by the authorities about the likely pressure on the already strained road and rail services in the area for bringing the animals to the slaughter houses, for providing them with food, shelter and water etc. and returning the rejected ones or those not allowed to be slaughtered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Programmes in Orissa

4324. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many rural development programmes sponsored by the Department directly are under implementation in Orissa;

(b) details of such projects; and

(c) how many projects of Orissa are awaiting clearance at Ministry level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The major rural development programmes being implemented in Orissa are the Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

(b) and (c) Out of these programmes, only projects prepared under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme come to the Central Government for clearance. Six projects have been received from the State Government on 1.12.1983. The details of these projects are given in the Statement.

Statement

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

Name of the Project	Estimated cost of the Project
1. Project relating to Improvement of Rural Roads, Renovation of Tanks and Improvement of Minor Irrigation Projects in 13 districts of Orissa.	Rs. 121,54,775/-
2. Project for Construction and Improvement of Rural Link Roads and Rural Roads in Orissa.	Rs. 116 87,836/-
3. Project for construction of School Buildings for non-government primary schools and upgraded middle schools in Orissa.	Rs. 45,82,500/-
4. Project relating to Social Forestry, Construction and Improvement of Forest Roads and Excavation of Nursery tanks in Orissa.	Rs. 25,50,000/-
5. Project for construction of Water-harvesting structures in four districts of Orissa.	Rs. 21,00,000/-
6. Project for Constructing Lift Irrigation Schemes in Orissa.	Rs. 274,43,000/-
Total :	Rs. 605,18,111/-

Cooperation Sought from Rural Workers Organisations in the Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

4325. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the cooperation of rural working organisations in the implementations of various rural development programme at the national level;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations which have been asked to cooperate;

(c) whether any forum has been created

at the Centre to facilitate such cooperation; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider setting up of any such forum?

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

(a) to (d) The major programmes of this Ministry are being implemented through State Governments district rural development agencies/village panchayats/ gram sabhas Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the views of gram sabhas are obtained in ascertaining the felt-needs of the village people and the representatives of the workers are free to give their advice, if any, at that time. Execution through workers cooperatives has not

been considered as they tend to function on a contractual basis, which is not permitted under NREP. There is no question of setting up a forum in this regard.

Growth Rate of Rice and Wheat

4326. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while wheat production increased from 11 million tonnes in 1967 to 42.5 million tonnes in 1982, the output of rice improved only to 57 million tonnes from 35 million tonnes over the same period; and

(b) if so, the specific reasons for such slow growth rate of rice production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The production of wheat in the country has increased from 11.39 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 42.50 million tonnes in 1982-83. The production of rice was 30.44 million tonnes in 1966-67. It reached the maximum level of 53.77 million tonnes in 1978-79. Thereafter it stabilised at around 53.5 million tonnes except in 1979-80 and 1982-83 which were the severe drought years.

(b) The main reasons responsible for slow growth rate of rice production are given below :—

(i) In wheat the area increased from 12.84 million hectares in 1966-67 to a maximum of 23.15 million hectares in 1982-83 while in case of rice it increased from 35.2 million hectares in 1966-67 to a maximum of 40.7 million hectares in 1981-82;

(ii) Rice crop is more vulnerable to vagaries of monsoon like floods and drought;

(iii) Lesser area under irrigation;

(iv) More vulnerability of the crop to attack of pests and diseases;

(v) Lower consumption of fertilisers; and

(vi) Poor drainage and submergence of crop in a sizeable area.

Implementation of RLEGP

4327. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently launched a programme called Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP);

(b) if so, objective of the programme;

(c) the amount so far allocated for the implementation of the programme for the current year;

(d) its implementation in different States; and

(e) how does it differ from the N.R.E.P.?

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

(b) The programme has the following two basic objectives :

(i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to provide guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year;

(ii) creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of the rural economy.

(c) An amount of Rs 100 crores is proposed to be allocated to the various State and Union Territory Governments during 1983-84

(d) 39 project proposals under the RLEGP were received before the 16th November, 1983 from the State and Union Territory Governments. The project proposals were considered by the Central Committee on NREP/RLEGP in its meeting dated 17.11.1983 and 23 projects were approved.

Subsequently more than 75 project proposals have been received. These are being examined.

(e) The main difference between the RLEGP and NREP are indicated in the Statement.

Statement

The main differences between the RLEGP and the NREP are as follows :—

(1) While the objective of the RLEGP is to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year, the objective of the NREP is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons.

(2) The expenditure under the RLEGP is fully funded by the Central Government while under the NREP the expenditure is shared between the Central Government and the State Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

(3) Under the RLEGP, the State and UT Governments are required to prepare specific work projects which are to be sent to the Ministry of Rural Development for approval and sanction by the Central Committee. However, under the NREP, the shelf of projects and annual action plan is to be prepared and approved by the DRDA.

(4) While under the RLEGP, allocations are made to the States and UTs on the basis of 75% weightage being given to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers and 25% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty, there is no district-wise allocation of funds. In the case of NREP the States are required to make

further allocations to the districts on the basis of this criteria.

अशोक नगर, दिल्ली में सड़कों के निर्माण कार्यों का पूरा होना।

4328. श्री धर्मवास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अशोक नगर 20, मानक विहार के उन स्थानों सड़कों/गलियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए मिनी गन्दगी विकास द्वारा 1982-83 वर्ष के लिए अनुमान तयार किए गए थे;

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में जनवरी, 1982 से अक्टूबर, 1983 के बीच की अवधि के दौरान किए गए कार्यों का स्थानवार व्यौरा क्या है और क्या इस अवधि के दौरान शुरू किए गए सभी निर्माण कार्य पूरे कर लिये गये हैं अथवा अधूरे छोड़ दिए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जबकि पांच महीने बीत गए हैं जब मानक विहार, फतेह नगर, अशोक पार्क और हरिनगर की सड़कों/गलियों में रोड़ी बिछाई गई थी और अब तक कोई कोलतार नहीं ढाली गई है; और

(घ) इसके और अन्य देरियों के क्या कारण हैं और इस मम्बन्ध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है और उपर्युक्त कार्यों के कब पूरा होने की मम्भावना है?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान ग्लारिफ) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि मानक विहार में सड़कों तथा नालियों के सुधार कार्य के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान निम्नलिखित दो ग्रांकलनों को स्वीकृत किया गया था :

(i) ए तथा बी ब्लाकों में सड़कों पर रोड़ी

तथा पूर्वं मिश्रण विकृत अनुमानित लागत 48,840 रुपये ।

(ii) भ्लाक ए गली संख्या 9 में खड़जे तथा नालियां बनाना अनुमानित लागत 13,350 रुपये ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (i) में उल्लिखित कार्य के मामले में सड़कों पर रोड़ी बिछाने का कार्य पूरा हो गया है। उपर्युक्त (ii) में उल्लिखित कार्य को ठेकेदार को दे दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) मानक विहार, फतेह नगर, अशो : पार्क और हरि नगर कालोनियों में सड़कों पर रोड़ी बिछाने के विभिन्न कार्य कर दिये गये हैं। हन कालोनियों में पूर्वं मिश्रण कार्य भी आरम्भ कर दिये गये हैं।

स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता का प्रावधान

4329. श्री भूल बन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी योजना के दौरान सहकारी पाइलट परियोजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को मजबूत बनाने की दृष्टि से स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए इनमें से प्रत्येक संगठन को दी गई बनराशि का उल्लेख करते हुए ऐसे संगठनों के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ क्षेत्र को कितनी बनराशि दी गई है?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंडी

(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) ग्रामीण विकास में स्वैच्छिक कारंवाई को बढ़ावा देने की छठी योजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत अन्यों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित दो घटकों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है :—

(1) युवक मण्डलों/महिला मण्डलों को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को सहायता,

(2) जन सहयोग की प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को सहायता ।

(ख) महिला मण्डलों/युवक मण्डलों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को दी गयी बनराशि का व्यौरा विवरण-। में दिया गया है। केन्द्र द्वारा दी गयी वित्तीय सहायता

विवरण-।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान महिला मण्डलों/युवक मण्डलों को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को बंटित निधियाँ

क्रम मं०	संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	अभी तक बंटित बनराशि (लाख रुपये में)
1.	चण्डोगढ़	0.09
2.	दिल्ली	0.14
3.	गोआ	0.22
4.	लक्षद्वीप	0.12
5.	मिजोरम	0.24
6.	पांडिचेरी	0.20
	कुल	1.01 लाख

से किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की मदों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा सहाय्यित संगठनों के नामों का ब्यौरा इस मन्त्रालय में नहीं रखा जाता है।

जन सहयोग की प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएं शुरू रने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित

क्षेत्रों को सुलभ की गई धनराशि विवरण-2 में दी गयी है। राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र इन परियोजनाओं को या तो सीधे अथवा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के माध्यम से आरम्भ कर सकते हैं। संगठनों के नामों का ब्यौरा इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा नहीं रखा जाता है।

विवरण-2

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान जन सहयोग की प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को बंटित निधियां

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	नवम्बर, 83 तक बंटित धनराशि	शुरू की गई गतिविधियों का स्वरूप
1	2	3	4
1.	हरियाणा	14.80	महला मण्डल भवनों का निर्माण
2.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.06	सामुदायिक केन्द्रों, एरियल रापवयस, पुलियों, फुटपाथों का निर्माण
.	मध्यालय	17.33	स्कूल भवनों, सड़कों, सिचाई जल वार्ट-काओं, मछलियों के लिए तालाबों, साल लकड़ी का पुल, फुटपाथों, सामुदायिक हाल, मध्या भवन एवं स्टेडियम, खेल के मैदानों का निर्माण
4.	पंजाब	10.00	महला मण्डल भवनों का निर्माण
5.	तमिलनाडु	0.12	ग्रामुदायिक केन्द्रों का निर्माण

योग : 50.31

Wheat Procurement Officers in Foreign Countries

4336. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state names of the countries where we have posted wheat procurement officers on regular basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : No Wheat Procurement Officer has been posted on regular basis in any country.

दिल्ली के निविद्ध क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत
औद्योगिक एक

4331. श्री भूल बन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण
और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) दिल्ली के निविद्ध क्षेत्रों में अभी तक ऐसे कितने औद्योगिक एक कार्यरत हैं जो आसपास की कालोनियों की वायु प्रदूषित कर देते हैं और उनके निवासियों के स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करते हैं और उन औद्योगिक एककों को स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही शुरू की गई थी;

(ख) क्या उनमें से कुछ एककों को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है और कुछ एककों को स्थानान्तरित किया जाना बाकी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक एककों को अन्य स्थानों में अपने उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए प्लाट आवंटित किये जाने के बावजूद वे अभी भी अपने पुराने स्थान में कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें इस प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि आवंटित की गई, परन्तु उन्होंने अभी तक अपने उद्योग स्थानान्तरित नहीं किये ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहन्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

देश में बाढ़

4332. प्रो० अंजित कुमार नेहरा :
श्री श्री० एम० सईद :

श्री जी० नरसिंहा रेड़ी :

श्रीमती किशोरी मिहा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार, बाढ़ से जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ख) इन वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ से होने वाली हानि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या तात्कालिक और दीर्घावधि उपाय किए गए हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) सूचना विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) छठी योजना में बाढ़ नियंत्रण सेक्टर के लिए परिव्यय पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ा दिया गया है और चालू योजना के दौरान बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम में लंबे करने के लिए 1045 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं ।

(2) राज्य सरकारों से बाढ़ प्रवण बेसिनों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए व्यापक प्लान तैयार करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है । भारत सरकार ने गंगा बेसिन राज्यों के लिए व्यापक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु 1972 में गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग और ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन के लिए 1981 में ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड का गठन भी किया है ।

(3) भारत सरकार ने छठी योजना के दौरान विभिन्न अन्तःराज्यीय नदियों पर बाढ़

भविष्यवाणी तंत्र का विस्तार और आवृत्तिकरण करना भी शुरू किया है।

(4) भारत सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और असम में बाढ़ प्रवण बेसिनों के लिए भारत सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से बाढ़ मैदान क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू किया है और राज्य सरकारों से बाढ़ मैदान नियमन लागू करने के लिए उपयुक्त कानून लागू करने का भी अनुरोध किया है।

(5) बाढ़ से होने वाली हानियों में बढ़ते हुए रुख को देखते हुए भारत सरकार ने 1976 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग का गठन किया। आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1980 में प्रस्तुत की। दो अन्तर मंत्रालयी समितियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया गया और मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत और अनुदेश तैयार किए गए और इन्हें विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और संबंध केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को आयोग की सिफारिशों को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1981 में जारी किया गया।

विवरण

वर्ष	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाख)	प्रभावित स्थगत क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टार)	क्षतिग्रस्त मकानों/भोपड़ियों की संख्या (लाख में)	मृतकों की संख्या	मृतक पशुओं की संख्या
1981	309.1	32.2	7.48	1033	45588
1982	633.3	56.83	32.16	1818	258218
1983	444.25	76.96	14.25	2077	131307

उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन सिचाई परियोजनाएं

4333. श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक सिचाई परियोजनाओं का कार्य चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन सिचाई परियोजनाएं अधूरी पड़ी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है?

सिचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम लिलाल मिथा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार के 1984-85 के वार्षिक योजना प्रस्तावों के प्रारूप के

अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में छठी योजना से पहले की 32 बृहत् तथा 25 मध्यम निर्माणाधीन स्कीमें हैं जिनके लिए छठी योजना में परिव्यय स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त छठी योजना में स्वीकृत परिव्यय वाली 6 बृहत् तथा 12 मध्यम नई स्कीमें हैं। अनुमानित लागत तथा उन पर हुए व्यय को दिखाने वाले विवरण उपाबन्ध एक तथा दो के रूप में सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं।

[पुस्तकालय में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 7470/83]

नहर परियोजनाओं की क्षमता का उपयोग

4334. श्रीमती प्रभिला बंडवते :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में निर्मित नहर परियोजनाओं की पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्मित नहर

परियोजनाओं की पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र): (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य संभवतः यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सूजित की गई पूर्ण सिंचाई क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है। योजना अवधियों के दौरान 1982-83 तक बृहत् तथा मध्यम परियोजनाओं द्वारा सूजित की गई 19.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की अनुमानित सिंचाई क्षमता में से 14.6 मिलियन हेक्टेयर का उपयोग किया गया है। बृहत् तथा मध्यम परियोजनाओं द्वारा मार्च, 1983 तक सूजित सिंचाई क्षमता तथा उसके उपयोग को दिखाने वाला राज्य-वार विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में बृहत् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं द्वारा सूजित सिंचाई क्षमता के उपयोग में 1.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर का अन्तर है।

(घ) इस उपयोग में अन्तर कई कारणों जैसे अभिकल्प स्तरों से अधिक सी-पेज, खेत नालियों आदि की कमी के होने से है।

विवरण (क, ख)

मार्च, 1983 तक बृहत् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं द्वारा सूजित की गई तथा उपयोग की गई सिंचाई क्षमता को दिखाने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य	क्षमता	समुपयोग
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1493	1130*
2.	बसम	134	85
3.	विहार	2300	1573

*आई० एस० सी० ए० डी० डिवीजन, योजना आयोग में मूल्यांकन किए गए अनुसार।

1	2	3	4
4.	गुजरात	1080	665
5.	हरियाणा	1413	1254
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6	3
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	91	80
8.	कर्नाटक	874	853
9.	केरल	343	323
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1173	694
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1277	534
12.	मणिपुर	26	16
13.	मेघालय	—	—
14.	नागालैंड	—	—
15.	उड़ीसा	1066	1066
16.	पंजाब	1213	1199
17.	राजस्थान	1331	1102
18.	सिक्किम	—	—
19.	तमिलनाडु	319	307
20.	त्रिपुरा	—	—
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	4142	2737
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1105	993
उप जोड़ राज्य		19386	14614
संघ राज्य शेत्र		19	13
जोड़ : राज्य तथा संघ राज्य संघ			
राज्य क्षेत्र		19405	14627

Performance in Tennis

the games in schools?

4335. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our performance in tennis has not shown any improvement since the last year's Asiad; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government for intensive training and introduction of

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING, (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. India has won this year East Zone Davis Cup Championships.

(b) Coaching and training of tennis players is the responsibility of the All India Lawn Tennis Association and that Association has launched a "Talent Development

Programme" which aims at development of promising juniors. Under this programme boys and girls in the age group of 12 to 16 years are selected from various coaching centres and are imparted intensive training in the game.

Article "Operation Flood : The White Lie"

4336. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the article in Illustrated Weekly of India, October 30-November 5, entitled "Operation Flood : The White Lie";

(b) whether Government appreciates that such articles are tending to discourage the cooperative movement in milk and milk production of the nation;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to rebut such propaganda by way of appropriate replies and publication;

(d) whether it is a fact that some private vested interests in the field of edible oil production and milk production are unhappy, because of the activities of National Dairy Board and National Dairy Development Board and as such they indulge in false propaganda to run-down such institutions;

(e) what Government propose to do in this regard; and

(f) whether National Milk Grid is serving the interest of consumers and producers of milk and milk products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Prima facie it appears that this article does not indicate a correct picture. Indian Dairy Corporation has recently brought out a booklet entitled "Operation Flood— A reality" indicating facts in their correct perspective.

(d) Government is not aware.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The National Milk Grid is in operation as a part of Operation Flood Programme for off-setting the regional and seasonal imbalances in milk production and supply.

Establishment of a Farm by the S.F.C.I. in Gujarat'

4337. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Farms Corporation of India has decided in principle to establish one farm in each State;

(b) whether S.F.C.I. have established any farm in Gujarat; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor and whether Government will consider to establish one farm in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Corporation proposes to set up one farm in each State. But so far no final decision has been taken in this respect by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Corporation has not received any offer from the Gujarat Government for setting up of a farm in the State. However, the proposal to set up a farm in the State would be considered if a suitable site is offered.

Construction of Warehouses to Meet the Planned Target

4338. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many States had failed to fulfil the target of construction

of warehouses and spent the money on other activities;

(b) what is the planned target of storage capacity for both the Central and State Warehousing Corporations and the present progress of the construction; and

(c) the steps proposed to gear-up and improve the performance to achieve the plan targets?

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 target for construction of storage capacity during the Sixth Five Year Plan period for Central Warehousing Corporation and the 16 State Warehousing Corporations was 14.50 lakh tonnes and 25.00 lakh tonnes respectively. Against this target, the achievement during the first three years of the Plan by the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations was 5.88 lakh tonnes and 9.52 lakh tonnes respectively. The construction of storage capacity by the State Governments themselves and their agencies other than State Warehousing Corporations does not come within the purview of this Ministry.

(c) The progress in construction of capacity by Central Warehousing Corporation is monitored by the Central Government from time to time and the Corporation advised/assisted in taking appropriate remedial measures. The progress in the construction of capacity by State Warehousing Corporations is monitored by Central Warehousing Corporation. The Corporation has been asked to study the problems of the State Warehousing Corporations carefully, guide them in tackling the problems and monitor the progress closely.

Uneven Distribution of Food in the World

4339. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had expressed concern

at the uneven distribution of food available in the world;

(b) if so, whether India pointed out that despite record global food grains production in the past two years, abnormal food shortage haunted scores of countries;

(c) if so, whether India has also pointed out that bulk of the surplus food stocks concentrated in a few big countries only;

(d) if so, what are the other suggestions made by India; and

(e) to what extent they have been considered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (e) India had occasion in various international meetings to share concern on the unsatisfactory food situation in various developing countries and also draw attention to the lopsided distribution of the world foodgrains stocks as between the developed and developing countries. India has all along been supporting the concept of world food security. The implementation of the plan of action in this regard is reviewed from time to time at the international meetings.

Setting up of National Agriculture Research Centres

4340. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether national agriculture research centres with eminent scientists were to be established during the Sixth Plan to strengthen the research;

(b) if so, whether the same have been established and whether it has enhanced capabilities of agricultural universities in the agro-climatic zones; and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether linkage between development department and agricultural universities has been strengthened;

(d) if so, with what results; and

(e) whether any agricultural university in Jammu & Kashmir has been established to deal with the problem of temperate fruits, sericulture, goat husbandry etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The question presumably relates to the establishment of Research Centres under the National Agricultural Research Project launched by ICAR from 1.1.1979 for strengthening regional research capabilities of Agriculture Universities on the basis of agro-climatic zones. Under this Project, so far 65 sub-projects one each for an agro-climatic zone have been sanctioned for operation in 16 Agricultural Universities for setting up or strengthening of Regional Research Stations. These sub-projects are in various stages of operation and have contributed to the strengthening of research capabilities of these Universities to undertake location specific and problem-oriented research in a particular agro-climatic zone. The sub-projects provide for building up of permanent infrastructure at these Stations in the form of staff, equipment, functional buildings, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A specific mechanism for linkage between research station (s) of the university and the State Department of Agriculture in the concerned zone has been laid down for strengthening and promoting speedy transfer of technology. This is achieved through six-monthly workshops organized regularly as per pre-arranged schedule which is attended by Research Scientists/officers of the State Government and selected farmers. This mechanism has helped to improve the quality of technical programme by completely reorienting the objectives to ensure that research problems are increasingly matched with the actual field/farmers problems. Further, the scientific staff of the research station also serve as resource persons

for the monthly workshops organised under the Training and visit system for officers of the Dep't. of Agriculture to acquaint them with the latest advances in technology.

In addition to above, systematic procedures have been established to promote and strengthen necessary linkages by having periodical meetings of research extension staff, special technical coordination committee, monthly workshops crop seminars, etc., where recommendations aimed at production and research programmes, are determined and refined.

(e) Yes, Sir.

बिजली से चलने वाले नलकूपों के लिए पाइप लाइन बिछाने के संबंध में अनुदेश

1341. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को बिजली से चलने वाले प्रत्येक सरकारी ट्यूबवेल के लिए भूमि में 1500 मीटर पाइप लाइन बिछाने की बजाए अब केवल 200 अथवा 300 मीटर पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए कोई अनुदेश जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में ऐसा किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) प्रत्येक सरकारी ट्यूबवेल द्वारा कमान क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सारी भूमि की पूर्ण सिंचाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय करने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रत्येक गांव की कृषि संदर्भी भूमि सीमा के अंदर कम-से-कम एक सरकारी ट्यूबवेल शीघ्र लगाने के लिए आदेश देगी; यदि हाँ, तो कब आदेश देगी और तस्वीर क्या है;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे राज्यों में अधिकतम सिचाई सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(च) विश्व बैंक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ट्यूबवेल लगाने की योजना का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है?

सिचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति जो मई, 1980 में प्रभावी हुई थी, के अनुसार विश्व बैंक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत सरकारी नलकूप 4000 मीटर पी० बी० सी० पाइप लाइन तथा लगभग 6000 मीटर लम्बी कच्ची खेत नालियों के साथ निर्मित किए जाते हैं। सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी नलकूपों को 1600 मीटर लम्बी पक्की गूल/पाइप लाइन तथा लगभग 1600 मीटर की कच्ची गूल के साथ पूरा किया जाना होता है। तथापि, कम निविधियों के उपलब्ध होने के मामले में ऊर्जित सरकारी नलकूपों में कम से कम 200-300 मीटर लम्बी पक्की गूल तथा 3000 मीटर लम्बी कच्ची गूल होनी चाहिए। शेष 1300 से 1400 मीटर तक लम्बी पक्की गूल को अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में, जब घनरापि उपलब्ध हो, पूरा किया जाना होता है।

(ग) सरकारी नलकूपों के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों में ये शामिल हैं:

- (1) सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देकर कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए पर्याप्त विद्युत की सप्लाई करना;
- (2) बेहतर वितरण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करना।

(घ) और (ङ) : लघु सिचाई कार्यक्रम, जिसमें सरकारी नलकूपों का प्रतिष्ठापन करना

शामिल है, पूर्णतः राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है क्योंकि संविधान में “जल” एक राज्य-विषय है।

(च) उत्तर प्रदेश नलकूप विश्व बैंक कार्यक्रम (सोपान-दो) की मुख्य विशेषता यह है कि राज्य में लगभग 2200 नलकूपों का, प्रत्येक में 4000 मीटर की पी० बी० सी० पाइप लाइन तथा 6000 मीटर कच्ची फील्ड चैनलों के साथ निर्माण करना शामिल है। ये नलकूप लगभग 25 नलकूपों के समूह में निर्मित करने अपेक्षित हैं और इनके लिए स्वत्रन्त्र बिजली फोड़र की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

दिल्ली स्कूल टीचर्स कारपोरेटिव
हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी के बारे में
परिका संख्या 659/1975

4342. श्री अनबार अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली स्कूल टीचर्स कारपोरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी से संबंधित याचिका संख्या 659/1975 की नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों की सदस्यता की दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय और सोसाइटी की प्रबन्ध समिति ने वैध घोषित किया है और कितने सदस्यों की सदस्यता के मामले विचाराधीन हैं और तत्संबंधी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस सोसाइटी के कितने मामले दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में विचाराधीन हैं और तत्संबंधी नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है;

(घ) जिन सदस्यों की सदस्यता वंश घोषित की जा चुकी है उन्हें शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्लाट आबंटित कराने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) इस सोसाइटी की नई प्रबन्ध समिति के चयन के लिए कब और क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भोहमद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जैसा कि पंजीकार, सहकारी समिति, दिल्ली द्वारा बताया गया है, दिल्ली स्कूल टीचर्स कारपोरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी से संबंधित रिट याचिका सी० डब्ल्यू० पी० संख्या 659/75 दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में निलम्बित नहीं पड़ी हुई है। तथापि, उनकी रिट याचिका सी० डब्ल्यू० पी० संख्या 659/77 उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित पड़ी हुई है। सुनवाई की अगली तारीख 13-1-1984 है।

(ख) पंजीकार ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा सी० डब्ल्यू० पी० संख्या 659/77 में समिति के सदस्यों की स्वीकृत संख्या में 692 अध्यापक और 299 गैर-अध्यापक हैं। इनमें से 7 अध्यापकों और 4 गैर-अध्यापकों ने अपने स्वतः अनुरोध पर समिति से अपनी अपनी घनराशि वापस ले ली हैं।

सदस्यों को प्लाटों का आबंटन करने से पूर्व दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने अपने दिनांक 16-5-1980 के आदेश के अन्तर्गत पूर्ण की जाने वाली कतिपय शर्तें निर्धारित की थीं। 620 अध्यापकों और 251 गैर-अध्यापकों ने इन शर्तों को पूरा किया।

जिन शेष सदस्यों ने उपर्युक्त शर्तें पूरी

नहीं की ते अभी भी सी० डब्ल्यू० पी० संख्या 659/77 से तहत दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष अपनी सदस्यता का दावा कर रहे हैं।

इनके अतिरिक्त 43 अध्यापकों और 24 गैर-अध्यापकों ने भी सिविल विविध (सी०ए०पी० संख्या 659/77 में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष अपने-अपने दावे दायर किये हैं। 43 अध्यापकों के मामलों में से, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने 6 मामलों के दावों को पहले ही रद्द कर दिया है।

(ग) इस समिति के बारे में दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के विभिन्न अदालतों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए मामलों की कुल संख्या की प्रमाणिक सूचना सहकारी समिति के पंजीकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा 10-9-1982 को जारी किए गए आदेशों के आधार पर उन लोगों के लिए प्लाट आबंटन करने की लाटरी 13-9-1982 को निकाली गई थी जिन्होंने इस आदेश की शर्तें पूरी की थीं। लाटरी का नतीजा उच्च न्यायालय को भेज दिया गया है। यह मामला न्यायाधीन होने के कारण, इस अवस्था में आबंटन के बारे में कोई कारंबाई करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ङ) समिति ने प्रबन्धक समिति का चुनाव करने का अनुरोध करते हुए सी० डब्ल्यू० पी० संख्या 659/77 में सिविल विविध संख्या 5074/82 पहले ही दायर किया है। यह मामला न्यायाधीन होने के कारण, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय से अन्तिम निर्देश प्राप्त होने के पश्चात ही कारंबाई की जाएगी।

हिन्दी पत्रिका भगीरथ की बिक्री से
होने वाली आमदनी

4343. श्री अनबार अहमद : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई मंत्रालय की अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी त्रिमासिक पत्रिका की प्रत्येक भाषा में कितनी प्रतियां प्रकाशित होती हैं और उनमें से कितनी दानार्थ बांटी जाती हैं तथा कितनी बेची जाती हैं;

(ख) पत्रिका के दोनों संस्करणों में कार्य-रत कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के वेतन सहित पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन पर वार्षिक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होती है और उनकी बिक्री से वार्षिक कितनी आमदनी होती है;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी पत्रिका "भगीरथ" की बिक्री से नगण्य आमदनी होती है और क्या यह सच है कि प्रति वर्ष इसके प्रकाशन और इस पर लगाए गए कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर खर्च होने वाली धनराशि से कुछ दृश्यवेल लगाए जा सकते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार तुरन्त इसका प्रकाशन बन्द करने और इस प्रकार बचाई गई धनराशि से दृश्यवेल लगाने का है; यदि नहीं, तो क्षमता क्या कारण है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण (उपाबन्ध) में दी गयी है।

(ग) और (घ) अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी "भगीरथ" पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के पीछे इनका उद्देश्य देश में सिंचाई, बाह्य-नियंत्रण तथा संबंधित विषयों के क्षेत्र में और उनके क्रियान्वयन तथा निम्न स्तर तक सिंचाई के प्रभाव के संबंध में जानकारी देना है। अतः इन पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन की लागत की तुलना उनकी बिक्री से होने वाली आय से करना सही नहीं होगा। इन पत्रिकाओं के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त किया जा रहा है और इनके प्रकाशन को बन्द करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण ।

1981-82 के दौरान भगीरथ (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी) के मुद्रण तथा बिक्री के मम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा देने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं.	पत्रिका का नाम	भाषा	मुद्रण के लिए आदेश	बेची गई प्रतियों की संख्या	मुफ्त प्रतियों की गई संख्या	वितरित प्रतियों की गई संख्या	प्रकाशन की लागत (रुपयों में)	पत्रिका की लागत (रुपयों में)
1.	भगीरथ	अंग्रेजी	10,175	3,290	6,730	90,000.00	8,225.00	
2.	भगीरथ पत्रिका	हिन्दी	5,915	2,108	3,292	66,000.00	2,734.00	

विवरण 2

भगीरथ (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी) पत्रिकाओं के लिए अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के बेतनों पर किए गए वार्षिक व्यय की राशि दिखाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं.	पत्रिका का नाम	भाषा	बेतनों पर किए गए वार्षिक व्यय की औसत राशि (रुपयों में)
1.	भगीरथ	अंग्रेजी	87,600.00
2.	भगीरथ पत्रिका	हिन्दी	89,472.00

Target and Achievement of Minor Irrigation

4344 SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Statesman' dated 1 June, 1983 under the caption "call to accelerate minor irrigation scheme" as the target unlikely to be achieved in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, target and achievement of minor irrigation in each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) names of the States falling behind the target fixed for minor irrigation;

(d) whether he is aware that in South Bihar all the minor and lift irrigation schemes have been stopped as the money has been diverted elsewhere; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Statement showing (at page 247-48) physical targets and achievements, statewise from Minor Irrigation Schemes for the 1st 3 years of the Sixth Plan (1980-85) is given in the annexure. The States where there is shortfall have been identified and shown there. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

envisages a target of creating 8 million hectares of additional irrigation potential from minor irrigation schemes. There may be a shortfall of about 0.8 million hectares by the end of the Plan period.

(d) and (e) As reported by the State Government no funds for Minor Irrigation have been diverted for any other purpose. The Minor Irrigation flow and lift irrigation schemes have not been stopped in the State of Bihar.

Guidelines to States Regarding Land Reforms

4345. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the last guideline to States regarding land reform;

(b) extent of implementation of that guideline by different States; if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to issue a fresh guideline and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) No fresh guidelines on land reforms have been issued. The Sixth Five Year Plan document contains the basic

Statement (a-c)

Name of the State	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Target	Achievement	Target	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Andhra Pradesh	65	52@	70	46.5*	55	57 10			
2. Assam	20	11@	21	11*	19	20.40			
3. Bihar	140	129@	180	149*	161	196			
4. Gujarat	40	23@	35	31*	41.6	21+			
5. Haryana	35	30	41	42	42	29.5+			
6. Himachal Pradesh	4	5.5	4	5	5	4			
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4	4.8	5	3.8*	3.8	4.4			
8. Karnataka	55	30@	60	28.4*	26	22.6+			
9. Kerala	18	13@	18	14*	18	17.7			
10. Madhya Pradesh	90	72@	100	86*	90	56.3+			
11. Maharashtra	59	44@	65	67	46	51.6			
12. Manipur	3	2.9	3	3	2	1.5+			
13. Meghalaya	2	2.3	2	2.4	2	2.9			
14. Nagaland	2	2	2	2.87	1	2.82			
15. Orissa	70	43@	80	46*	93	23.00+			
16. Punjab	45	42@	45	32.4*	40	40			
17. Rajasthan	30	36	30	32.15	28	39.00			
18. Sikkim	1	1	1	0.75	1.5	1.0+			
19. Tamil Nadu	29	28.5	30	30.19	25	32.51			
20. Tripura	2	1@	2	1.20*	1.3	2.1			
21. Uttar Pradesh	700	755	670	717	643	703.00			
22. West Bengal	80	65@	90	19.07*	104.5	55.8+			
Total States	1494	1398	1543	1369.73	1447.7	1384.23			
Total U.Ts	6	2	7	3.00	2.3	7.21			
All India Total	1500	1400	1550	1372.73	1450	1391.44			

@ Shortfall 1980-81
 * Shortfall 1981-82
 Shortfall 1982-83

guidelines for this purpose. However, on the basis of the continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation of the performance of the States, the shortfalls and deficiency in the performance are pointed out and remedial measures suggested. The Minister for Rural Development also writes from time to time to the Chief Ministers of the States. The Minister for Rural Development has recently addressed a letter to the Chief Ministers of the States requesting them to ensure speedier implementation of the land ceiling measures to secure quicker disposal of cases pending in the courts by taking appropriate steps for this purpose as well as to draw up, in appropriate cases, a time-bound programme for updating the record of rights for landholders, specially those who belong to the weaker sections of the society.

Sugarcane Price in U.P.

4346. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government have fixed sugarcane price at Rs. 21.50 a quintal for the western and central regions and Rs. 20.50 a quintal for the eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a statutory minimum price of sugarcane varies from the Uttar Pradesh Government's sugarcane price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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 (d) The Uttar Pradesh Government have directed the sugar factories in the Public and Cooperative Sectors and under Receivership in Western and Central Uttar Pradesh to pay cane price at the rate of Rs. 21.50 per quintal and those in Eastern

Uttar Pradesh to pay at the rate of Rs. 20.50 per quintal. For the 1983-84 season, the Central Government have fixed the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories at Rs. 13.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 percent, keeping in view, among other factors, the cost of cane production as worked out by the Agricultural Prices Commission. This is only a floor price below which no sugar factory can pay and which protects the farmers from exploitation. The cane prices announced by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh are mutually agreed prices between Government, growers and factories and has no statutory standing under the Sugarcane (Control) Order.

Facilities in Villages for Improving Sports Standard

4347. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that swimming, wrestling, shooting, kabaddi and even football etc., are our natural talents;

(b) whether it is a fact that villages lack necessary infrastructure, training and nourishing food;

(c) whether Government would like to provide facilities in the villages for maintaining and improving sports standards in the country; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Government are aware of the existence of natural talent of our people in

swimming, wrestling etc. The Government are also aware of the need for providing the necessary infrastructure and training facilities in rural areas.

2, Sports being a State subject the primary responsibility for providing necessary infrastructure and training facilities for maintaining and improving sports standards not only in villages but also in urban areas rests 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 Subhas 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 deve-

lopment of play fields, construction of Gymnasium, holding of university level coaching camps, combined university coaching camps, and interuniversity 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 levels.
- (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 Yuvak Kendras functioning in the country in various districts. Each Nehru Yuvak Kendra is provided not only funds but also a trained coach for its sports activities.

Assistance to Orissa for Command Areas

4348. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount provided to Orissa

during the last three years for the development of command areas;

(b) what are the targets of irrigation net work in the command areas of Orissa during the above years; and

(c) the achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The State Government of Orissa is being given Central Assistance under

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Command Area Development Programme. Three major irrigation projects have been included under this scheme. These are Hirakud, Mahanadi Delta and Salandi Projects.

The year-wise expenditure under Plan sector during last three years(1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83) is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The targets and achievements of main items of work taken up under the programme during last three years (1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83) is given in the Statement-II attached.

Statement-I

Year-wise Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	State Sector Expenditure	191.93	134.83	141.80
2.	Central Sector (Releases)			
	(i) Grants	58.42	59.19	125.97
	(ii) Loans	10.00	152.70	243.40
	Sub Total (i)+(ii)	68.42	211.89	369.37
	Grand Total	260.35	346.72	511.17

Statement-II

Targets and Achievements

S. No.	Item	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Construction of Field Channels	10.0	6.90	15.00	19.02	20.00	27.80
2.	Land Levelling	NIL	0.72	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Warabandi	NIL	NIL	NIL	7.94	20.00	NIL

Implementation of ERRP in Orissa

4349. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scheme, known as ERRP, is being implemented in Orissa by appportioning some quantum of funds out of Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub-plan etc.;

(b) if so, whether this appportionment conforms to the guidelines issued by his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the number of families which have crossed the poverty line with assistance of ERRP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP) is a State plan scheme. There is a provision under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for dovetailing of assistance under state plan schemes provided the subsidy limits under IPDP is not exceeded. The Government of Orissa have also been utilising funds from the special central assistance to the special component plan and to the Tribal sub-plans to supplement the ERRP which is in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The progress under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP) is not monitored by the Government of India.

Import of Edible Oils

4350. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the State Trading Corporation to introduce a

new strategy in its edible oil purchase policy to break the international cartels operating in oil markets;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has asked the State Trading Corporation to import more edible oils in view of the continuous shortage of the same in the country;

(c) if so, the quantity of edible oils asked to be purchased during 1983-84;

(d) whether the cost of edible oils is increasing and the possibility of reducing the edible oil prices in country has failed; and

(e) if so, the main reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) S.T.C. was asked by the Government to examine the possibility of entering into short-long term contracts vis-a-vis spot purchases for supply of edible oils. However, the actual purchases were left to the commercial judgement of the State Trading Corporation within the parameters of the guidelines laid down by the Government in this regard.

(b) and (c) The quantity of edible oils to be imported during the current oil year 1983-84 (November-October) will be decided by the Government from time to time taking into consideration factors like demand for and production of indigenous oils in the country, availability of foreign exchange and price trend in national and international markets etc.

(d) and (e) The cost of imported edible oils issued for direct consumption through the Public Distribution System and to the vanaspati industry for manufacture of vanaspati has not been increased by the Government since February, 1982. The price of vanaspati is also stable. There has, however, been some increase in the price of indigenously produced oils on which there is no Government control. As a short-term measure more imported oils is being allocated to the States for public distribution

system and to the vanaspati industry for manufacture of vanaspati at a pre-determined price with a view to relieve pressure on the price of indigenous oils.

Release of Pending Quota of Rice to the State of Karnataka

4351. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quota of rice and wheat supplied to Karnataka during October and November, 1983;

(b) what were the reasons for delay in supplying the rice quota to the State during October and November, 1983;

(c) whether the December, 1983 quota has also been forwarded to the State; and

(d) what were the actual demands made and to what extent they have been met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Against the allocation of 40,000 tonnes of rice and 74,000 tonnes of wheat to the Government of Karnataka during October and November, 1983, the reported offtake is 39,200 tonnes of rice and 63,400 tonnes of wheat.

(b) The monthly allocations of rice for October and November, 1983 were made available within the validity periods which expired on 10th of November and 10th of December, 1983 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Against the demand of 40,000 tonnes of rice, 10,000 tonnes of wheat for Public Distribution System and 40,000 tonnes of wheat for Roller Flour Mills, 20,000 tonnes of rice, 15,000 tonnes of wheat for Public Distribution System and 22,000 tonnes of

wheat for Roller Flour Mills have been allotted to the Government of Karnataka for December, 1983.

Merger of NREP AND RLEGP

4352. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the newly launched Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are proposed to be merged in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, whether the funding arrangements to NREP is being financed by the Centre and States on a 50:50 basis while the new programme is wholly financed by the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry had sought the approval of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry for the merger of the two schemes in the Seventh Plan so that the Centre is directly involved in implementing the full programme;

(d) if so, whether Government have agreed for the same; and

(e) to what extent the amount will be set apart for this programme in Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (e) The Seventh Plan has yet to be formulated. It is, therefore, not possible to say at this stage as to what will be the shape and allocations of this programme in the Seventh Plan. During the Sixth Plan NREP and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are two separate programmes. NREP is financed by the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis while RLEGP is fully funded by the Central Government.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बिहार क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में श्रम निरीक्षकों की नियुक्ति

4353. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बिहार क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से चुने गये श्रम निरीक्षकों, टाइपिस्टों और अनुसूचित जाति के वाटरमैन की नियुक्ति के लिए तैयार किये गए पैनल रद्द किए जा रहे हैं और उनके लिए पुनः साक्षात्कार करवाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) पैनल में कितने व्यक्ति थे; और

(घ) साक्षात्कार के लिए व्यक्तियों को बुलाने हेतु क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जाता है और उन व्यक्तियों का व्योरा क्या है जिन्हें साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया गया था और उनके नामों का पैनल से रद्द करने हेतु बाध्य कारण क्या है?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) (ख) (घ) श्रम निरीक्षकों/टाइपिस्टों और अनुसूचित जाति के चौकीदारों का चयन करने के लिए साक्षात्कार किए गए थे। अधिकारियों की जिस समिति ने साक्षात्कार लिए थे, ने नियुक्ति के लिए कुछ नामों की सिफारिश की थी, लेकिन बरिष्ठ क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक, पटना ने इन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार नहीं किया था। इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं कि चुनाव योग्यता पर आधारित नहीं थे। यह भी पाया गया था कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों, जहां सर्वाधिक अधिसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित

जनजातियों के लोग निवास करते हैं, के कई एक रोजगार कार्यालयों ने कोई भी नामित नहीं भेजे हैं। इन्हीं कारणों से बरिष्ठ क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक ने यहीं ठीक समझा कि समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को स्वीकार न किया जाए। रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा भेजे गए सभी उम्मीदवारों और जिन्हें उक्त पदों के लिए योग्य पाया गया था, को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया गया था।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पैनल नहीं था, क्योंकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने समिति की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार नहीं किया था।

Opening of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in States

4354. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have opened Krishi Vigyan Kendras in different States;

(b) if so, the number of such Krishi Vigyan Kendras that have been opened so far, State-wise;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with their performances;

(d) whether Government propose to open more vocational training Centres in agriculture for farmers in the country; and

(e) if so, the number of such Krishi Vigyan Kendras proposed to be opened in different States before the end of the current financial year?

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

(b) Sixty-two Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been opened so far. The State-

wise number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras so far opened are as follows :—

1. Andhra Pradesh	4
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1
3. Assam	1
4. Bihar	5
5. Goa	1
6. Gujarat	3
7. Haryana	3
8. Himachal Pradesh	1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1
10. Karnataka	2
11. Kerala	3
12. Madhya Pradesh	3
13. Maharashtra	5
14. Manipur	1
15. Meghalaya	1
16. Mizoram	1
17. Nagaland	1
18. Orissa	4
19. Pondicherry	1
20. Punjab	1
21. Rajasthan	5
22. Sikkim	1
23. Tamil Nadu	3
24. Tripura	1
25. Uttar Pradesh	4
26. West Bengal	5
Total	62

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Twenty-eight new Krishi Vigyan Kendras are proposed to be established in the different States during the remaining period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85). During the current financial year, 15 Krishi Vigyan Kendras are expected to be established. The locations of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras are decided by the Visiting Teams already constituted for different States.

Harmful Effects of Posterior Pituitary Extract Injection on Cows and Buffaloes

4355. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any harmful effects have been noticed in the injection called the 'Posterior Pituitary Extract' being administered indiscriminately to cows and buffaloes for extracting more milk;

(b) whether this method of extracting more milk from the animals violates the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 as amended in 1982;

(c) whether such milk is harmful for human consumption especially for persons suffering from heart ailments and also for pregnant women; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to stop this cruelty to animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Appropriate action will be taken under the relevant Provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 as amended in 1982, whenever such cases are reported to the concerned authorities.

Storage in Mettur Reservoir

4356. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Hindustan

Times dated 26 November, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Tamil Nadu has been facing the grim prospects of another lean year on the food front with the unusually long dry spell and poor storage in the Mettur reservoir and other places, mainly of delta irrigation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that standing crops have been damaged heavily for want of rains; and

(c) whether Tamil Nadu State Government have approached the Central Government for necessary help and reaction of Central Government there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The press report referred to express an apprehension about damage to crops in the Cauvery delta. However, during the last week of November, there has been wide spread rains in the Cauvery Delta area, ranging from 56mm to 133mm in a matter of 3 days in the region and this, it is reported, will benefit the paddy crop and also minimise the incidence of pests.

South-West monsoon in the Cauvery basin catchment arrived some what late this year. However, due to good rainfall a maximum storage of 76TMC was built in the month of September 1983 in Mettur Reservoir. Presently the Reservoir is reported to be having a useful storage of about 24 TMC and with the recent rains and the present storage available, it is expected that the difficulties could be tided over. Tamil Nadu Government have not so far reported about specific damage to standing crops and also not approached for any aid in the post-monsoon season this year.

Setting up of Projects for Recycling of Drinking Water

4357. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up

projects for recycling of water for drinking water in the country;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose, if any?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Financial Relief for Fishing Industry

4358. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations for financial relief for the fishing industry;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to provide assistance; and

(c) the measures of assistance implemented in 1983?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of India have agreed to the extension in the period of repayment of loan sanctioned by the Shipping Development Fund Committee from 8 years to 16 years in respect of the Mexican trawlers.

The Government of India also announced grant of subsidy on indigenous construction of fishing vessels @ 33% of the cost price of a fishing vessel with certain stipulations.

Targets Set for Social Forestry Programmes

4359. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the inability of Government to achieve targets set for social forestry programmes;

(b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has been unable to fulfil such targets; and

(c) if so, the details of short-falls in 1981-82, 1982-83 in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government have exceeded the targets under Social Forestry Programmes. As against the target of 3.39 lakh hectare achievement made is 3.75 lakh hectare during 1982-83.

(b) and (c) The targets and achievements under Social Forestry are given below :

Area (in hectares)

Name of State	Year	Target	Achievement
Andhra Pradesh	1981-82	10,300	12,380
	1982-83	29,000	28,388

Policy for Supply of Essential Commodities

4360. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any uniform policy throughout the country about supply of essential commodities;

(b) whether he is aware that in A.P. rice is not given under ration to employees drawing above Rs. 600/- while at Delhi and

many other places people were provided rice and wheat at cheaper rates through fair price shops;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to advise A.P. Government to continue the distribution system as in Delhi or will it take remedial measures to mitigate the sufferings of middle class; and

(d) whether his Ministry will lay uniform guidelines throughout the country 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) to (d) Under the scheme of public distribution system of essential commodities, the Central Government assumes responsibility for supplying of certain essential commodities, including wheat and rice, meant for public distribution to the State Governments. The actual distribution of such commodities to the consumers, including quantity fixed and the category of consumers covered falls within the purview of the respective State Governments. In fixing such quantities from time to time, the State Governments take a variety of factors into consideration including local conditions, tastes and income of consumers, size of allocations of foodgrains to the States etc. The Central Government does not consider it appropriate to adopt a uniform policy for issue of cereals throughout the country because of variations in the circumstances existing in the respective States/U.Ts. Moreover, in a system like public distribution, which runs on coordination between the Centre and the States, a certain measures of autonomy and freedom of action to the States is most essential for the successful implementation of the system. In view of this, the Central Government does not propose to advise Andhra Pradesh Government to adopt the public distribution as is operating in Delhi.

Reconstitution of National Dairy Development Board

4361. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to reconstitute the National Dairy Development Board;
- (b) if not, what steps have been taken to meet the criticism of National Dairy Development Board for its inapt planning and running down in production; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) At present the Board of Directors of National Dairy Development Board has been renominated till further orders. A final decision about its reconstitution is yet to be taken.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of Land Ceiling Law

4362. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to ensure time-bound implementation of land ceiling, tenancy, homestead, distribution of surplus land to the landless and land hungry, protection of community lands and other land laws in various States and Union Territories and steps for securing homogeneity;

(b) the latest State-wise position of the holdings owning below one acre, between one acre and one hectare, between one and two hectares, between two and four hectares and above four hectares of land and what specific steps are taken to stop the alienation of marginal and small farmers; and

(c) what specific steps are being taken to ensure stoppage of illegal usury throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) All the States except Nagaland and Meghalaya and certain Union Territories have enacted laws for imposition of ceiling and are implementing it in accordance with the national guidelines. As a result of implementation of these ceiling laws, 14.39 lakh returns were filed by surplus land-holders, of which 14.14 lakh have been disposed of leaving only 24,000 returns to be disposed of. 43.56 lakh acres have been declared surplus, of which 29.63 lakh acres have been taken possession of. 20.40 lakh acres have been distributed to 15.02 lakh beneficiaries.

The tenancy laws have 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 to the landlord. As a result of these measures, more than 7.7 million tenants have been conferred ownership rights in respect of 5.6 million hectares.

The number of families eligible for house-sites by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated at 14.5 million. Upto September, 1983, 11.3 million families have been covered. There are either legal or customary provisions for maintenance and protection of community land in various parts of the country.

(b) A Statement giving the State-wise position of land-holdings is annexed. There is no general instruction on transfer of land by small and marginal farmers as such. However, restrictions exist in the laws of many States, where land is held by tribal land-holders, against alienation of land by them to non-tribal persons. Besides, the laws of many States provide for regulation of fragmentation of holdings.

(c) The subject of money lending and agricultural relief is in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. On the advice of the Government of India, State Governments and Union Territories have enacted legislations for imposing moratorium on repayment of debt, interim scaling down of debts owed by small farmers, total discharge of debt liabilities of certain weaker

Statement

(Figures in '000")

States	Below 0.5-1.0 Marginal Small 2.0-3.0 3.0-4.0 Semi- 4.0-5.0 5.0-7.5 7.5- Medium 10.0- 20.0- 30.0- 40.0- 50.0 Large All 4.0																			
	5.0 ha.	(Below 1.0 ha.)	2.0 (1.0 ha.)	ha. medium ha.	ha. (2.0-4.0 ha.)															
(Col. 1)																				
2+3)																				
6+7)																				
10+11)																				
(cols. 9+10)																				
13+14)																				
14+15)																				
15+16)																				
16+17)																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra Pradesh	1724	2868	1252	701	371	1072	256	337	160	753	165	30	8	3	3	209	6154	962		
Assam	814	530	1344	510	204	92	296	46	41	9	96	5	1	Neg.	Neg.	2	8	2254	104	
Bihar	5445	1771	7216	1191	593	334	927	217	205	97	519	64	13	3	1	2	83	9936	602	
Gujarat	325	330	655	541	383	269	632	204	308	158	670	173	17	3	1	1	195	2713	865	
Haryana	177	130	307	187	124	87	211	65	104	52	221	59	9	3	1	1	73	999	294	
Himachal Pradesh	214	126	340	137	63	32	95	17	18	7	42	6	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	7	621	49	
Jammu & Kashmir	444	238	682	161	68	31	99	14	10	3	27	2	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	2	971	29		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Karnataka	648	626	1274	888	510	308	818	211	278	143	632	163	25	5	2	2	199	3811	831	
Kerala	2639	430	3069	280	82	32	114	17	14	30	34	3	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	4	3901	38	
Madhya Pradesh	1187	792	1979	1095	765	500	1265	396	564	307	1267	360	64	17	7	7	455	6061	1722	
Maharashtra	812	693	1505	1142	790	549	1339	41	619	323	1353	369	44	8	2	2	425	5764	1778	
Manipur	26	44	70	49	15	5	20	1	1	Neg.	2	Neg.	Neg.	—	—	—	—	141	2	
Meghalaya	23	35	58	51	30	15	45	8	6	1	14	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	—	1	170	15
Nagaland	4	6	10	14	10	10	20	7	14	12	33	19	4	1	Neg.	1	25	102	58	
Orissa	863	812	1675	1044	432	170	602	109	93	31	233	33	3	1	Neg.	Neg.	37	3591	270	
Punjab@	416	221	637	273	170	109	279	80	173	—	253	51	7	2	1	1	62	1504	315	
Rajasthan	751	569	1320	799	515	352	867	246	410	218	874	342	90	36	16	22	506	4366	1380	
Sikkim	5	5	10	8	5	3	8	2	2	1	5	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	32	6	
Tamil Nadu	2629	1322	3951	1126	459	224	683	126	129	50	306	38	5	1	1	1	46	611	352	
Tripura	84	61	145	60	24	9	33	4	3	1	8	1	Neg.	Neg.	—	Neg.	1	247	9	
Uttar Pradesh	8443	3331	11774	2781	1097	530	1627	302	299	103	704	74	7	2	1	1	85	16971	789	
West Bengal	2294	1209	3503	1082	424	122	546	81	45	9	135	2	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	2	5268	137	
All Union Territories	83	48	131	57	33	15	48	12	13	6	31	10	3	1	Neg.	—	14	281	45	
Total All India	30030	14473	44523	14728	7497	4169	11666	2832	3513	1694	8212	1943	324	91	36	46	2440	81569	10632	

Source : Agricultural Census 1976-77.

② Agricultural Census, 1976-77 was not conducted in Punjab. The figures for the States have been estimated on the basis of trends in Haryana. No break-up of figures is available for size-class 5.0-7.5 ha. and 7.5-10.0 ha.

sections of the rural society. These measures apply only to debts outstanding against non-institutional sources.

Information received from 19 States show that 4.27 lakh beneficiaries have obtained relief and the amount involved is Rs. 21.08 crores.

Assent to Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982

4363. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982 had been pending President's assent for the last one year;

(b) if so, salient features of the Bill, its financial implications on the State exchequer and the total number of owners of land, houses and factories to be turned into sub-tenants of the Tatas thereby;

(c) whether President has already accorded assent to this Bill seeking to restore intermediary (Zumindari) rights to Tatas with retrospective effect since 1950; and

(d) if so, propriety thereof and reasons for not refusing assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) The bill had been sent by the Government of Bihar to the Government of India in August, 1982 and President's assent to it was communicated to the Government of Bihar in September, 1983.

Statement I outlining the salient features of this law is enclosed. Statement II gives the details of the leases granted to various

institutions, undertaking and persons by the Tata Iron & Steel Co. (TISCO) prior to June, 1970.

Under the arrangements worked out by the Governments of Bihar with the TISCO, the latter will continue to provide municipal services and civic amenities to the entire town of Jamshedpur. For this purpose, TISCO is stated to be incurring considerable financial losses; but no compensation will be provided to it. The Government of Bihar will charge rent for the lands being used by TISCO for various purposes including provision of civic amenities. The rent will vary between Rs 200/- per acre per year and Re. 1 per acre per year depending upon the use to which the land will be put. Rest already collected by the TISCO will be deposited with the Government subject to the fact that it will charge 5 per cent of this collection as its commission.

Statement I

Under Section 70 of the Bihar Land Reforms Act, land held by the TISCO for industrial purposes and provision of civic amenities was deemed to have been settled with it by the State. Under the amendment this land will be treated as having been leased out to it retrospectively.

Under Section 7E, land earlier leased out by the TISCO to other industrial undertakings, institutions, persons, etc., was treated as having been leased by the State to these latter bodies and individuals. Under the amendment all such land will be treated as having been leased by the State Government to the TISCO and the present lessees will be the sub-lessees of the TISCO.

Under the Amendment act, rent and other terms and conditions of the sub-leases, being given by the TISCO, will be determined by the State Government.

Statement II

Allotment made Prior to 22nd June, 1970

Sl. No.	Nature of Allotment	Total No. of holding	Area involved	
			A	B
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Residential leases	959	149	876
2.	Total number of leases granted to Associated companies on factory leases	59	1445	543
3.	Total number of leases granted to Associated companies for housing purposes	71	1780	769
4.	Total number of leases granted on shop-cum-residential lease	138	23	821
5.	Total number of leases granted for Clubs and Associations	97	295	940
6.	Total number of leases granted for religious institutions	39	24	750
7.	Total number of Licences granted	60	123	182
8.	Total number of monthly tenancy holdings (Residential + Markets)	7457 459	180	696
9.	Total number of shop-cum-residential holding (monthly tenancy)	455	46	714
10.	Monthly tenancy holdings to Associated Company (Telco)	4	40	515
11.	Total number of leases granted to house building society for residential purposes (Rajandranagar— 2 Kagainagar — 1)	3	17	340

Target of Production Set by National Seeds Corporation

4364. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the target of production set by the National Seeds Corporation for the year 1982-83 and what was achieved; and

(b) the reasons for shortfall and action taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production targets of foundation and certified seeds for National Seeds Corporation and their achievements during 1982-83 are indicated below :

(Quantity in Quintals)

Kind of Seed	Target	Achievement (Anticipated)
Foundation seed	113,464	89,026
Certified seed	755,332	570,159

(b) The reasons for shortfall in production of foundation seed of sorghum were carry-over stock and non-availability of breeders seeds of some varieties and that of potato was heavy incidence of scab disease resulting in heavy rejection at seed stage.

The production of certified seed of paddy suffered due to drought and that of jute and wheat, on account of unseasonal rains. The production of bajra seeds also suffered due to rejection during certification.

The National Seeds Corporation have started production of breeder seeds at their own farms. A quantity of about 150 quintals of breeder seeds has been produced during 1982-83.

नवादा में भूक्ष से मौतें

4365. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि

मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पट्टना से प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक 6 अक्टूबर, 1982 के हिंदी दैनिक "जनशक्ति" में "नवादा में भूक्ष से 5 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने नवादा में भूक्ष से मरने के यथाकथित आरोप से संबंधित समाचार का खण्डन किया है।

(ख) नथा (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

ए०आर०डी०सी० गोदामों की स्थापना के लिए मानदण्ड

4366. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या क्षाद्य और नागरिक प्रूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय क्षाद्य निगम ने ए०आर०डी०सी० (किराये के गोदाम) गोदामों की स्थापना करने के लिए कतिपय मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए हैं;

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

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार का कोई गोदाम भागलपुर में बांका में स्थापित किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका औचित्य क्या है; और

(ङ) इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (डा० एम० एस० संजौती राव) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1976-77 में उस समय उपलब्ध क्षमता पर दबाव और यथा सम्भव कम समय में अधिकतम भण्डारण स्थान प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा गोदामों का निर्माण करने विषयक एक योजना शुरू की थी। इस योजना के अधीन निर्धारित की गई मुख्य-मुख्य शर्तें इस प्रकार थीं :

(१) प्राइवेट पार्टियां स्वयं अपनी भूमि पर निर्माण करेंगी;

(२) गोदामों का निर्माण निगम द्वारा निर्धारित की गई विनियोजितों के अनुसार किया जाएगा;

(३) संबंधित पार्टियों को ज्याज की रियायती दर पर क्रृष्ण के रूप में दैनिकों द्वारा निर्माण की लागत का ७० प्रतिशत सुलभ किया जाएगा, जिसका पुनर्वित्त कृषि पुनर्वित्त विकास निगम द्वारा किया जाएगा और निर्माण की शेष २५ प्रतिशत लागत को संबंधित पार्टी द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा;

(५) भारतीय खाद्य निगम इन गोदामों को ३ से ५ वर्षों की गारंटीबद्ध धारिता के आधार पर किराये पर लेगा; और

(५) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्थित गोदाम का किराया 40 पैसे प्रति वर्ग फीट प्रति मास और शहरी क्षेत्र में स्थित गोदाम के लिए 50 पैसे प्रति वर्ग फीट प्रति मास की दर पर देय होगा।

(ग) जी; हां।

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने यह गोदाम बांका में भण्डारण क्षमता की अपनी जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए किराये पर लिया था।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Allocation to States Affected by Floods

4367. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount so far sanctioned to the States affected by floods for relief measures and how much is still due to them; and

(b) whether all the affected States have utilised the funds for the purpose for which it was allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A ceiling of Central Assistance of Rs. 105.56 crores has already been sanctioned to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Meghalaya and Tripura. The request of Central Assistance for flood relief from the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry and for additional assistance of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra are under processing.

(b) Since the assistance has been sanctioned recently, the utilisation report is expected after 31.3.1984.

U.S. Aid Offer to H.D.F.C.

4368. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether the Housing Development Finance Corporation has been offered a further \$ 60 million by the U. S. Agency for International Development;

(b) if so, whether the agreement has already been reached and the amount received; and

(c) if so, how this amount will be utilised for development of the housing activities in the country during 1983-84?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (HDFC) has received an offer from the U.S. Agency for International Development for its willingness to guarantee under the US Housing Guarantee Programme, a loan amounting to \$ 60 million from private sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount Released to Maharashtra for Provision of Drinking Water to Villages

4369. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 5 January, 1983, the Government of Maharashtra had requested for Central assistance of a sum of rupees 27.41 crores

for the period 1982-83 and 1983-84 for providing drinking water to 11,472 villages which were facing acute drinking water difficulties;

(b) whether State Government have also requested that a Central team should be sent to assess the situation, but no such team has visited the State so far;

(c) whether keeping in view the fact that Government are committee to provide drinking water to the rural poor, what steps have been taken by Central Government to meet fully the financial requirements of providing the aforesaid funds to the Government of Maharashtra to help them to solve the drinking water problem of the rural areas of Maharashtra; and

(d) by what time the full amount will be released to the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) In January, 1983, the Government of Maharashtra had submitted a supplementary memorandum seeking additional Central assistance of Rs. 27.51 crores for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(b) to (d) In 1982-83 a Central team had visited Maharashtra on the basis of the likely expenditure figures upto 31.3.1983 and the requirement of funds upto June, 1983, as projected by the State Government, a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 6.60 crores Rs. 2.67 crores for 1982-83 and Rs. 3.93 crores for 1983-84) was sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra for drinking water supply programmes. Another memorandum was submitted by the State Government in September, 1982 seeking Central assistance of Rs. 14.3 crores for drinking water for 1982-83 and Rs. 22.55 crores for drinking water for 1983-84, as drought relief measures for the pre-monsoon period of April-July, 1983. This request of the State Government is being processed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Engineers on Deputation in CWC

4370. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many Engineers have so far been inducted into the Central Water Commission services from the State pool on deputation;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether such induction into the CWC services has caused any flatter among the Engineers of the Commission which narrows down their promotional opportunities to the next higher cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are at present 22 Engineers of the various State Governments working on deputation in the various grades in the Central Water Engineering Services.

(b) and (c) The Service Associations of the Central Water Commission officers have been representing against appointments on deputation of State Government officers in the Central Water Engineering Service. Since irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation projects are being executed by State Government Engineers, it has been considered desirable that the officer cadre of the Central Water Commission should have some representation of State Government officers possessing field experience and experience of local conditions in various States. Accordingly, in the Central Water Engineering (Group A) Service Rules, certain percentages of the post in various grades have been earmarked for being filled up by deputation from State Governments officers.

Bifurcation of Existing Sugar Zones in the States

4371. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the sugar producing

States have been suggesting for further bifurcation of some of the existing sugar zones; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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) This is for getting better levy prices for factories situated in areas in the existing zones which are having lesser recovery and duration than the average for the zone.

Telugu Ganga Project

4372. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government sent Telugu Ganga Project for clearance;

(b) whether it is a fact that injustice has been done to Chittoor District by allocating smallest portion of Krishna waters to that district; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to correct the injustice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Telugu Ganga Project Report has been received recently on 5.12.1983 in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for technical examination and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Krishna Waters Dispute Tribunal have allocated 800 TMC of waters of Krishna basin to Andhra Pradesh. Irri-

gation is a State subject and utilisation of allocated waters for different areas entirely comes within the purview of the State Government. However, the Telugu Ganga Project envisages irrigation benefits of 3.05 lakh acres in Nellore and Chittoor districts of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also stated that irrigation in Chittoor district beyond Somasilla river would be done by utilising flood waters in Pennar River.

Expansion of Fair Price Shops

4373. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme to expand the fair price shops net work so that there is one shop for every 2000 units of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter; and

(c) when the above target will be achieved?

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) Guidelines have been issued to the States/Union Territories to the effect that in the opening of fair price shops, a general criterion of 2000 units per shop may be followed. According to reports received, 15 States out of 31 States/Union Territories have already reached this norm while the remaining are doing their best to achieve it in the light of local conditions obtaining in their respective areas. However, the primary responsibility for administration and supervision over the public distribution system rests with the State and they are expected to fix their own targets in this regard.

Housing for Weaker Sections in Delhi

4374. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND

HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) details of steps taken to bridge the housing gap to provide houses to weaker sections of the society in Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) whether Industrial and salary linked Housing Schemes will be given priority with a view to bridge the housing gap between high income, medium income and low income schemes?

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

(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

दिल्ली में भूमि की कोमते बढ़ाने वें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमिका

4375. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अब तक दिल्ली के कितने किसानों से 1.50 रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से कितनी जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया है।

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अधिगृहीत भूमि का विकास शुल्क 20 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 137 रुपये प्रति गज कर दिया है; और

(ग) क्या किसानों को दी गई मुआवजा राशि न्यायसंगत है और यदि नहीं, तो 1.50 रुपये प्रति गज के हिसाब से जमीन खरीद कर उसे 50,000 रुपये प्रति गज के हिसाब से जनता को बेचने का औचित्य क्या है?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सामाजिक वानिकी विभाग में गोलमाल

4376. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 12 नवम्बर, 1983 के "बिल्टूज" में उत्तर प्रदेश में सामाजिक वानिकी विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा 'करोड़ों का गोलमाल (बंगलिंग आफ कगेरस)' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन 20 करोड़ पौधे लगाने के लिए विश्व बैंक से 25 करोड़ रुपए का क्रृपण लिया गया था जबकि सभी नर्सियों में केवल 6 करोड़ पौधे लगाए गए थे और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या बिहार में वन विभाग में भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति है और यदि नहीं तो बिहार में 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान वन विभाग द्वारा कितने पौधे उगाये गये और लगाये गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि वनरोपण कार्यक्रम ठीक तरह से चल रहा है और वन के अन्तर्गत कुल राष्ट्रीय भूमि के 33 प्रतिशत होने की बजाए इस समय केवल 15 प्रतिशत होने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या मामले की उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराने का विचार है?

हृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश ने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वनरोपण संबंधी विभिन्न केन्द्रीय, राज्य और विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त योजनाओं के माध्यम से 23.05 करोड़ पौधे लगाये हैं। इसमें से सामाजिक वानिकी संबंधी विश्व बैंक परियोजना ने 5.3 करोड़ पौधों का योगदान दिया है। विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना 4000 लाख रुपये की है, जिसमें 230 लाख अमरीकी डालर का बाह्य क्रृपण शामिल है।

(ग) 1982-83 में बिहार ने 9.01 करोड़ पौधे लगाए हैं जबकि लक्ष्य 9.0 करोड़ पौधे लगाने का था। 1983-84 के लिए राज्य ने 10.75 करोड़ पौधे लगाने का लक्ष्य रखा है, जिसमें से अक्टूबर, 1983 तक 10.60 करोड़ पौधे लगाये गए हैं।

(घ) देश में वन भूमि राष्ट्रीय भूमि का लगभग 22.8 प्रतिशत है। तथापि इसमें काफी क्षेत्र ईधन की लकड़ी, चार्गई और आग के भागी दबाव के कारण अवक्षित हो गया है। इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये बनों के भीतर और बाहर त्वचित वनरोपण कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 21.47 लाख हैक्टार में पौधे लगाये जायेंगे जबकि 1979-80 तक 25.57 लाख हैक्टार के पौधे लगाये गये थे। उच्च स्तरीय जांच करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Adulteration of Beef Tallow in Vanaspati

4377. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a fear in the minds

of the people in regard to the adulteration of beef tallow in vanaspati; and

(b) if so, steps taken to ensure that the products conforms to the specifications laid down by Government and this thing appears on each container supplied in the market so that the fear in the minds of the people is allayed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The production and despatches of vanaspati during the year, which is also indicative of the consumption of the product, has not shown any significant fall. There does not therefore appear to be any such fear.

(b) The Government are keeping a constant and strict vigil on the quality of the vanaspati produced in the country by carrying out inspections of the factories and drawing samples from all the vanaspati units regularly to ensure that the product complies with the specifications laid down and only permitted oils are used. The State Governments have also been requested to draw samples from the markets, get them analysed and take appropriate action, wherever necessary under the PFA Act. The import of tallow has also been banned. The Government is, however, contemplating to make it compulsory for the manufacturers to indicate the names of the vegetable oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati on the label of the container.

Performance of Hockey and Cricket Teams

4378. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of hockey team and cricket team, in view of the recent defeat of teams; and

(b) what special arrangements are being

made by Government for maintaining and improving sports standards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SING) : (a) Our national teams in Cricket and Hockey are among the top few teams of the world in these sports. As between these top teams our national teams sometimes win and sometimes lose. This being a necessary ingredient of any sport there is no ground for dissatisfaction. Government feels that this is a temporary phase through which teams generally pass.

(b) Government continue to take steps for maintaining and improving sports standards in the country as mentioned in the Annual Report of the Department of Sports for the year 1982-83 laid on the Table of the Sabha during the last Budget Session.

Central Legislation for Cooperative Societies

4379. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to enact Central legislation like the Companies Act for the co-operative societies in various States in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) "Cooperative Societies" is a State subject. Accordingly, each State Government has enacted its own cooperative legislation in the light of local requirements. However, cooperative societies with objects not confined to one State come within the legislative and executive jurisdiction of the Central Government. Such societies are governed by the existing Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942, which is only an enabling legislation. There is a proposal

to have a comprehensive Multi-State Co-operative Societies Legislation, in place of the existing enabling Act.

Welfare of Cooperative Employees

4380. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of cooperatives have failed to look after employees' welfare despite receiving massive direct and indirect help from Government (B.S. 20.10.83); and

(b) whether Government propose to make a case study of one of the largest receivers of Government aids/grants/loans the Kaira Dairy Cooperative which has tarnished the image of cooperatives by neglect of all employees welfare?

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

Assessment Regarding Working of S.F.D.A. and M.F. and A.L.A. in Orissa

4381. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the extent to which the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Middle Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency have been able to improve the lot of the rural poor particularly in the State of Orissa;

(b) the details regarding the amount set apart for these agencies and how much amount was actually utilised by them during the last three years;

(c) whether the State Government of Orissa has approached Central Government for additional amount in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Some studies have been made of the Small Farmers Development Agencies scheme in Orissa.

(b) The Scheme of Small Farmers Development Agency was merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme since 2.10.1980. Hence, there is no question of their utilising any funds for S.F.D.A. during the last three years.

(c) and (d) Do not arise, in view of the position stated at (b) above

UNO Scheme to Protect Interest of Fishermen

4382. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations Organisation has launched some schemes to protect the interests of fishermen in the country;

(b) if so, the schemes going to be implemented or started in Orissa; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government for fishermen's welfare by implementing these schemes?

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

(b) The following Schemes are in operation in Orissa :

(i) Intensification of fresh water fish culture, research and training;

- (ii) Aquaculture Hatchery Consultants;
- (iii) Development of Small Scale Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal;
- (iv) Aquaculture development Coordination Programme.

(c) Important steps are :—

- (i) Under Intensive Fresh Water Fish Culture and Aquaculture Development Coordination Programme, various projects have been undertaken at Dhauli (Orissa) by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute for development of aquaculture technology.
- (ii) Under Aquaculture Hatchery Consultants for Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance, Hatchery consultants sponsored by FAO have been extending their expertise as and when required in Orissa.
- (iii) Under the Scheme of Development of Small Scale Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal, the Government has been able to train 15 fisheries extension officers in Sri Lanka in 1980-81. Steps have also been taken to impart non-formal primary education to the children of traditional fishermen. Fishermen have been trained in modernising traditional craft and gear thereby increasing their fish Catch and income under this Scheme the FAO has also supplied improved beach landing craft.

Damage to Forests due to Flue-Curing of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

4383. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Central Government are

aware that flue-curing of tobacco has led to extensive damage of forests in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of damage; and

(c) the steps Central Government have taken to prevent such damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India are aware that flue-curing of tobacco requires firewood. Andhra Pradesh, being a leading producer of tobacco, requires large quantities of firewood for curing the tobacco.

(c) There is a significant gap in the demand and supply of firewood in the country. The Government are taking steps to increase the availability of firewood in the country through various plantation programmes like Social Forestry, Rural Fuelwood, Afforestation and Free distribution of seedlings. The Forest Research Institute has been asked to examine if curing of tobacco can be effected by any other means. The Ministry is also in touch with our Embassy in Bulgaria for designs of a furnace developed in that country.

Sanitation System in the Villages

4384. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of good sanitation system is a great hinderance in the development of villages and improvement in the quality of life in the rural population;

(b) the existing modes of sanitat systems in the villages;

(c) the estimated cost of the new and improved sanitation system per house in village;

(d) the assistance available at present for construction of the new sanitation system; and

(e) efforts made to identify the reasons for absence of improvements in sanitation system in villages and improvements suggested in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Lack of a good sanitation system is one of the factors affecting the improvement in the quality of life of the rural population.

(b) Based on the particulars available from the State/UTs, it has been assessed that only about 0.5% of the total rural population in the country have proper sanitation facilities.

(c) The estimated cost of one unit of a low-cost water seal pour flush latrine designed with the assistance of the UNDP is between Rs. 650 and Rs. 850 depending on local conditions.

(d) The State Plan Sector envisages an outlay of Rs. 19.13 crores for the Sixth Plan Period for sanitation. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation advances 50% assistance mainly for schemes regarding conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones at 5% interest for economically weaker sections and lower income group families and 10% for other categories. Under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns scheme Rs. 15 lakhs for each town are sanctioned over and above the existing Rs. 40 lakhs for low cost sanitation schemes.

(e) Provision of low cost water seal latrines to rural house hold would improve sanitary condition in the villages.

Financial Assistance by IDA to Orissa for Foodgrain Storage

4385. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance provided by International Development Agency provided for the implementation of N.C.D.C. Project-III the second phase of the foodgrain storage project in Orissa;

(b) whether Central Government propose to make allocation of funds for the completion of the construction of the above project;

(c) the expected time of the completion of the above project;

(d) the number and storage capacity under construction in that project; and

(e) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) The NCDC-III Project is still in the appraisal stage and is yet to be sanctioned by the World Bank. One of the components included in the draft project report is construction of about 7800 Godowns by Cooperatives with a total storage capacity of about 13.69 lakh tonnes in 6 States including 1225 Cooperative Godowns with a storage capacity of 2.62 lakh tonnes in Orissa. The project, when cleared by the World Bank and Government, is expected to commence sometime during 1984-85.

Stagnation in Rice Crop

4386. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various steps taken to remove stagnation and instability in rice crop;

(b) what are the various high yielding varieties of paddy crops introduced to increase the production;

(c) what are the technological changes taken shape in Indian agriculture therefor during the Sixth Plan; and

(d) details of the steps taken to bring revolution in rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

लघु और सीमांत हृषकों की परिभाषा के मानदण्ड

4387. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में हृषकों को लघु और सीमांत हृषकों की परिभाषा के अंतर्गत लाने के क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में, विशेष रूप से जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर और जोधपुर में इसके लिए क्या मानदण्ड हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यह मानदण्ड इन जिलों में, जहां प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष में से लगातार चार वर्ष तक अकाल की स्थिति बनी रहती है तथा जमीन अनुपजाऊ है, उचित नहीं ठहरते; और

(घ) क्या इस क्षेत्र की जिला विकास समितियों ने क्रमशः लघु हृषक के लिए 150 बीघा और सीमांत हृषक के लिए 75 बीघा भूमि के मानदण्ड की सिफारिश की है?

कृषि मंत्री (राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) समेकित शामिल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लघु और सीमांत किसानों की परिभाषा नीचे दी गयी है :

1. लघु किसान :—जिस काश्तकार के पास 2 हैक्टार भूमि अथवा इससे कम है। वह हृषक जिसके पास वर्ग-1 की सिंचित भूमि, जैसा कि राज्य भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा कानून में वर्णित है, एक हैक्टार अथवा इससे कम है, उसे लघु किसान माना जाएगा। जहां पर भूमि सिंचित है, लेकिन वर्ग-1 किसी की नहीं है, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 2 हैक्टार भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा तक भूमि को बदलने का उपयुक्त अनुपात अपनाया जा सकता है।

2. सीमांत किसान :—वह व्यक्ति जिसके पास एक एकड़ या इससे कम भूमि है, सीमांत किसान है। वर्ग-1 की सिंचित भूमि के मामले में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा 0.50 हैक्टार होगी।

(ख) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर और जोधपुर के शुष्क और अच्छे शुष्क क्षेत्रों में लघु और सीमांत किसानों की परिभाषा नीचे दी गयी है :—

हैक्टार में

जिला	लघु किसान	सीमांत किसान
	सिंचित असिंचित	सिंचित असिंचित
1. जैसलमेर	1.50 10.00	0.75 5.00
2. बाड़मेर		
और		
जोधपुर	1.50 7.00	0.75 3.50

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के केवल वे परिवार जिनकी सभी ज्ञोतों से वार्षिक आय 3500/- रुपये से कम है, समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायता के पात्र हैं।

(ग) और (घ) राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में लघु और सीमांत किसानों के सम्बन्ध में मौजूदा परिभाषा में इन क्षेत्रों में शुष्क स्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है। अतः इन क्षेत्रों में लघु और सीमांत किसानों का पता लगाने के लिए अधिक उदार नियम अपनाए गए हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में लघु और सीमांत किसानों की परिभाषा को संशोधित करने के बारे में किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

**Expenditure on Research on Karakul/
Karakul Cross Breed Sheeps at CSWRI
Bikaner**

4388. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the research into Karakul/Karakul Cross Breed Sheep at the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Bikaner, from financial year 1975-1976 till todate with year-wise breakup;

(b) how much revenue has been earned during the same period;

(c) what results have been achieved by way of propagation of this industry;

(d) how many Karakul lamb/Karakul cross breed pelts have been imported since inception of the project; and

(e) the places where the Karakul/Karakul cross breed sheep research centres and farms are located in India and whether any new ones are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Institute does not maintain separate account for each Research Project and therefore it is difficult to give the expenditure incurred on Kairakul and Karakul cross breed.

(b) The Institute does not maintain separate account for revenue earned for each Research Project and therefore it is difficult to give the revenue earned from the Karakul and Karakul Cross Breed Sheep.

(c) The performance of Karakul Sheep imported from USSR has been tested at the Division of Carpet Wool and Karakul Pelt Production, Bikaner as pure breeds and has been found satisfactorily in terms of body weights, survivability, reproduction, pelt quality and greasy fleece weights. The crosses of Karakul with extremely coarse and hairy breeds e.g., Malpura and Sonadi and medium quality wool breed i.e. Marwari have shown excellent promise for creating crossbreeds producing acceptable lamb pelts. The 3/4ths of Karakul with these breeds are almost as good as Karakul in pelt quality. There are a number of colour variants in crosses. There is also improvement in wool production and quality. There are also other advantages of pelt production in arid areas which would make the new enterprise economically more viable.

For development of Karakul crossbreed sheep industry in small sector, earlier Karakul rams were made available to sheep breeders at one of the Operational Research Centre of this Institute, subsequently in collaboration with Sheep and Wool Department, Government of Rajasthan programme for crossbreeding of Karakul Sheep for pelt production was initiated at Manoharpura and Saiwad villages in Jaipur District. The Institute is making available rams to Sheep and Wool Department, Government of Rajasthan at book value. The rams are located in the villages and supplied to the flock owners during the breeding season. An appropriate programme has been drawn for this purpose in collaboration with NABARD, Department of Sheep and Wool, Government

of Rajasthan and Rajasthan Sheep and Wool Marketing Federation. The Institute is helping in grading and processing of pelts purchased by the Rajasthan Sheep and Wool Marketing Federation, who buy the pelts from the farmers in the above-mentioned villages.

For propagation of cross breeding with Karakuls 65 Karakul rams have been distributed to the farmers in Rajasthan through the Rajasthan State Sheep and Wool Department and 5 rams have been supplied for developmental work in Lahaul and Spiti area of Himachal Pradesh.

(d) Karakul male lambs are being raised for use as breeding rams for improvement of pelt production through cross-breeding. The pelts from crossbreed lambs are used in homomarket for manufacture of caps. No Karakul animals have been exported from the Institute. However, we have supplied animals to a Government Farm in Jammu & Kashmir State which is mentioned in (e) below.

(e) Karakul/Karakul cross breed sheep research centres and farms located in India are as under :—

- (i) Division of Carpet Wool and Karakul Pelt Production, Bikaner.
- (ii) Kumbathang Cattle and Sheep Breeding Farm, near Kargil Ladakh District, J & K State.

A small flock of about ten Karakul ewes and a few rams is being maintained at the CSWRI, Avikanagar and Division of Fur Animal Breeding, Garsa to find their adaptability in these regions.

Development programmes on breeding Karakul for pelt production are in progress at Manoharpura and Saiwad villages near Shahpura in Jaipur district in the Rajasthan and in Jammu & Kashmir State.

There is no proposal at present for opening of new Karakul Sheep Breeding Farm/Centre.

Rise in Prices of Edible Oils

4389. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an overall shortage of edible oils in the country and the prices have shot up within these two-three months;

(b) if so, the main reasons;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this shortage is due to less consumption of vanaspati oil;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to check the rise in prices of edible oils in 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) and (b) There is an imbalance in the demand for and supply of edible oils which by and large is made good by imports. There was a substantial fall in the production of oilseeds in 1982-83 as a result of which there has been pressure on supplies and prices of edible oils in the country. Some further pressure was added due to the lean period May-October, 1983. During the last three months the wholesale price indices of vanaspati, groundnut, gingelly and cottonseed oils have declined while the wholesale price indices of mustard and coconut oils have moved up.

(c) No, Sir. No change in the consumption pattern of vanaspati has been noticed.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Apart from the steps being taken by the State Governments, the major thrust of the Central Govt. policy is to increase production of edible oilseeds and to tap non-

traditional sources of oils to the extent possible so as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of edible oils. Import of edible oils is being continued as a short term measure. The allocation of imported oils to the States and Union Territories for distribution through fair price shops is being maintained at much higher level than that of last year. During October, November and December, 1983 an allocation of 2.18 lakh tonnes of imported edible oils has been made to States and Union Territories for issue through Public Distribution System as against an allocation of 1.33 lakh tonnes in the corresponding three months in 1982. The distribution of imported edible oils in small packs has been extended from 4 centres in September, 1983 to 7 centres in October, 1983 onward. Also against an allocation of 3,700 tonnes in August, 1983 for sale of imported oils in small packs, 7,200 tonnes was allocated in September, 8,000 tonnes in October, 7,300 tonnes in November and 7,000 tonnes in December, 1983. These steps have helped in stabilising the price of edible oils in the country to some extent.

Funds for Development of Hyderabad

4390. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted any scheme to develop old city of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the detail of the scheme and the amount proposed to be spent;

(c) whether the Government have approved the scheme; and

(d) if so, the amount which is expected to be shared by Government ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Loss due to Floods in Uttar Pradesh

4391. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Central team had gone to Uttar Pradesh to assess the loss caused by floods during the last four years and the extent of the loss assessed by them and the amount recommended to be given by Central Government;

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh in connection with floods and drought during the last four years indicating the dates when this amount was given; and

(c) the total amount estimated to be spent on construction embankments etc. to prevent floods in eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information with regard to Dates of visits of central teams, central assistance sanctioned and extent of loss due to floods during the last 4 years in Uttar Pradesh is given in Statements I

(b) Information is given in Statement II.

(c) The administration of relief expenditure is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Govt. sanctions the assistance to the State for taking relief measures in the affected areas. The State Government in-turn allocates the funds to various districts on the basis of gravity of the situation. The Central assistance sanctioned, includes the repair/reconstruction of public properties damaged by floods including embankments, etc.

Statement I

Year	Dates of visits of Central teams for Floods	Dates and amount of central assistance sanctioned for flood (Rs. in crores)	Extent of damage				
			Popula- tion affected	No. of Houses damaged (in lakhs)	Cropped area (in lakhs)	No. of human lives affected	No. of cattle lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980-81 I Team :							
	6-8 August, 1980	79.05	303.5	19.23	30.9	1309	5244
	II Team :	1.12.80					
	29-30 Sept. 1980						
1981-82	21-23rd August 1981	45.46	146.3	4.91	16.4	427	1356
	20-21st Nov., 1981	4.2.82					
1982-83	20-24 Sept., 1982	66.82	233.00	10.18	33.00	562	2517
		24.11.82					
1983-84	10-13 Oct., 1983	Central Team's and between 17th and 25th Oct., 1983	153.27	3.89	24.02	511	1835
		Report is under processing					

Statement II

Detail of Central Assistance Sanctioned and Dates of Issue of the Sanctions—Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Floods	Drought
1980-81	79.05	47.52
	1.12.1980	26.11.1983
1981-82	45.46	NIL
	4.2.1982	
1982-83	66.82	NIL
	24.11.1982	
1983-84	Central Team's report for flood/drought relief is under processing.	

Government Quarters to SC/ST Government Employees

4392. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) is there any rule for allotment of Government accommodation to Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe people employed in Central Government Offices;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted/fixed under the rule with regard to these employees for accommodation;

(c) whether any roster system is maintained for the allotment to accommodation in case of SC/ST and the percentage of reservation of accommodation for these people;

(d) how many SC/ST employees are there who have completed more than three years service in various departments of Central Government who are not yet given Government accommodation; and

(e) the reasons for not providing Government accommodation to these employees despite completion of three years service or more?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Executive instructions provide for reservation of allotment of General Pool accommodation in Delhi in Types A,B,C and D to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees.

(b) and (c) 5% of the clear vacancies in Types C and D and 10% of such vacancies in Types A and B are reserved for allotment to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe employees entitled to these types. There is, however, no such reservation in higher types of accommodation Necessary roster for the purpose is maintained.

(d) The figures are not readily available.

(e) This is on account of acute shortage of General Pool accommodation.

Alternative Plots in Lieu of Land Acquired in Village Mohammadpur, Munirka, Delhi

4393. SHRI MANIK RAO HODLYA GAVIT :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Delhi Administration acquired sometime in 1957 land belonging to Sunlight Insurance Company Ltd. in village Mohammadpur, Munirka, Delhi;

(b) whether the 28 plot holders of the acquired land were allotted alternative plots in Masjid Moth in South Delhi by his Ministry after losing the case in the court of law;

(c) whether plot holders of plot No. 29 and 30 in the so called Sunlight Estate new named as Bhikaji Kama Bazar were left out of the alternative allotment even after having been given assurance for allotment of alternative plots and if so, the reasons for delay; and

(d) whether Government propose to give alternative plots to the plot holders of plots No. 29 and 30 of so called Sunlight Insurance Company and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Plot holders No. 29 and 30 were not among the first 28 plot holders.

who were given alternative plots. The question of allotment of alternative plots to plot holders Nos. 29 and 30 has already been taken up with the DDA for identifying suitable plots

दिल्ली जल आपूर्ति और मल व्ययन संस्थान में पानी के बकाया बिल

4394. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली जल आपूर्ति और मल व्ययन संस्थान में क्रमशः गत पांच, तीन और एक वर्ष से क्षेत्रवार बकाया पानी के बिलों की घनराशि कितनी है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधियों से सम्बन्धित बकाया राशि को समय पर बसूल न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों का और फर्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनसे 1000 रुपये से अधिक की राशि बकाया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त अवधियों का और फर्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनसे 1000 रुपये से अधिक की राशि बकाया है ?

1. 1-4-78 को 354.08 लाख रुपये में

354.08 लाख रुपये में

2. 1-4-80 को

627.35 लाख रुपये में

3. 1-4-83 को

736.17 लाख रुपये में

इस संस्थान द्वारा दिया गया क्षेत्रवार विवरण अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

(ख) संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि 1-4-83 तक जल प्रभारों के कुल बकाया में से 611.78 लाख रु० सरकारी/अर्द्ध सरकारी विभागों से तथा शेष 124.39 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि गैर सरकारी उपभोक्ताओं से सम्बन्धित है।

इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि सरकारी/अर्द्ध सरकारी विभागों पर जल प्रभारों के बकाया के सम्बन्ध में उनके साथ कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

जहां तक गैर-सरकारी उपभोक्ताओं पर जल प्रभारों के बकाया का सम्बन्ध है, इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि बसूली के लिए नोटिस जारी किये जाते हैं और मुगतान न किये जाने पर पानी के कनेक्शन भी काट दिये जाते हैं। यह बताया जाता है कि उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही के कारण चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 32.14 लाख रुपये बसूल किये गये हैं तथा 599 पानी के कनेक्शन काटे गये हैं। शेष बकायों की बसूली के लिए संस्थान द्वारा प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

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

अनुबन्ध

बकाया राशियों की क्षेत्रवार स्थिति

क्र० क्षेत्र का नाम संस्था	1-4-78 को बकाया रुपये	1-4-80 को बकाया रुपये	1-4-83 को बकाया रुपये
1	2	3	4
1. करोल बाग क्षेत्र	29,80,685.94	53,34,243.41	31,10,005.52
2. सिविल लाइन क्षेत्र	38,05,738.63	54,82,770.44	40,77,571.79

1	3	3	4
3. पश्चिम क्षेत्र	27,68,388.78	22,88,709.68	23,91,568.55
4. शाहदरा क्षेत्र	05,68,133.43	15,31,791.96	06,08,643.03
5. शहरी क्षेत्र	32,48,974.95	47,62,309.24	37,91,439.25
6. सदर, पहाड़गंज क्षेत्र	20,74,999.45	34,60,434.58	17,69,553.34
7. एन०डी०एस० क्षेत्र	56,03,320.26	70,57,979.78	36,89,435.80
8. नरेला क्षेत्र	02,79,837.78	03,10,395.08	01,76,427.75
9. महरौली क्षेत्र	03,03,256.34	07,47,081.28	03,59,525.74
10. मुख्यालय	1,37,75,155.76	3,17,59,457.25	5,36,43,413.91
जोड़	54,08,491.32	6,27,35,172.70	7,36,17,584.68

Self-Reliance in Indigenous Milk in Metropolitan Cities

4395. SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instead of making 4 metropolitan cities self-reliant in indigenous milk under Operation Flood-I, the four cities are consuming more imported milk powder than ever before as also butter oil which was never imported before and if so, the reasons for this dismal picture;

(b) whether it is a fact that several speakers at the IDA's Seminar held on 31 October, 1983 at Delhi challenged the claims of Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board/Government of India regarding increase in milk production; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute an inquiry on various false claims and other anti-national activities of Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board, Chairman and as a first step put these Government of India Organisations under a Chairman, answerable and responsible to Government norms?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Though the overall milk production in the country has increased progressively, it has, however,

not been able to keep pace with the growing demand in the country. While efforts are being made by the 4 metro city dairies to augment procurement of fresh milk, there has been increase in the use of skim milk powder and butter oil for recombination purposes due to increased throughput of milk.

(b) Government is not aware of the details.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Collapse of Milk Production

4396. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the major aims of O.F.-I and II have been fulfilled leading to collapse of milk production and further gift of commercial imports under Operation Flood III Project on the pattern of PL-480 wheat imports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the 35 years Anand Model has not been replicated in any other State so far since 1970 despite outlay of over Rs. 1000 crores under the two Dairy Projects; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that "Success" of Amul is due to manufacture of

high-profit products such as chocolates, cheese, baby-foods UNICEF extrusion products apart from other loans, grants and transfer of imported milk products from Operation Flood for Baby-foods etc.?

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

(b) Dairy Cooperatives are being organised on Anand pattern under Operation Flood and also under the three IDA assisted dairy projects in other States.

(c) No, Sir.

**Serious Menace to Human Survival
Arising from Deforestation**

4397. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to serious menace to human survival arising from deforestation in India (Economic Times 11.9.1983); and

(b) if so, whether Government will undertake corrective steps on a war footing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No such news item could be located either in the "Economic Times" or any other news-

paper published from Delhi on the date mentioned. However, the Government are taking all possible steps to improve the tree cover in the existing forest areas and extend tree planting activities to areas outside forests.

Cows in ICAR Dairy Institute, Karnal

4398. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the month-wise number of cows in milk, those dry, average milk yield daily per milking cow genetic-group-wise at ICAR Dairy Institute, Karnal from 1.1.1981 to 1.12.1983 with reasons for yields if lower in 1983 and corrective steps taken; and

(b) whether deterioration in productivity had set in due to staff dissatisfaction at this Institute; if so, the corrective steps taken by Director General, ICAR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information regarding the month-wise number of cows in milk, those which are dry, average milk yield daily per milking cow, genetic groupwise, at ICAR Dairy Institute, Karnal from 1.1.1981 to 1.12.1983 is presented in Statement I and II. There was no apparent decline in the yields in the year 1983.

(b) In light of the reply to (a) question does not arise.

Statement I

1981-83

Month	Average cows in milk/day			Average dry cows/day			Average milk yield daily per milking cow (kgs)		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
January	165	141	148	58	40	40	11.8	12.4	11.4
February	185	162	159	45	34	40	12.8	12.8	12.7
March	197	176	168	33	27	38	13.3	12.2	13.6
April	188	184	176	21	14	24	11.9	11.4	12.7
May	193	194	181	21	15	23	10.1	10.3	11.6
June	190	192	176	24	23	31	9.8	9.6	10.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
July	178	186	177	38	34	35	9.0	9.2	10.6
August	171	185	179	44	36	32	7.6	7.9	10.3
Sept.	164	180	175	38	31	26	8.0	7.9	8.9
Oct.	168	153	161	38	33	27	8.0	8.5	9.6
Nov.	139	144		37	40		8.5	9.1	
Dec.	139	142		38	43		11.5	10.1	
ANNUAL	171	170		36	31		10.3	0.1	

Statement II

1981-83

Month	Average cows in milk			Average dry cows/day			Average milk yield daily per milking cow		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
January	179	186	203	30	33	39	13.3	14.0	12.3
February	199	209	226	21	28	28	13.6	14.5	13.1
March	202	224	226	23	25	23	13.7	13.7	13.4
April	179	219	211	25	21	22	13.3	12.2	12.5
May	178	220	207	36	30	33	11.6	11.5	11.3
June	173	207	193	45	48	53	11.3	10.6	10.6
July	169	197	192	53	58	58	10.7	10.4	9.8
August	181	198	195	47	59	53	9.7	9.4	9.5
Sept.	175	197	189	45	51	44	10.3	8.9	8.2
Oct.	165	186	186	40	37	33	10.6	10.6	9.2
Nov.	171	182		34	41		10.7	11.4	
Dec.	172	189		36	42		13.6	12.0	
ANNUAL	178	201		37	40		11.9	11.7	

उत्तर प्रदेश में समरेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के द्वारा छूट की राशि का बमा किया जाना

4399. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश से इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि समरेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लाभार्थियों से उनके द्वारा

ऋण लिये जाने के बाद एक महीने से कम प्रवधि के अंदर छूट की राशि को बैंक में जमा करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है, जो ऋण की कुल राशि की लगभग आधी रकम होती है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनको मन्त्रालय रेडम सर्वेक्षण करने के उद्देश्य से उत्तर प्रदेश के दो जिलों में से किसी में श्री लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों की चेकिंग करने को तैयार हैं; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कि आवांछित

लोगों द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम के लाभार्थियों का शोषण नहीं किया जाता है, क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

प्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का पर्यवेक्षण जिला प्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों तथा बैंकों द्वारा सूक्ष्म रूप से किया जाता है। और परिस्थितियों को वर्ष में सत्यापित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के केन्द्रीय दल राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में समय-समय पर दौरे करते हैं और कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन करते हैं। केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा निकाले गए निष्कर्ष उपयुक्त कार्रवाई हेतु राज्य सरकार को उपलब्ध किए जाते हैं।

Soviet Helicopters called for to Clear Debris of Collapsed Building at Bangalore

4400. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet helicopters were acquired to clear debris of the building which recently collapsed at Bangalore, as published in the "Statesman" dated 18-9-1983;

(b) if so, the number of such helicopters obtained, terms and conditions and how much time was taken by the helicopters to clear the debris;

(c) how much expenditure was incurred on them and the share between the central and State Governments and how it was paid; and

(d) the compelling circumstances under which the helicopters were called for ?

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

Construction of Dam in the Teesta on Bangladesh Side

4401. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Bangladesh Government have already started constructing a dam in the Teesta on Bangladesh side;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that construction of a dam on the Bangladesh side would retard the implementation of the Teesta Project undertaken by the Government of West Bengal; and

(c) if so, steps taken to fulfil the objective of the Teesta Barrage Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) As per information available with the Government of India, Bangladesh Government have not planned or started construction of any dam across the river Teesta, in their territory but have taken up a Barrage project on the Teesta, which is not expected to retard the implementation of the Teesta project undertaken by the Government of West Bengal.

Compost Technology

4402. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Sixth Plan, steps were to be taken to use on a large scale the technology of composting on locally available materials including the

designing of simple and low cost composter for rural areas, research work was to be conducted to improve the quality of the compost by enriching it with plant nutrients, steps were to be taken to use sewage and sullage on a large scale for soil productivity; and

(b) if so, the details of progress made and results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) During the Sixth Plan, no project was envisaged to adopt on large scale the technology of composting of locally available materials through simple and low cost composter. No new schemes on sewage/sullage utilization were taken up during this period.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research through All India Coordinated Research Project on Microbiological decomposition and recycling of Farm and city waste, has been working on the aspect of improving the quality and nutrient content of compost. The studies so far, have indicated that inculcation of suitable microbial inculants and addition of powdered rock phosphate improves the quality of compost.

Guidelines Issued to States Regarding Rural Development

4403. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the guidelines issued by Government regarding the Rural Development Schemes in different States are almost same being applied for the implementation of the programmes;

(b) if so, the outlines of the Rural Development Schemes in respect of Karnataka and what machinery has been set up by Government to seek co-operation;

(c) whether any Central Supervision is also there indicating the progress and use of the fund as per Central guidance; and

(d) If so, the details of Government's plan in respect of electricity, post offices, health care, education etc., in rural areas alongwith the budget allocations for all these purposes ?

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

(b) Outlines of major Rural Development Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The progress of the schemes is monitored and periodical reports are obtained from the State Government.

(d) This Ministry handles only Rural Development Schemes, details of which are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

The schemes of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme are being implemented all over Karnataka as in the rest of the country. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, 600 poorest families are identified in each development block and helped to cross the poverty line. Under National Rural Employment Programme, wage employment is provided to labour in rural areas and durable community assets are also built.

In the Drought Prone Areas Programme, selected areas of the State have been taken up for development.

Under the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment, 40 youth are selected in each development block and enabled to set up ventures of self-employment after imparting training in identified skills and crafts.

District Rural Development Agencies have been set up in different districts in various States to deal with Rural Development programmes.

बिहार के गिरिडीह और हजारी बाग जिलों के वाणिज्यिक और सहकारिता बैंकों को आर्थिक सहायता की आवायगी

4404. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गिरिडीह और हजारी बाग जिलों के सभी वाणिज्यिक और सहकारिता बैंकों को ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत आर्थिक सहायता की आवायगी कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों जिलों के स्पष्टों में लाभान्वित होने वाले लोगों की संख्या क्या है और प्रत्येक स्पष्ट में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और अन्य अनुदानों का हिस्सा क्या है और क्या तदनुसार उसका भूगतान कर दिया गया है अथवा नहीं, और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिथ्य) : (क) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए बैंकों को कोई उपदान देय नहीं है। तथापि, सामान्य मार्गदर्शी सिडांतों के अनुसार, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास लाभभोगियों के लिए उपदान की धनराशि को जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों के नाम में खोले जाने वाले बचत बैंक खातों में जमा कराना होता है।

(ख) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

के अन्तर्गत प्रति स्पष्ट प्रति वर्ष औसतन 600 परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाई जानी है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान उपदान के वितरण हेतु प्रति स्पष्ट 8 लाख रुपये का आवंटन है। इस आधार पर, चालू वर्ष के दौरान गिरिडीह तथा हजारी बाग जिलों को क्रमशः 144 लाख रुपये तथा 192 लाख रुपये का आवंटन किया जाएगा। चालू वर्ष के लिए क्रमशः 10800 तथा 14400 परिवारों का वास्तविक लक्ष्य होगा।

अक्टूबर, 1983 तक इन जिलों में क्रमशः 56.56 लाख रुपये तथा 26.05 लाख रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

बोरियों के बायदां व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध

4404-क. श्री एन. ई. होरो : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बोरियों के बायदा व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में लिया गया निर्णय, जिससे व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक निराशा हुई है, संतोषजनक नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की नीति का व्यौरा क्या है?

इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (दा० एम० एस० संजोबी राव) (क) और (ख) पटसन उद्योग के समग्र हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जिसमें मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने की बात भी शामिल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पटसन टाट में भावी सोदा व्यापार पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का निर्णय किया था।

12.00 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I have given a Calling Attention Motion on the Agricultural Research Institute resignations...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not here, you come to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You have not decided Sir ?...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Sir, there are enable resignations of the National Dairy Development Corporation employees...

(Interruptions)

The Minister is here...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : मुझे कोई मौजूदा दो, ऐसे थोड़े ही कोई बात बनती है।

You give me some motion, I will consider it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have given a motion, Sir. The Agriculture Minister is here, he might want to respond right now...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, through you I draw the attention of the Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, this is my submission...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question of submission. Is there any Point of Order ?...

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Kabuli, you want to say something...

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER : Don't try to take away the time of the house. Mr. Halder don't try to over awe.

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. This is irregular. You are a very seasoned Parliamentarian and you are doing it unnecessarily.

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record. I do not like this. You are considered to be a responsible person.

*(Interruptions) ***

श्री वी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : नशनल डेरी डेवलपमेंट कोरपोरेशन की सारी कार्यवाही पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI...**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed...

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kabuli you are transgressing, you are over ruled.

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER : Not a word of yours

is going on the record. What is the point in this.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is most unfortunate that you are disrupting the proceedings of the House.

(*Interruptions*)*

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : More than once I have drawn your attention to a serious matter regarding the Unit Trust of India. They are discriminating...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We have found out the facts. There is nothing. I have got it. There is nothing...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not based on facts. You cannot say it.

Now Shri Buta Singh.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1982-83 and Annual Report of the said Corporation for 1982-83, Annual Report of and Review on the Working of Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi for 1982-83 and Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Conduct of Business) (Second Amendment) Rule 1983.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : 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 Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7422/83]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Working of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7423/83]

- (3) A copy of the Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Conduct of Business) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 87/P.A. 28/76/S.71/Amd(2)/83 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 10th November, 1983 under sub-section (2) of section 71 of the Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board Act, 1976 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 6th October, 1983 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7424/83]

Review on the Working of and Annual Reports of West Bengal Agro-Industries

*Not recorded.

Corporation Ltd. Calcutta for 1979-80, Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Cuttack for 1978-79 and. Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Madras for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : On behalf of Shri Arif Moh. Khan, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7425/83]

(b) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack for the year 1978-79 along with

Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7426/83]

(c) (i) *Review (Hindi version) by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Madras, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) *Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited Madras, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7427/83]

(d) **Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited. Madras, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(e) ***Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(f) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamil

*English version of Review and Annual Report were laid on the Table on 27th March, 1980.

**Review, both in Hindi and English and English version of the Annual Report were laid on the Table on the 1st December, 1980.

***Review, both in Hindi and English and English version of the Annual Report were laid on the Table on the 27 April, 1980.

Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Six statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned, at (a) to (f) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7427/83]

Review on and Annual Report of Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. New Delhi for 1982-83 Annual Report of National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee for 1982-83 and a Review on the Working of the said Institute for 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7428/83]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7429/83]

Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Amendment Ordinance,

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Amendment Ordinance, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7430/83]

Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 and Notifications under Central Excise Rules, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (96)/83—Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th November, 1983 under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7431/83]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

(i) G.S.R. 901 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd

December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 117/82-CE dated the 13th March, 1982 so as to relax one of the conditions for availment of the excise duty exemption which stipulates that the exemption on air-conditioner, refrigerators and water coolers under that notification should be availed of by a 'privileged person' within four months from the date of his arrival in India.

(ii) G.S.R. 902 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to invoke the provisions of section 11 C of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 for remission of the Excise duty liability on certain iron and steel products for the period from 20th January, 1979 to 8th April, 1979.

(iii) G.S.R. 903 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the facility of proforma credit under Rule 56A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 to record players, record playing decks or record changer decks and parts thereof falling under Item No. 37A of the Central Excise Tariff.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7432/83.]

Annual Report of Development Council for Super Industry for 1982-83 and Review on the working of the said Council for 1982-83.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1982-83 under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7433/83]

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Twenty-third Report

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : I beg to present the twenty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported discovery of an international gang engaged in printing fake Indian currency notes at Bangkok

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD (Budaun) : I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported discovery of an international gang engaged in printing fake Indian currency notes at Bangkok and the steps taken by Government in the matter."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Speaker Sir. The Calling Attention Notices seem to be based on the news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 12th December, 1983.

2. According to the information received from the Bombay Police, the Sahar Police Station, Bombay had arrested a gang of six persons allegedly connected with the film industry on 21st November, 1983 for possession and circulation of forged currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination and registered a case against them under Section 489 (B) and (C) of the Indian Penal Code. Earlier, on 19-9-83 and 24-9-83, the Crime Branch, CID, Bombay had arrested four persons, of whom one is film actor, for possession and circulation of forged currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination amounting to Rs. 4,24,200. A case against them has been registered under Section 489 (B) and (C) read with Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code. Since June, 1983, the CBI has also registered 8 cases of counterfeiting of currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination. Investigations into all these cases are in progress.

3. It is believed that the source of manufacture of the counterfeit currency notes detected by CBI since June, 1983 and one of the cases being investigated by Bombay Police is somewhere in Thailand. These cases are being investigated in collaboration with INTERPOL.

4. I wish to take this opportunity to allay the apprehensions of the Members about the existence of a large number of counterfeit 100 rupee notes in circulation in the country. Cases of counterfeiting of currency notes are detected from time to time by the CBI and Police Departments of the State Governments and prosecutions are launched wherever necessary. The Reserve Bank of India have cautioned their Offices and Currency Chests to exercise greater care while examining 100 rupee notes. No efforts will be spared in conducting effective and expeditious investigation into these cases and prosecuting those guilty of any offence.

5. In conclusion, I wish to assure once again the Hon. Members of the House that Government fully share the concern of the Members of the House about the counter-

feiting of currency notes of 100 rupee denomination and are taking all necessary steps to complete investigation against the persons guilty so that prosecutions may be launched against them.

श्री मोहन्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट में कहीं यह नहीं बताया गया है कि अब तक कितने टोटल केसेज पकड़े गये और उनकी वैल्युएशन क्या है। सिर्फ बम्बई का जिक्र किया गया है और उसके बारे में भी कहा गया है कि इंवेस्टीगेशन हो रही है, कम्प्लीट कब होंगी यह नहीं मालूम। कई बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं जहां कि फेक नोट चलते हैं और चल सकते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में सैटल गवर्नमेंट, यूनियन ट्रेटरीज या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने सिर्फ 1983 के केसेज बताये हैं कि 100 रुपये के फेक नोट उनके यहां जारी पकड़े गये लेकिन उसमें क्या-क्या कार्यवाही हुई, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इसमें यह भी एप्रीलेंशन है कि ऐसा हुआ होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौनसी एजेन्सी है जिसने गवर्नमेंट को यह बताया कि बहुत ज्यादा स्कैंडल नहीं है, बहुत ज्यादा फेक नोट नहीं चल रहे हैं, मेम्बरों को इसमें बहुत ज्यादा परेशान नहीं होना चाहिए ? न इसमें यह बताया गया है कि कौनसी एजेन्सी से इन्हें सूचना मिली और न ही यह बताया गया है कि इंवेस्टीगेशन कब तक कम्प्लीट हो पायेगी ? मंत्री महोदय इन बातों को बतायें तो मैं सवाल पूछूंगा।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : We have already mentioned in the main reply

about the seizure and how many persons were arrested. The arrested persons were released by the court. Even though it is a non-bailable offence the court has got the discretion, and it has released them, in spite of the fact that we opposed the bail. So far as the number of cases is concerned, I can give the figures right from 1980. In 1980 the number of cases reported was 1,075 and the number registered and investigated was 813. The number of pieces seized was as follows :

Rs. 100 notes	...	10,338
Rs. 50	„	1047
Rs. 20	„	2,780
Rs. 10	„	4,445
Rs. 5	„	67
Rs. 2	„	4,025
Re. 1	„	21

In the year 1981 the cases reported were 802 out of which 756 cases have been registered and investigated. The details of the number of pieces seized are as follows :

Rs. 100 notes	...	8,263
Rs. 50	„	382
Rs. 20	„	2,757
Rs. 10	„	2,679
Rs. 5	„	132
Rs. 2	„	316
Re. 1	„	10

In 1982, 1,338 cases have been reported. The number of cases registered and investigated is 1,065. The details of the number of pieces seized are as follows :

100 Rupee notes	...	12,225
50	„	42
20	„	5,077
10	„	2,284
5	„	34
2	„	76
1	„	4

In the year 1983, so far, as on 30.11.83 for the last 11 months, 1,124 cases have

been reported. Cases registered are 556.

100 Rupee notes seized	...	11,404 pieces
50	„	370 „
20	„	1,552 „
10	„	2,028 „
5	„	58 „
2	„	124 „
1	„	32 „

In the year 1983 the cases that have been registered have come down in numbers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Very good, they have not gone up.

श्री भोद्धम्मद असरार अहमद : इन जाली नोटों का टोटल वैल्युएशन करोड़ों रुपयों तक पहुंच गया है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि ऐसा कोई ज्यादा स्कैन्डल नहीं चल रहा है, इस लिए मैम्बर्गे को घबराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन उनके जबाब के अनुसार ऐसे नोटों की तादाद और वैल्युएशन हर साल कुछ न कुछ बढ़ते ही गए हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह नहीं बताया है कि जितने केसिज इन्वेस्टीगेट हुए, क्या उनमें से किसी में सजा हुई या नहीं। अगर मुजरिमों को सस्त सजा मिलती, तो यकीनन ऐसे केसिज में कमी होती, लेकिन वे बढ़ गए हैं।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the value of the pieces seized in the year 1982 is Rs. 12,57,920. In the year 1983, so far, for 11 months the value of the pieces is Rs. 12,10,790.

Regarding the convictions, even if a case is reported in the year 1983, the person concerned will be convicted or acquitted after one or two years. I can say here some of the cases about conviction.

In the year 1980, one person was convicted for 7 years, rigorous imprisonment and another person was convicted for six

months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500/- . In another case a person was convicted and fined Rs. 300/- . In another case one person was convicted for 2 years with rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500/- , in default of fine, 2 months, rigorous imprisonment. Similar cases are there.

SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD :
In how many cases people were convicted and how many cases were registered ? When there are thousands of cases registered and investigated, the persons convicted were only 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 during these five years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right. Now Mr. Vikram Mahajan—absent. Mr. Harish Rawat—Absent. Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मेरे सवाल का जवाब तो मिलना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already replied.

SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : He has not replied. हजारों केसिज की रिपोर्ट हुई इनवेस्टीगेट हुए और उनकी फाइल रिपोर्ट मिल गई, लेकिन सजा सिर्फ़ चार पांच केसिज में हुई । बकाया केसिज का क्या हुआ ? क्या वे खत्म कर दिए गए ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can he interfere with the judiciary ? It is left to the judiciary to commit people.

SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : But we must have the information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already given you something. Yes, Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He cannot interfere. Conviction is left to the court,

and he has said something, as some information is available. If you want full details of people convicted...

SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : No, no. I want to make this clear. Out of the cases investigated, in how many cases conviction took place ? That is the question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the Hon. Member will appreciate that this information has to come from all the courts throughout the country and it is left to the discretion of the court. So far as the Government is concerned, if it is a law and order case also they have to prosecute with seriousness, they have to take a lot of interest in the prosecution, they should also take a lot of interest in leading the evidence. After all, the judgement is to be given by the court after evaluating the evidence. We cannot interfere so far as conviction is concerned.

And so far as numbers are concerned in how many cases conviction is secured and other things.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can collect information from the States and send it to him.

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह 12 दिसम्बर 1983 के 'हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स' की न्यूज के आधार पर किया गया है। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने यहां पर जो जवाब दिया है उससे भी स्पष्ट है कि वहुत अधिक संख्या में 100 रुपए के जाली करेन्सी नोट्स प्रचलित हैं। आपने यह कीरण भी दी है कि कितने फर्जी नोट्स पकड़े गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कोई नोट पकड़े जा रहे हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में जो जालान लिए जा रहे हैं और जो कन्विक्शन हो रहा है, इस बारे में क्या आपको जानकारी है कि यह फर्जी नोट किस स्थान पर बनाए जाते हैं ? क्या वहां भी आपने जावा बोला है और उससे आपको क्या सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन होता है, जो चालान प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं उनको प्राजीकूशन अच्छी तरह से फाइट करता है या नहीं ? जो चालान किए जाते हैं उनमें 50 परसेट कंविक्शन होता है या 40 परसेट होता है, हालांकि इसका निर्णय जुड़ीशियरी करती है, परन्तु यदि प्राजी-कूशन साइड अच्छी तरह से केसेज को फाइट नहीं करता है या डी.एस.पी. एस.पी. की रेक के पुलिस आफिसर द्वारा यदि इन्वेस्टिगेशन नहीं होता है तो उससे केस खराब हो सकते हैं और कंविक्शन नहीं हो पायेगा तो इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या एप्रोप्रिएट व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा क्या इसमें किसी फारेन पावर का हाथ तो नहीं है ? जैसी कि अखबारों में न्यूज आई है, इसमें बैंकाक, थाईलैंड, चाइना का हाथ बताया गया है । क्या कोई फारेन नेशनल्स पकड़ गए हैं या आपने देश के लोग जो पूँजीपात हैं वे तो गड़बड़ नहीं कर रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से अपने देश में फोर्ड नोट्स की स्मगलिंग हो रही हो पाकिस्तान से, चीन से और दूसरे देशों से-इस सम्बन्ध में भी मैं सरकार से जानकारी चाहूंगा ।

ऐसी भी स्थिति है कि अमरीका के सी.आई.ए. द्वारा दूसरे देशों को डि-स्टैबिलाइज किया जाए और डिसॉक्रेसी को सकट म डाला जाए, तो कहीं सी.आई.ए. या ऐसी किसी दूसरी एजेंसी के द्वारा इन फर्जी नोट्स के द्वारा इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को डि-स्टैबिलाइज करने का प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है ? इस सम्बन्ध में भी मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानकारी चाहता हूं ।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जहां 75 प्रतिशत लोग एजूकेट नहीं हैं, आम आदमियों को

अमली नोट पहचानने का तरीका भी मालूम नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं सरकार ने असली नोट पहचानने के बारे में क्या पब्लिसिटी की है, रेडियो, टेलिविजन या अखबारों के माध्यम से इस सम्बन्ध में क्या पब्लिसिटी हुई है ?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसकी वाइड पब्लिसिटी होनी चाहिए कि किस प्रकार का असली नोट होता है । यदि आप पब्लिसिटी कर रहे हैं तो उसमें आपने क्या प्रगति की है ?

मैं यह भी जानकारी चाहता हूं कि इस ट्रान्सक्शन में किसी गवर्नर्मेंट आफिशियल या रिजर्व बैंक आफिशियल या किसी कर्मचारी का तो हाथ नहीं है ? जिस प्रकार की यह एन्टी नेशनल कार्यवाही हो रही है, तो इसके खिलाफ आप नेशनल मिक्योरिटी एक्ट को क्यों नहीं एप्लाई करते हैं ? यदि आपने उन केसेज के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है, तो ऐसे कितने केसेज हैं, जिनमें आपने कार्यवाही की है ।

मुझे उम्मीद है, जो मुद्दे मैंने उठाये हैं, उनका मात्रनीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे ।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Sir, so far as the involvement of foreign nationals are concerned, two Thai nationals were involved according to the investigation. But no power is involved. Thai Government is not involved. This is the involvement of criminals or we can say counterfeiters. These notes have been brought from Bangkok, Thailand to India in collaboration with the criminals of that country. So, I want to allay the apprehension and I want to clear the doubt in the mind of the nation or in the minds of the Hon. Members or people that there is no involvement of foreign hand. So far, the investigation disclosed no involvement of foreign hand. That is what I want to make very clear.

So far as the involvement of Reserve

Bank officials and Government officials is concerned, the investigation disclosed no involvement of Reserve Bank officials and also the Government officials. At the same time, I want to make it very clear that if there is any involvement, we are not going to suppress the fact from the House and from the nation also. We would give the details. But so far, there is no such involvement. That should be made clear and I want to repeat it also.

So far as publicity is concerned, more publicity is going to be counter-productive also. If we give more publicity on TV or radio or newspapers also, then it will create panic in the minds of the people that more counterfeit money is in circulation. But it is not like that. We cannot give exact number of counterfeit notes in circulation. But at the same time, we can say from the seizures made and the cases reported that the number of counterfeit notes in circulation is not big and it is not in good number also. That is why I can say that about the publicity, it is better not to keep on harping on that and too much publicity would go into counter-production also.

So far as the National Security Act is concerned, we are examining it. But at the same time, I can tell the Hon. Members that here only in this House at the time of passing the National Security Bill, the Opposition came stating that we should not apply. Any way, in these cases and in the criminal cases, we are considering and examining it. So far as the number of cases reported is concerned, I have already given the number and also stated the number of seizures that have been made in the course of investigation, in the particular case and also in the earlier case.

So far as the number of cases that ended in conviction is concerned, I can say that as far as the Government side is concerned, we are taking a lot of interest.

We are seriously concerned with the development of the case in the court also and we have to keep in mind the fact that the cases are being registered in the States also. That is State subject. In such cases, I appeal to all the State Governments also

to take interest in the prosecution and also to take interest in the investigation.

So far as the CBI is concerned, it is manned by people of integrity and efficiency. They are competent people and they are looking after that. We are proceeding with seriousness so far as the investigation and prosecution is concerned.

So far as the conviction is concerned, we are securing the conviction. After that, you know, in a criminal case, if some body creates doubt in the mind, a reasonable doubt, that is sufficient to acquite the cases. So, it is left to the discretion of the court and it is for the court to look into that.

I do not think that other points are left. I have covered many of the questions raised here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up legislative business.

12.26 hrs.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATIONS BILL*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That leave be granted to introduce Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisations of the objectives of nationalisation of Life Insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of

Corporations for the more efficient carrying us of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

Shri Sunil Maitra.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

My first ground of objection is that it is beyond the legislative competence of this House to go in for having enactment of this piece of legislation.

Clause 64A of the Bill states that :

"An employee of the Corporation shall not be a member of or be otherwise associated with any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any manner, any political movement or activity."

Then, in the Explanation part, it has been stated :—

"The display by such person, on his person, vehicle or residence, of any electoral symbol shall amount to using his influence in connection with an election within the meaning of this Section."

I think that the Hon. Minister is not aware of the fact that previously the staff regulation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India used to have a particular regulation which was meant to prohibit the employees from becoming members of political parties or indulging in political activities, or indulging in electioneering or in election campaign. Subsequently, there was the case which went up to the Supreme Court of India. The case was between Shamlal and All India Insurance Employees Association V. Union of India wherein the Supreme Court of India had given the judgment that Life Insurance Corporation employees were the employees of the statutory corporation and were fully entitled to be members of the political party and to take part in electioneering.

This particular provision in the Bill which is being sought to be introduced today unequivocally and unashamedly flouts the judgment and the decision of the Supreme Court. This House cannot arrogate to itself the right to subvert or flout the judgment of the Supreme Court of India.

Therefore, this House does not have the competence to go in for the enactment of this particular piece of legislation.

My second ground of objection is that in this Bill it is said that Life Insurance Corporation of India has become too big and it is not manageable. Therefore, they want to split or break up the Life Insurance Corporation into five independent corporations so that they can manage.

You are aware that the Life Insurance Corporation of India today has only 940 branch offices whereas the State Bank of India today is having 6,047 branch offices. If with 6,047 branch offices the State Bank of India can be deemed to be a manageable unit or a manageable institution, why on earth does the present Government think that with merely 940 branch offices the Life Insurance Corporation of India is not a manageable unit? Therefore, the excuse that has been doled out is a lame excuse. I think, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is being managed very efficiently and it has not become unmanageable. Therefore, there is absolutely no need to split up the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Therefore, on this ground also I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

Thirdly, in the Bill it has been stated...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : He has only to question the legislative competence under rule 72...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He started with that. You were not here.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Thirdly, it has been stated in the Bill that splitting up the Life Insurance Corporation into five independent units will enable each Corporation to intensify the rural business. So far as L.I.C. is concerned, when it was

formed in the year 1957, the amount of rural business of the Life Insurance Corporation was less than five per cent and as per the 1981-82 Report of the L.I.C., rural business has gone up to 32 per cent, and when the 1983-84 Report comes, I am sure it will be round about 38 per cent. Therefore, this excuse is also a lame excuse and I object to the introduction of the Bill on this ground also.

My fourth point is, they say that some element of competition will be injected if instead of one Corporation it is split up into five Corporations. There are umpteen number of institutions in this country, including government departments against whom the Life Insurance Corporation has to compete in order to get one single life insurance policy. It is the policy of this Government to invest about 90 per cent, 89.4 per cent to be precise if we take the 1981-82 Report and accounts of the Corporation and 89.4 per cent of the total investible funds of the Life Insurance Corporation has been invested in the public sector or in the cooperative sector whose return is...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, Rule 72 does not permit him to say all this. I am on a point of order, Sir. What does rule 72 say ? He is making a speech...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I am making a brief statement of points.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Rule 72 reads :

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the Member who opposes the motion..."

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit..."

Only this point can be raised. Why is he making a speech ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : What is pinching you ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You read the proviso fully :

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates the legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

I have not permitted a discussion. First, he started with legislative competence...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He has taken more than seven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will ask him to be as brief as possible.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He will have the chance of making long speeches.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Don't doubt my capacity. I can make a long speech and I will if and when it comes up. I am only touching the points now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must know that Mr. Sunil Maitra was an employee of the LIC. Therefore, his views have got to be respected. I want to hear his speech also. He was a worker in the Life Insurance Corporation. Therefore, special preference has to be given to him.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Out of the total investible funds of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, as per the 1982-83 account of the L.I.C. 89.4% was invested in the public and cooperative sectors. Out of the 82% of the earnings, for the year 1981-82, the interest earned was 8.55% whereas in the banking sector, it was more than 15%. It is because of the Government's policy. So, if the Government wants to give better amenities to the policyholders, then, their, investment policy should be changed. But Sir, I am one with the Government and the Governmental policy that the L.I.C.

investments are for a social purpose. For drinking water, sewerage and so on, they are doing that. Therefore in terms of investment, the policyholders are getting less bonus. Therefore, the policy of the L.I.C is not to reduce the premium. The amount on the L.I.C. return to the policyholders is less. Therefore, that the L.I.C. should be split into five zones to give more amenities to the policyholders is bogus. On this ground, also, I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Now, Sir, the Government of India had invested Rs. 5 crores when the L.I.C. was born. Out of this investment of Rs. 5 crores, Government of India has already received Rs. 97.14 crores by way of valuation surpluses and in the biennial valuation ending on 31-12-1983, Government of India is going to receive not less than Rs. 35 crores. That means on an investment of Rs. 5 crores, in the month of January, 1984, Government of India will be receiving round about Rs. 130 crores on an investment of only Rs. 5 crores. If today the Life Insurance Corporation of India is to be split up into five zones then, invariably, this valuations surplus would go down. If this goes down, each Corporation will be having separate bonus rates for the policyholders say, the bonus will be Rs. 25 for an endowment policy in the Eastern Zone Corporation Rs. 35 in the western zone corporation and Rs. 38 in the Southern zone corporation. That means, ultimately, the Government will come to the conclusion that because zone (a) and (b) of the Corporations out of five zones of the Corporation are not as much profitable as zones (c), (d) and (e) Corporations, zone (a) and (b) of the Corporation should be dismantled as a nationalised institution. Sir, I have a lurking suspicion in my mind that this Bill has been introduced to ultimately destabilised and denationalise the L.I.C. if not wholly, at least, in part. If out of the five corporation of the LIC formed after the split, two or three are in the red or they do not show as much profits as the other corporations, then a cry will be raised from the private sector that because these two Corporations are not as profitable as the rest of them, these may be handed over to the private sector. Again this cry will be raised let there be a competition between the

private and public sectors. This is the first step towards dismantling the nationalised institution.

Therefore, Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill and I shall go on opposing it till the last ounce of my strength and the strength of my party as also the strength of the working class and on the basis of the strength of the L.I.C. employees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate—not present. Shri Ramavtar Shastri. I think you can sit and speak. You are still not well. Though I am not a doctor, I can understand that. You can sit and speak. I know you will be very short in your speech.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : Sir, this will be my very short speech.

मैं जीवन बीमा निगम विधेयक के पूर्व स्थापित करने का जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि पांच हिस्सों में विभाजित करने से, इस उद्योग को भारी क्षति होगी। यह विधेयक अनावश्यक, अदूरदर्शी, अविवेकपूर्ण, जनतांत्रिक परम्पराओं पर चोट करने वाला, देश में क्षेत्रीयता की भावना को उभारने वाला, किमान विरोधी, बीमा करने वालों के हितों पर प्रहार करने वाला, कानूनी दृष्टि से कमज़ोर अधिक बोझ बढ़ाने वाला तथा राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति को कमज़ोर करने वाला है। इनमें जिन उद्देश्यों की चर्चा की गई है उनमें एक को भी पूर्ति नहीं होगी बल्कि उससे इस उद्योग में अशांति का वातावरण फैल जायेगा और मरकार को लेने के देने पड़ जायेंगे। कार्यक्षमता घट जायेगी और धन के बटवारे में बछों लग जायेंगे। एरा सेफियन कमेटी की सिफारिशों का सहारा लेकर सरकार ऐसा करना चाहती है। परन्तु विधेयक ठीक उनके विपरीत है। उक्त कमेटी ने कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि जीवन बीमा निगम को पूर्णतः समाप्त कर

दिया जाये। इस विधेयक का मुख्य उद्देश्य इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले 45 हजार कर्मचारियों पर चोट करना है। इसके द्वारा उनसे सामूहिक सौदेबाजी के अधिकार को छीनकर उन्हें गुलामों की स्थिति में लाकर रखना है। अपने हितों के लिए वे किसी से बात तक नहीं कर सकते।

जीवन बीमा निगम को पांच भागों में बांटने का विरोध सन् 1961 में एस्टीमेट कमेटी, 1968 में प्रशासनिक सुधार समिति का कार्यकारी दल और 1969 में कमेटी आफ इन्क्वायरी इन टू दी एक्वरेप्सेज आफ एल० आई० सी० कर चुकी है। इतना ही नहीं, पहले के कई वित्त मंत्रियों और प्रधान मंत्री पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू भी इस प्रकार के पागलपन के सुझावों को संसद में रद्द कर चुके थे। सन् 1979 तक किसी भी कमेटी ने इस बदर बाट का समर्थन नहीं किया था।

The Era Sezhiyan Committee has opposed the formation of five independent Corporations competing with one another through out the country which would add to the cost.

ठीक इसी प्रकार की समस्या भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के सम्मुख उपस्थित हुई थी जिसका निराकरण उसने सन् 1973 में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया एक्ट, 1955 में संशोधन करके कर लिया। सरकार जीवन बीमा कानून 1956 में भी ऐसा संशोधन करके उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति कर सकती है। अतः इन शब्दों के साथ वित्त मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह इस जन-विरोधी विधेयक को वापस कर ले और आगे कोई भी कार्यवाही करने के पहले इस विधेयक पर जनमत प्राप्त करने के लिए इसे प्रसारित कर दें।

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose

this Bill tooth and nail. The reason for that has already been stated by Mr. Sunil Maitra. This Bill is against the interests of our country, the interests of the employees and also the policy holders. Therefore, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill because this Bill will not achieve the aim for which it has been introduced. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated that the insurance coverage should be spread to the rural areas in a larger measure but the splitting of the Corporation into five separate corporations will lead to intensive competition among the units. Those units will go on concentrating more and more in the urban areas because there is more scope for attracting more such business in the urban areas. Naturally this sort of intense competition among the units will be only at the cost of insurance work in the rural area. Insurance in the rural area entails heavy expenditure. Naturally therefore this competition between these five units will result in utter neglect of this insurance work in the rural area. There is also another danger. There will be competition between the various units not only in canvassing the Life Insurance Policies in their respective areas. For various reasons, each zone will have the right to canvass policy not only within the jurisdiction of the zone but they can canvass in all part of the country. Even the Era Sezhiyan committee has not recommended such a thing. It has opposed any kind of competition among units, if such units are set up as a result of its recommendation. So, it goes against the spirit of the recommendation of that committee. Their recommendations are actually being distorted. Also Section 68 of the Bill overrides previous agreements, awards and settlements on industrial disputes between the management and employees. The Central Government is being given this power. This overrides all previous Acts, awards, settlements etc. This entirely eliminates the process of negotiation between management and employees under industrial disputes enactment, the facilities which are available to all the other employees of the public sector undertakings. Therefore, it discrimi-

nates against these employees. It takes away the right of collective bargaining, collective benefit to the employees. So, in that respect, it is an anti-labour measure. It will only lead to more and more of industrial tension. This will not help in the smooth functioning of the corporation. This will not help in discharging its main responsibility, that is, canvassing more life insurance business.

Therefore, this Bill goes against the very aim of increasing the life insurance business, which the Hon. Minister wants us to believe.

Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER
(Durgapur) : May I say something ? I wish to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not now. You may speak when your turn comes to speak on the Bill. You may speak when your party likes you to speak.

Now, the Hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, at this juncture we have only to see whether Parliament is competent to undertake this legislation or not. Now, if you kindly look into the subject-matter of this Bill, you will see that the subject-matter of this Bill is relatable to Entries 43, 44 and 47 of LWI of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

I do not think, it is necessary to refer to the Constitution.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : What about the Supreme Court, judgement ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We can definitely say that Parliament is competent to enact this legislation; there is no doubt about it.

A number of points have been raised by

the Hon. Members about the splitting up of the Corporation and whether this legislation is beyond the scope of this Parliament. Further, it was also stated that the decision of the Supreme Court has been flouted, and the contention that things are unmanageable, as it is, is not correct. A reference was also made to the State Bank of India, and it was stated that the rights of the workers have been taken away and that it is against the interests of the workers.

At the out set, I may state that the present legislation is in the interest of the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation as also the policyholders. I do not know, why the Hon. Members who have been advocating decentralisation, are advocating centralisation today.

(*Interruptions*)

Before nationalisation of the Banks, there were 8262 branches in the country. After nationalisation, the number has gone up to 43,000. The branches have been opened in the rural areas and consequently, more employees have been employed; promotion avenues have naturally increased. It is obviously in the interest of the employees; of course, it is not in the interest of the union leaders. That is what I can say...

(*Interruptions*)

Till 1980, there were 90 districts which have not been touched by the Life Insurance Corporation, now the position is that only 57 such districts remain. We have not reached the district of the Hon. Member so far. We have not reached so many districts; there are so many talukas where the life insurance message has not reached, forget the villages. The intention of the Government is that the message of life insurance should reach the villages and the rural areas. If there is expansion of the activities of the Corporation, and a number of branches are opened, naturally it will be in the interest of the employees.

It has been said in the Parliament and there have been a number of editorials also about the standard of service having gone

down extremely. The policyholders are not getting the service as they should. The Era Sezhiyan Committee had considered this question in detail and made certain recommendations. The Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament has also gone into the matter in detail and made certain recommendations. Both these Committees have recommended that this organisation should be reorganised in the interest of efficiency of the organisation as also in the interest of the policyholders. These are the clear recommendations of the Era Sezhiyan Committee...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : This Committee has rejected all these ideas.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It may not be palatable to you, but the country will receive it gladly.

After all it is the duty of the Government also to satisfy the people as well as the employees. It is not the duty of the Union leaders alone. It is the duty of the Government also to clear the doubts of the employees and we are doing it in the interest of the employees. We want to make it very clear.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Mr. C. D. Deshmukh rejected the idea. Sir, the Hon. Minister is completely ignorant of Life Insurance affairs. That way they are not strengthening Life Insurance.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : When the right time comes you will see whether we are destroying it or strengthening it. Now, let me reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must allow him to reply. Hear him please.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : What is his reply to the Supreme Court Judgement?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have

raised many points. He is replying to them one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Minister reply. No interruptions please. Should the Minister not say why he wants to introduce the Bill? Should he not justify the reasons for introducing the Bill in the House? You are opposed to the introduction of the Bill. Should he not from the Government side justify as to why he is introducing such a Legislation? Please listen to him. I don't like any interruption. You have opposed the introduction for 35 minutes. Let him reply. I can't ask him to reply the way you want a reply.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I gave an example of the banks. When the spectacular expansion in banks has taken place, there has been an opportunity for the Bank employees to get promotion. Now within six to eight years they are getting promotion. Only in exceptional cases they may not get one, but that opportunity has been made possible because of the expansion that has taken in the banking sector. Similarly, if the Life Insurance Corporation goes to the villages, there will be more branches and opportunities will also be more for its employees to get promotions.

Sir, in the Editorials and Letters to the Editor columns of the newspapers there was a criticism about the Policy Holder Service.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Maitra, the Minister is not yielding, and you are not going to solve any problem. You allow him to reply. You have got every chance.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, there was a criticism from the Opposition parties and also the Era Sezhiyan Committee stated that the Policy Holders' Service is deteriorating and that there is a need for improving its efficiency. That is the recommendation and it has been clearly stated in the report of the Era Sezhiyan Committee. Shri Era Sezhiyan is not from the Congress Party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For your information Mr. Era Sezhiyan was an employee of the Life Insurance Corporation of India like Mr. Sunil Maitra.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That is an additional point for us. Not only that, but also a responsible Committee of Parliament—the Public Undertakings Committee—recommended its reorganisation. They also stated that the Government should come forward with a scheme to improve the efficiency in its service. So, we have introduced this Bill. Since it is going to be referred to the Joint Committee of the Parliament, all these points could be raised there also.

Sir, my Hon. Friend has stated about the Supreme Court judgment. In this connection I would say no specific provision was there in the Life Insurance Corporation at that time. That is why the Supreme Court had given a judgment like that. Now, when there is a specific provision introduced in this Bill...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : There was a specific provision.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are not flouting the judgment of the Supreme Court,

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अत्रमेर) : यह कोई सब्जी मार्केट नहीं है। आपने अपनी बात कह दी है, अब आपको मंत्री जी का जवाब भी सुनना पड़ेगा।

(व्यवस्थान)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : What has the Supreme Court Stated ? The Supreme Court has already stated that the Government would have the power to determine the terms and conditions of the service of the employees. So, we have incorporated it. So, I don't think there is any substance in the arguments or contentions of the Hon. Members. If at all they are

interested in the improvement of the service conditions of the employees and if at all they are interested in the interests of the employees and that of the policy holders, I I don't think there is any material or substance to oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of Corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 2

13.13 hrs.

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
 Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bairwa, Shri Bansari Lal
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
 Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Birender Singh, Rao
 Buta Singh Shri
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Doongar Singh, Shri
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath

Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kurien, Prof. P.J.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Mahendra Pradad, Shri
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Misra, Shri Harinatha
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
 Narayana, Shri K.S.
 Nurul Islam, Shri
 Padayachi, Shri S S. Ramaswamy
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
 Quadri, Shri S.T.
 Raju, Shri P.V.G.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Ramulu, Shri H.G.
 Ranga, Prof. N.G.
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Sajjan, Kumar Shri
 Sethe, Shri Vasant
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B.N.
 Soren, Shri Harihar
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
 Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Bag, Shri Ajit
 Balan, Shri A.K.
 Bhoopathiy, Shri G.
 Datta, Shri Amal
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Jagpal Singh, Shri
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
 Pathak, Shri Ananda
 Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar,
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar;
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Singh, Shri B.D.
 Sinha Shri Nirmal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to Correction* the result to the division is as follows ;

AYES : 68

NOES : 26

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
 Introduce **the Bill.

* The following members also recorded their votes.

Ayes : Sarvashri G.P. Anuragi, Seth Hembiram, K. Kunhambo, Amarsingh Rathawa, Sobeng Tayeng, Bishnu Prasad and Bajubon R. Kharlukhi.

Noes : Shri Kalapnath Sarkar.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

13.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up matters under rule 377. Mr. Harish Rawat is not here. Mr. V.S. Vijayaraghavan.

(I) Need to protect the interests of 'Janata Dhoti' weavers of Kerala.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat)* : The 20-Point Programme of our Prime Minister lays great emphasis on the development of the handloom sector. Accordingly, the Government has formulated a number of schemes to provide for their economic development. It was with this in view that the manufacture of *Janata dhoti* was entrusted to the handloom sector. There is a provision for the Central subsidy to the tune of Rs. 1.50 per square meter. However, the benefits of this scheme have not reached thousands of poor weavers working in the handloom sector in Kerala. As a matter of fact, 90% of the *Janata dhoti* in Kerala is produced in Palghat district. The primary cooperative societies are engaged in the manufacture and the Apex Society in marketing it. Unfortunately, the Apex Society is not giving any benefits to these primary societies. For instance inspite of the fact that the scheme provides for the supply of yarn at controlled rate, and advance payment of wages, the Apex Society has not given it during the last six years. What is more, it is learnt that this Society does not even pay for the goods received from the societies. Thus, these primary societies of poor weavers are groaning under the burden of heavy debt. On the other hand, statistics show that the Apex Society has been earning a profit of 10% every year.

Therefore, I request the Government to look into this matter and take necessary steps to protect the interests of the poor weavers of Kerala.

(II) Declaring Trivandrum Airport as an International Airport.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Trivandrum airport is one of the important airports in the country. Besides a large number of domestic flights being operated daily from this airport, as many as 16 international flights are operated from here every week. As a matter of fact, the maximum traffic to and from the Gulf countries is from Kerala. However, the Trivandrum airport has not so far been declared as an international airport. The reason for not doing so is said to be that this airport cannot take bigger aircraft like B-747, DC-10 etc. But, the developmental works like extension of runway, installation of approach lights and telecommunication equipments for night landing facilities etc. are being carried out there. Thus, very soon, the Trivandrum airport will be in a position to take international aircraft of any type.

Besides, if the Trivandrum airport is declared as an international airport, the Malayalees working in Gulf countries will be able to use the direct flights to Trivandrum and thus escape the inconvenience at Bombay airport. There is great prospect of increase in the volume of traffic at this airport.

Therefore, I would request the Government to take immediate steps to declare the Trivandrum airport as an international airport.

(III) Demand for Setting up of a Ganga Board to Control Floods.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Unlike the past, the floods in river Ganga have become a regular feature. From 1978 to 1983, there were three devastating floods in river Ganga, of the same magnitude as was witnessed in 1916 and 1948. The floods rendered millions of people homeless and destroyed crops worth crores of rupees in U.P. and Bihar. The floods, along with the regular drought is the main factor contributing to the economic backwardness of U.P. and Bihar, particularly eastern U.P. and parts of Bihar. If the floods in Ganga are controlled and if huge water

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

resources are developed for irrigation and power purposes, the States of U.P. and Bihar will also see economic prosperity.

No serious effort appears to have been made by the Central and the State Governments for flood control. In fact, the flood control measures would have cost less than what the flood relief measures have cost so far.

I urge upon the Government to set up Ganga Board on the lines of Brahmaputra Board which has been set up under an Act of Parliament for preparing a comprehensive master plan for the control of floods in Brahmaputra Valley and development of its water resources. River Ganga affects much larger number of persons than the river Brahmaputra. By setting up such Boards, millions of people in U.P. and Bihar will cross over the poverty line, and the region will become economically prosperous.

(iv) Demand to refix the eligibility age at 28 years for U.P.S.C. Examinations.

श्री बी० डौ० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की जनसंख्या का लगभग 75 प्रतिशत भाग गांवों में रहता है। देश के प्रशासन में गांवों की भी भागीदारी रहे, गांव के नवयुवकों को भी प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में पहुंचने का अवसर मिले, इन उद्देश्यों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए 1978 में जनता सरकार ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित प्रशासनिक सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होने के लिए अधिकतम आयु सीमा 26 से बढ़ाकर 28 वर्ष कर दी थी। इससे विशेषकर ग्रामीण आंचल के नवयुवकों को परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होने के अधिक अवसर मिल जाते थे। आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण ग्रामीण नवयुवक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं। गांवों में बालक अपेक्षाकृत अधिक आयु हो जाने पर शिक्षार्जन प्रारम्भ करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त आजकल

विश्वविद्यालयों के सब भी बहुत ही अनियमित चल रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप स्नातक स्नातकोत्तर आदि परीक्षाओं को उत्साह करने तक विशेषकर ग्रामीण नवयुवकों की आयु काफी अधिक हो जाती है। इन्हीं सब बातों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होने के लिये अधिकतम आयु सीमा 26 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 28 वर्ष की गयी थी। परन्तु वर्तमान सरकार ने गत 22 अक्टूबर को एक आदेश प्रचारित करके युवा अधिकतम आयु सीमा 28 वर्ष से घटाकर 26 वर्ष कर दी जो 1985 से तथा उपरान्त होने वाली परीक्षाओं में प्रभावी होगी। इससे विशेषकर ग्रामीण आंचल के नवयुवकों में बड़ी निराशा हुई है।

अतएव मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं के लिये अधिकतम आयु सीमा पुनः बढ़ाकर 26 वर्ष से 28 वर्ष की जाए।

(v) Financial Assistance to hailstorm sufferers of Meghalaya.

SHRI BAJUBON R. KHARLUKHI (Meghalaya) : In the month of May this year, a very severe hailstorm hit the border areas of the Khasi Hills in Meghalaya causing unprecedented damage to potatoes, oranges, betelnuts and other standing crops. The extent of damage was such that the people were forced to take to other menial jobs with very uncertain income causing thereby great economic hardships to them. Some of them had even shifted temporarily Shillong and other urban areas in search of whichever works are available pending the arrival of another farming season in 1984. The damage was estimated at several lakhs of rupees.

The border people of Meghalaya have been economically hardpressed since the partition of India and the State of Poverty is practically beyond the reach of our imagination.

The natural calamity which took place this year has been yet another most horrible experience and the seriousness of the situation is such which calls for most effective and immediate remedial measures to help the border people tide over the hardships they are presently in.

I would, therefore, fervently urge upon the Central Government to provide the poor border people with adequate financial assistance.

It would be most appreciated if such financial assistance is made available before the month of March, 1984 as would enable the people to meet the expenses involved in restoring the farming plots so affected by the hailstorm.

(vi) Sufficient Funds needed for setting up of a captive Power Plant at Haldia Unit of H.F.C.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Haldia Fertilizer Project has been limping for production after 11 years of construction and commissioning activities, and spending over Rs. 330 crores from the Government exchequer. But all the prospects of commercial production from the factory have suffered a serious set back very recently when two of the three oxygen compressors of the Ammonia Plant were badly damaged. The first incident took place on 18.10.1983 causing the damage to one compressor. But it is surprising that the management tried to run another compressor without investigating the causes of the first incident. In the process the second compressor went down on 9.11.1983. Now all the production activities of the project have come to a standstill and a heavy investment is necessary to repair both the compressor. Moreover, the burden of lean and interest is very much there.

Government have taken a decision to set up a 30 MW captive power plant in the project but the construction works have not yet started because necessary funds have not been allocated. The preventive maintenance of the plant is also very poor and any portion of the plant may break down any

time. Therefore, I urge upon the government to release sufficient funds for setting up of a 30 MW captive power plant repair of damaged compressors for maintenance of the plant, proper monitoring system should be introduced to have a close watch on the project for early commercial production.

(vii) Central assistance to Bihar for Drinking Water Supply Schemes for Patna, Ranchi and Dhanbad.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : ऐसे तो बिहार के हजारों ग्रामों में अब तक शुद्ध पेय जल की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। इसकी कमी से शहर भी पीड़ित है। प्रायः सभी नगर पालिकाओं के क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी का अभाव है। जिस गति से छोटे-बड़े शहरों का विकास हो रहा है उस गति से पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है।

पटना बिहार की राजधानी है और रांची तथा धनबाद बड़े शहर होने के अलावा राज्य के प्रमुख औद्योगिक क्षेत्र भी हैं। इन तीनों शहरों का विकास भी बड़ी तेजी के साथ हो रहा है। इसके साथ ही पेय जल की कमी बढ़ती जा रही है। पानी के अभाव में लोगों की परेशानियों का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। फलस्वरूप उनमें असंतोष का होना भी स्वाभाविक है।

बिहार सरकार ने पटना, रांची और धनबाद जैसे प्रमुख नगरों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपए की एक योजना तैयार की है। कहते हैं कि वहां की सरकार आवश्यक सहायता के लिए उक्त योजना को भारत सरकार के पास भेज भी चुकी है।

सरकार मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह उक्त योजना को शीघ्र क्रियान्विति के लिए राज्य सरकार को पूरी सहायता करे।

(viii) Setting up of a Super Zinc Smelter Plant in Chittorgarh

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाडमेर) : राजस्थान औद्योगिक दृष्टि से देश का पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। राज्य के औद्योगीकरण में केन्द्रीय पूँजी निवेश बहुत कम है।

राज्य में कच्चे स्वनिज पदार्थों की बाहुल्यता है। राज्य में जिक के नए भंडार मिले हैं, जिन की जांच हो चुकी है और इसके परिशोधन का कारखाना लगाने की बात भी मानी जा चुकी है।

राज्य के मुख्यमन्त्री ने इस कारखाने की स्थापना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रारम्भ करने के लिए योजना आयोग एवं केन्द्र सरकार को सिफारिश की है।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि राज्य के औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से इस पिछड़े प्रांत में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य के मुख्यमन्त्री की सिफारिश के अनुसार चित्तोड़गढ़ जिले में सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर की स्थापना की जाये।

(ix) 'Uvati' Irrigation Project in Assam.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati) : The 'Uvati' Irrigation Project over Batha rive in Rampur Development Block, Kamrup District, Assam was constructed in 1974. But the said project became a total failure due to defective planning. The canals from the Irrigation Project have all dried up long back and no water flows through them. This has also caused loss of several lakhs of rupees and led to the frustration and consequent resentment among the people of the area, who are mostly extremely poor people of the Rabha Community of the plain tribals and Rajbanshis. Besides poor people, whose land had been acquired by government for

the project have not yet been paid their due compensation. Now the project stands as an epitome of bad planning and an eyesore to the people.

Nevertheless the Project 'Uvati' can be revived and revitalised and thereby the hopes and aspirations of the people of the area can be fulfilled to a great extent if the proposal for a small scale multi-purpose project by constructing a dam over the Kulsi River near Kulsi Forest Inspection Bungalow is accepted. The water will then be kept in reserve in the famous "Chanddubi Bill" wherefrom the water for irrigation purpose may be drained out through the 'Uvati' Irrigation Project. If the scheme is executed water will be available throughout the year through the canals of the 'Uvati' River Irrigation Project.

I would like the Government of India to consider the matter in all its aspects and take on early decision.

(x) Demand for an Electronic Telephone Industry at Bhubaneswar.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The State Government of Orissa has been requesting the Government of India for setting up a unit of Electronic Telephone Industry at Bhubaneswar for a long time. A site selection team of the Government of India had gone round various areas at Bhubaneswar for finalising the site.

The Electronic Industry is conspicuously absent in the eastern region and particularly in Orissa. The Government of India have taken a decision to remove the regional imbalances in respect of setting up of electronic industry in the country. The setting up of a telephone industry at Bhubaneswar will go a long way in removing this regional imbalances. Bhubaneswar is ideally suited for the location of the telephone industry. It has not only got all infrastructural advantages, but its clear climate is immensely suitable for setting up any type of electronic industry. The State being industrially backward in general and with regard to the electronic industry in particular, the setting up of this industry at

Bhubaneswar will help in establishment of a large number of ancillary and downstream electronic units around it and help growth of industrialisation in the nucleus industrial complex in Chandigarh area.

In view of this, I request the Government of India to make all possible efforts to expedite the implementation of the proposal so that the Electronic Telephone Industry is set up at Bhubaneswar before the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

— — —
13.25 hrs.

**PUNJAB PANCHAYAT SAMITIS
AND ZILA PARISHADS (TEMPORARY
SUPERSESSION) SECOND AMEND-
MENT BILL**

As passed by Rajya Sabha

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Second Amendment Bill.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :** I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Act, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

I would like briefly to relate the circumstances in which I had to come up with this proposal to this House. As you know, Sir, the Panchayat Raj institution is a subject in the State list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. It is the state legislature which enacts the necessary laws for the establishment and functioning of the different tiers of the panchayati raj institution in the State. This is what has taken place in Punjab too. Thus in August 1978, elections to the gram panchayats, were held by the State Government. Unfortunately the subsequent

process, that is, election to the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, could not be completed on account of exceptionally difficult circumstances. The State legislature had, therefore, to enact a law entitled the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Act, 1978 in order to supersede the then panchayat Samitis and zila parishads.

The one year period of supersession, originally provided for in this law, had to be extended from time to time, in view of the fact that the State Government was examining the restructuring of the panchayati raj set up in the State. Several other contingencies also necessitated further postponement of these elections.

The State Government was very keen to see all the tiers of the panchayati raj system duly elected and take their rightful place in the rural society of Punjab. With that objective in view, the gram panchayat elections were conducted in September, 1983 on expiry of the five-year term of the gram panchayats elected in August, 1978. It was expected that this would be followed by elections to the panchayat samitis and zila parishads. But in order to take this follow-up measure, it was necessary first to complete all the formalities associated with the election of the gram panchayats. Thus the oath-taking by panchas and sarpanch as well as co-option of panchas had to be completed for every gram panchayat before effective measures for election to the panchayat samitis and zila parishads could be taken. As you know, Sir, under the principal law, 16 members for each panchayat Samiti are to be elected from amongst the elected panchas of the gram panchayats falling within the jurisdiction of the samiti. Two members representing the co-operative societies and one member representing the marketing committee were also to be elected in order to constitute the Panchayat Samiti. These members would have elected from amongst themselves four representatives to the Zila Parishad from each Panchayat Samiti. One of these four members has to be from the scheduled castes. In addition, there is provision for co-option of four women members and two members from the backward classes, should the requisite number be not elected by the panchayat samitis.

According to the schedule drawn up by the State Government, it was contemplated that all formalities required for the holding of elections to the panchayat samitis would be completed by November 3, 1983. But since the period of supersession of the Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishads was going to expire before that date on the 11th October, 1983, an ordinance had to be promulgated to extend the period of supersession for another six months beginning from October 12, 1983. This period was intended to enable the State Government to complete the elections to the panchayat samitis and zila parishads.

Sir, I need not relate here the circumstances in which President's rule had to be promulgated in the State necessitating the supersession of the State Legislative Assembly. Therefore, an ordinance had to be promulgated by the Governor of Punjab, with the approval of the Government of India, extending the period of supersessions of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads for a period of six months beyond October 11, 1983. Since the promulgation of the Ordinance, the formalities required to be observed after the election of gram panchayats have been completed. But it is considered that the condition in the State, as obtaining now, may not permit a free and fair election to the panchayat samitis and zila parishads. We have, therefore, been compelled to seek further extension of the period of supersession of the panchayat samitis and zila parishads for a period of six years beginning from the 12th October 1978. It is our earnest hope that conditions in the State would soon return to normal, so as to enable the elected panchayat bodies to come back to their own and function normally. I would, therefore, commend the Bill to your most sympathetic consideration and to approve it unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Act, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Digamber Singh.

श्री दिगंबर सिंह (मधुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषयक का विरोध करने के लिये आड़ा दूबा हूँ। मंत्री जी की मैं बड़ी इच्छत करता हूँ और अनुभव करता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो बिल रखा है वह उनकी भावनाओं के विपरीत है। वह इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करेंगे कि गांव के लोगों को और जनता को अधिकार न मिलें, शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण न हो। मैं अनुभव कर रहा हूँ यहां की कुर्सी ऐसी होती है कि इस पर बैठ कर आदमी वह बात नहीं कर पाता जो न्याय समझता है। वह करता है जिससे उसकी कुर्सी बनी रहे। पहले भी महाभारत के समय भ्रीष्मपितामह और द्वोणाचार्य ठीक नहीं समझते थे कि 'द्वोपदी का चीर सींचा जाय। लेकिन चूंकि दुर्योधन की कुर्सी के साथ बैठे हुए' थे उनकी यह हिम्मत नहीं हुई, वह तो जूए में भी नहीं हारे थे जब कि पाण्डव हार चुके थे, कि वह कहते ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है।

हमारे पूजनीय नेता महात्मा गांधी जिन्होंने यह कहा था कि मेरे टूकड़े हो जाएं देश के टूकड़े नहीं होने हूँगा। उन्हीं नेता के शिष्य पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल, मीलाना अबुल क्लाम आजाद, उन तीनों ने कुर्सी पर बैठ कर बिना गांधी जी की इच्छा के पाकिस्तान स्वीकार कर लिया।

हालत हमारी वह हो जाती है जैसे फिल्म कम्पनी का कोई डायरेक्टर ऐकिटिंग करने के लिये कहता है तो ऐक्टर समझता है कि मैं ड्रिंक नहीं कर सकता, वैश्याओं के पास नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन ऐकिटिंग के लिये उसे सब करना पड़ता है। इसीलिए कुर्सी ऐसी होती है जिसकी स्थातिर करना पड़ता है।

मैं गांव का प्रधान रह चुका हूँ पंचायत का। शुरू-शुरू में जब पंचायतें बनीं तो जो पंचायत गांधी जी चाहते थे वह तो कानून

नहीं बनीं और जो कानून बन गई हैं उन्हें भी लोग बदलते रहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वहां पंचायतों के चुनाव टालने की क्या आवश्यकता है? जब और बातों के लिये बेकार साबित हो रहे हैं तो गांवों के चुनाव क्यों नहीं कराते?

कारण राजनीतिक हैं। जनभावना जब खिलाफ होती है और दिलाई देता है कि अपने लोग नहीं जीतेंगे तो सोचते हैं कि लोगों के अधिकारों को टाल दिया जाय।

समझते हैं कि अगर चुनाव होंगे, जिला परिषद्वे बनेंगी तो उनमें वह लोग नहीं आयेंगे जो सरकार के पक्ष में हैं, इसलिये उन्हें टाला जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही हो रहा है। मुख्यमन्त्री ने आवेदा में आकर प्रमुखों के चुनाव कराये, लेकिन जब उन्हें यह दिलाई दिया कि जिला परिषद में खतरा हो सकता है सरकार की पार्टी के लोग नहीं आ पायेंगे तो उसको उन्होंने टाल दिया। मेरा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि हम पीछे की तरफ न जायें, गांधी जी का जो सिद्धान्त है विकेन्द्रीकरण का, उसको आगे की तरफ बढ़ायें। इसलिये आप पंचायत के चुनाव कराइयें, उन्हें होने दीजिये, टालने की कोशिश क्यों करते हैं?

जो लोग वहां दूसरे वातावरण में फंसे हुए हैं, जो राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से आनंदोलन कर रहे हैं, मेरा अपना अनुभव यह है क्योंकि मैं भी सन् 1952 से चुनाव लड़ता आ रहा हूं, जहां लोग यह देखते हैं कि इस गांव का एक भी बोट नहीं मिलेगा तो लड़ाई करा देते हैं, तो दूसरी पार्टी बोट दे देती है। इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाब के बोटों का बटवारा करके, एक तरफ हिन्दू और एक तरफ सरदार, उनमें भगड़ा होगा तो एक के बोट मिल जायेंगे, उसको चलने दीजिये। मैं ज्यादा कुछ

नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन राजनीति में राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से कोई भी चीज जायज़ मानी जाती है।

अभी नहीं, महाभारत में युविष्ठर जोकि ईमानदार थे, उनकी पूजा नहीं होती, कृष्ण की पूजा होती है, जिन्होंने पांच महारथियों को बेड़मानी से मरवा दिया। राजा रामचन्द्रजी मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम कहलाते हैं, जिन्होंने बाली को धोखा देकर मारा, अपनी कुर्सी नहीं छोड़ी, सीता को निकाल दिया। लक्ष्मण, जिनको कहते हैं कि परम भक्त थे, उन्होंने जंगल में जाने वाली सीता का साथ नहीं दिया, बल्कि कुर्सी पर बैठने वाले राम का साथ दिया तो ये पुरानी बातें हैं।

मुझकिन है मैं भी कुर्सी पर होता, मैं भी 3 बार कांग्रेस का प्रतिनिधि रहा हूं, तो मैं भी उसी भाषा में बोलता जिसमें मंत्री जी बोलते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह इसीलिए कह रहा हूं कि जो कुर्सी से हटता है, वही ठीक बात कहता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि कुर्सी रहे या न रहे, लेकिन इतिहास हमेशा साथ रहता है। आप जैसे विचारवान व्यक्ति, जिनके बारे में समझा जाता है कि विकेन्द्रीकरण के पक्षपाती हैं, आप महात्मा गांधी के परम भक्त हैं, आप गांधी जी की भावना का विरोध न करें। जिसकी बजह से कुर्सी है, भले ही उसका विरोध करें, लेकिन कहें कि मैं विषेयक को वापिस लेता हूं, मैं गांधी जी की भावना का समर्थन करते हुए चुनाव कराता हूं।

कई बार इसके संशोधन हो चुके हैं, गांधी जी ने कभी नहीं कहा कि अध्यादेश लाया जाये। वे प्रजातंत्र चाहते थे, लेकिन हमारे यहां एक के बाद एक अध्यादेश लाये जाते हैं। पालियामेंट के लिये अगर आप चाहें तो कुछ कर लें, उसके लिए कोई सिस्टम बना लें, लेकिन बेचारे प्रधानों का काम होने दीजिए।

मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहां आन्दोलन हो रहा है, वहां चुनावों की वजह से ध्यान बांट जायेगा और जनता चुनाव में लग जायेगी और इस तरह से आपस में जो मारकाट हो रही है, वह भी कम हो जायेगी क्योंकि स्थानीय चुनाव महत्वपूर्ण हो जाने से लोग उसमें लग जायेंगे।

माफ करें, एक साधारण बात है कि प्रधान मन्त्री कौन बने, मन्त्री कौन बने, संसद् सदस्य कौन बने। यह एक असाधारण बात है कि जनता का हित कैसे होगा, देश की तरकी कैसे होगी, देश कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा। मैं तो यही समझता हूँ कि जहां शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं हो रहा है, शक्ति एकत्रित की जा रही है, वैसे ही पंजाब का हो रहा है। आप देखें कि आज हरामखोर मजा कर रहे हैं, मेहनत करने वाले, दुख पा रहे हैं। जो अनाज, दूध पैदा करता है, वह खा नहीं पाता, जो महलों को बनाते हैं, वह भुग्गी में रहते हैं, जो शराब पीते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं, जासूसी करते हैं, देश को बर्बाद करते हैं वह महलों में रहते हैं।

हम देखते हैं कि सरकार उन कामों में विलम्ब करती है, जो जनता के हित में हैं। मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा करें, क्योंकि इसका वर्तमान विषय से संभवन्ध नहीं है, प्रधान मन्त्री, मंत्रियों और संसद् सदस्यों के चाहने पर भी साढ़े तीन बरस से लैंड एक्वीजीशन बिल नहीं लाया जा रहा है, जो कि किसानों के हित में है। जो काम जनता के हित में है, वह नहीं किया जा रहा है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह यह बिल पास कराने के बजाए पंजाब में पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों के चुनाव कराएं। मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से वहां की मार-काट में बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं होगी, वर्स्क वह घट जाएगी और स्थिति

में सुधार होगा। सरदार और हिन्दू मिलकर चुनाव लड़ेंगे और एक-दूसरे का समर्थन करेंगे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कम-से-कम स्वयं इस विषेयक को पास न कराएं और इसको बापस ले लें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अभी सिद्धांत और आदर्श की जो बात कही है, वह तो बहुत अच्छी है। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है और उनके प्रति मेरी पूरी अद्वा है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि आज पंजाब में क्या स्थिति है। जहां आग लगी हो, वहां चुनाव कैसे? हमारे संविधान में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि अध्यादेश भी लागू किए जा सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में, जबकि आदमी के लिए सुरक्षा नहीं है, अगर चुनाव कराए जाते, तो उधर के सदस्यों की तरफ से इसकी आलोचना की जाती। मुझे बाशा है कि जिस परिस्थिति में मन्त्री महोदय ने यह विषेयक रखा है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए माननीय सदस्य इसको पारित करेंगे और इसमें कोई अड़चन पैदा नहीं करेंगे।

लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों के साथ बहुत खिलबाड़ हो रहा है। ये लोकतांत्रिक इकाइयां लोकतंत्र का आधार हैं। श्री-टायर चिस्टम के अन्तर्गत कई जगह पंचायतों के चुनाव नहीं होते हैं। 16-30 सितम्बर के घोषणा में लिखा है:—

“Panchayats are ritually bound by the string of bureaucratic regulations. It is logical that these should be given more freedom. Panchayats being at the mercy of the Government Departments can hardly deliver the goods. Making Panchayats more autonomous is the

need of the hour. The members and the President being local residents can fairly make out the needs and requirements provided they enjoy the necessary discretionary powers."

पंचायतों के बारे में जो स्वप्न बलबन्तराय मेहता ने देखा था, वह साकार नहीं हुआ है। आज गांवों में सरपंच का कोई आदर-सम्मान नहीं होता है। पंचायतों की आर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब है। हमारा लोकतन्त्र इन्हीं संस्थाओं पर टिका हुआ है। अगर वे ठीक तरह से नहीं चलीं, तो हमारा लोकतन्त्र भी ठीक तरह से नहीं चल पाएगा। मन्त्री महोदय गाइडलाइन्स दें कि पंचायतों में कैसे नई जान फूंकी जाए। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हमारी आत्मा गांवों में रहती है और ग्राम पंचायत हमारे लोकतन्त्र का आधार है।

कई जगह पंचायतों के चुनाव नहीं होते, कई जगह जिला परिषदें नहीं हैं, पंचायत समितियां नहीं हैं और सरकारी कर्मचारी वहां हावी हो गए हैं, नौकरशाही हावी हो गई है। पंचायतें आर्थिक रूप से भी सक्षम नहीं हैं। यद्यपि आज के बिल का यह विषय नहीं है, यह मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन पंचायतों का जो स्वप्न हमने देखा था वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है और इसीलिए हमारी जो योजनाएँ हैं वह भी पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं हो पा रही हैं। योजनायें पंचायत लेविल पर ही बनाई जानी चाहिए लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आज पंचायतें भ्रष्टाचार का अद्दा बन गई हैं। गरीबों को वहां कोई पूछता नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मैं तब अपने को भाग्यशाली समझूंगा जबकि कोई हरिजन महिला इस देश के राष्ट्रपति के पद पर आसीन होगी। आज आप पंचायतों का एक दूसरा स्वप्न देख रहे हैं। जिस स्थिति में आप यह विवेयक यहां पर लाए हैं उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और जो आदर्श की बातें उच्चर से

कहीं गई हैं वह भी ठीक हैं लेकिन वह इस बिल पर लागू नहीं होतीं। इसलिए इस बिल को पारित किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री हरिनाथ निश्चित : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दोनों ही वक्ता मेरे निकट के मित्र हैं। मैंने उनके विचारों को ध्यानपूर्वक सुना है। जब मैं वहां पर बैठा करता था, जहां पर आप बैठे हैं, तो अक्सर मैं भजाक में अपने मित्र ढागा जी से कहा करता था कि आप बहस तो किसी की तरफ से करते हैं और जब बोट देना होता है तब उसका उस्टा करते हैं। हन्ट बिद दि हाउन्ड एण्ड रन बिद दि हेयर।

(व्यब्धान)

किन्तु मैं देख रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने जो विचार यहां पर प्रकट किए, वह किसी पार्टी की तरफ से नहीं, पार्टियों से ऊपर उठकर प्रकट किए हैं।

दिगम्बर सिंह जी से मेरा परिचय यद्यपि कुछ ही महीनों से हुआ है, परन्तु दरअसल विचारों में वे हमारे साथ ही हैं, बैठे चाहे जहां हों। उन्होंने कहा कि पंचायतों के चुनाव जल्द-में-जल्द होने चाहिए। हमने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि पंजाब में जो हमारे ग्राम रूद्धस के डिमोक्रेटिक इन्स्टीट्यूशंस हैं उनके द्वारा शीघ्र काम आगम्भ हो सके। मैं अधिक समय न लेकर इतना ही बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1978 में पंजाब में कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार नहीं थी।

अकाली और जनता दोनों को मिलाकर सरकार चलाई जाती थी। उस सरकार ने भी अगस्त, 1978 में ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव करा दिये। उनके सामने दिक्कतें और परेशानियां आई मैं यहां बैठकर उनकी आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता।

हूं, क्योंकि ग्राम पंचायतों का, पंचायत समितियों का और जिला परिषदों का चुनाव करना और उनको कार्यरत करना व उनसे काम लेना यह राज्य सरकार को ही जबाबदेही है। इस तरह से ग्राम पंचायतों का चुनाव करा लेने के बाद वह जो किया थी, वह रोक दी गई, जिससे कि पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों का चुनाव नहीं हो सका। यहां तक कि उस समय जो पंचायत समितियां और जिला परिषदें थीं, उनको भी सुपरसीड कर दिया गया। इसको कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए उस समय एक विषेयक पारित किया गया। पंचाव प्रांत में 11 हजार गांव और ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, जिनका चुनाव पांच साल के लिए होता है। जब तक वह सरकार रहे, यही किया चालू हुई और उस स्थिति को अन्त तक रखा गया। यह बात ठीक है कि कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार जिनका नेतृत्व सरदार दरबारा सिंह जी कर रहे थे, वह 1980 में आई। लेकिन भूतपूर्व सरकार द्वारा जो चुनाव करा दिए गए थे, जिसकी अवधि पांच साल थी, उन को पांच साल के लिए रहने दिया और उनको अपना काम करने दिया। वह अवधि अगस्त, 1983 में समाप्त हुई। सरदार दरबारा सिंह की सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1983 में वे चुनाव करवा दिए। लेकिन पंचाव में जो लाएंड-आडंर की स्थिति रही है, उसका मैं विशेष बर्णन नहीं करना चाहता हूं।

राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां लागू हुआ, श्री बी. डी. पांडे के नेतृत्व में गवर्नर इन काउन्सिल ने सिफारिश किया कि हम अभी जैसी स्थिति में हैं, उसमें पंचायत समितियों का और जिला परिषदों के चुनाव नहीं करा सकते हैं इसलिए इसे स्थगित रखा जाए। यद्यपि वहां छः साल पहले 1978 में यह कानून पास हुआ था। लेकिन छः साल का भलवाल होता है। 11 अक्टूबर 1984 तक, मुश्किल से साढ़े नी महीने बाकी रहे हैं। इस अवस्था में भी अगर स्थिति सांचारण हो गई, जिसमें कि एक

अनुकूल बातावरण में समितियों के, जिसा परिषदों के चुनाव हो सके, तो हम यह अवश्य मानते हैं कि वहां के गवर्नर एक एबल डिस्ट्रिक्ट-विशेष सिविल सर्वेंट और कनसैनटियस सिविल सर्वेंट ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि एक जनटलमैन हैं।

उनके परामर्शदाता भी एक-से-एक चुने हुए हैं, वे जरूर ही केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह सिफारिश करेंगे और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसमें अत्यन्त प्रसन्नता होगी कि उनके विचारों से सहमत होकर वहां जो प्रक्रिया बाकी है उसे पूरा करा है ताकि वहां ग्राम-रुट लेबल की ऐमोकेटिक इस्टीचूशन्ज बन जाय और कार्यरत हो जाय। अगर इस बीच में जनप्रिय सरकार आ सकी तो वह जरूर यह चाहेगी कि इस तरह के चुनाव करा दिये जायें ताकि यह सिलसिला जारी हो सके।

अब एक बात रह गई है—डागा जी स्वयं ही प्रश्न करते हैं, सुझाव भी देते हैं और उत्तर भी देते हैं। यह अबसर नहीं है कि हम समस्त देश में ग्राम पंचायतों की कैसी अवस्था है आदि मुद्दों को छेड़ें। अभी तो पंजाब के बारे में यह विचाराधीन प्रश्न है इसलिये मैं अभी उसका उत्तर देना नहीं चाहता हूं मैं समझता हूं जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया था आप इसको सहृदयीकार करेंगे और इस विषेयक को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Acts, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House

will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.58 hrs.

**PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(OBLIGATIONS AS TO FIDELITY AND
SECURITY) BILL**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Bill for which two hours have been allotted.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the obligation of public financial institutions as to fidelity and secrecy, be taken into consideration."

13.59 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

As the Hon. Members are aware, obligation as to maintenance of fidelity and

secrecy was for the first time, placed on a statutory basis by the State Bank of India Act, 1955. Later, such provision was also incorporated in the State Bank (Subsidiary Banks) Acts, 1959 and the two Bank Nationalisation Acts of 1970 and 1980. Thus in so far as the public sector banks are concerned, they are enjoined by the respective statutes governing them to maintain secrecy in respect of information relating to the affairs of their constituents except when such information is required in accordance with law or in conformity with the practices and usages customary among bankers. Some of the other enactments, governing public financial institutions, like the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Export Import Bank of India and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development also contain provisions enjoining these institutions to maintain secrecy in regard to the affairs of their individual constituents. On the other hand, public financial institutions like the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India are not required to maintain secrecy in regard to the affairs of their constituents. Thus, there is a manifest dichotomy in regard to maintenance of secrecy by various public financial institutions. The Bill seeks to remove this dichotomy.

Basically, the need to maintain secrecy in regard to the affairs of the individual constituents arises out of the special contractual relationship between the banking institutions and its borrowing clients.

14.00 hrs.

This need has been universally accepted. The institutions also have a moral responsibility to ensure that they do not divulge any sensitive information which might in any way jeopardise the credit worthiness of their borrowing constituents. The institutions should be especially careful in regard to the affairs of sick units assisted by them as disclosure of any sensitive information relating to these units could prevent competent technical and managerial personnel from being attracted to the service of the unit besides adversely affecting its market.

These factors might defeat the efforts of the agencies attempting to rehabilitate these sick units. It would, therefore, be accepted that disclosure of unit-wise information, particularly in regard to sick industrial units, would not be in the larger public interest.

In order to ensure that the provisions of the Bill are not misapplied, we have taken care by bringing within the ambit of this Bill only the public financial institutions. We have also taken this opportunity to make the provisions as to obligation of secrecy and fidelity contained in enactment like Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, and the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, more comprehensive by incorporating certain amendment so as to bring the provisions contained in these enactments on par with similar provisions in other enactments.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the obligation of public financial institutions as to fidelity and secrecy, be taken into consideration."

Now, Prof. Rup Chand Pal will speak.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. It is a thin House and it seems to be a very 'innobuous' Bill for which only two hours have been earmarked. I also would not have any objection to it because already there are such provisions of obligations as to fidelity and secrecy in respect of nationalised banks and some other financial institutions. But, Sir, what necessitated such a Bill at a time when a serious controversy has been raised inside this House as also the whole country regarding the functioning of the role of the public financial institutions? Very recently a non resident Indian, who has become very famous these days, Mr. Swaraj Pal, has made many comments; I am referring to one comment made by him in his address in the Press Club at Delhi. He said that 11

large houses are controlling more than Rs. 27,000 crores of public money, where their own investment is sometimes to the tune of only 2 or 4 per cent, and they are holding our economy to ransom. They are doing whatever they like to do with all these things and this controversy is going on in the dailies, weeklies and other journals also. All serious people, economists and others, have come out with suggestions regarding the functioning of these public financial institutions.

Sir, on numerous occasions in this House serious charges of misuse, manipulation, misappropriation and fraud have been made in respect of the nationalised sector of Banks and other Financial Institutions, as you know, in this very House it has been divulged that in a particular period Rs. 130 crores were involved by way of fraud while the total amount in relation to dacoity and robbery was merely to the tune of Rs. 1 to 2 crores. Some Committees also have made some serious Comments regarding the functioning of the public financial institutions.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, as two hours are allotted and there are not many speakers, and as I have said that it is a very important Bill, I seek your indulgence to take more time.

Besides these charges of rampant corruption, it has come out that the borrowers, most of whom are large houses, have diverted money, shiffoned off money—and this is not our saying; the other day when the 13 textile mills, take-over Bill was discussed, our Hon. Commerce Minister said as to the amounts due to the financial institutions from these 13 textile mills which were being taken over. And some of the amounts are due from large houses including one Tata cloth mill.

Sir, when we discussed about 26,000 sick units or something like that and a number of units of large houses becoming sick, we had seen how the representatives of the public financial institutions on the Board of Directors of these large houses

did not care to be vigilant enough when deliberately a large number of industries were being made sick by way of deliberate diversion of funds and shiffoning of funds. This is not our comment. The Tiwary Committee had made serious comments about it, the RBI has come out with serious comments on all these things. Sir, there was a persistent demand for a thorough probe into the role and functioning of these financial institutions and very recently the Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, had made one such assurance that a Committee would be going into all the aspects of the financial institutions and so far as I know, a Committee headed by one former Finance Secretary, Mr. Narasimham, was set up to go into all the public financial institutions. In his statement not long ago, but very recently, on the 16th of this month, the Finance Minister admitted in this very House that a large chunk of the loan given by the financial institutions went to the large houses to the Tatas, the Birlas, the Mafatlal Group, to J. K. Singhania, etc. who received bulk of the loans granted by the public financial institutions in the past three years. A total loan of Rs. 184.59 crores was sanctioned as loan to 20 top industrial houses in the country in 1980-81. The amount sanctioned in 1981-82 to the large houses was Rs. 114.45 crores and in 1982-83 the loan sanctioned was Rs. 187.78 crores to these houses. What was the amount of return? This is very important. This is according to the Finance Minister's statement -- I am not depending on any other statement, but only on the Finance Minister's statement. On 3rd August 1983 in the Rajya Sabha he said that out of 123 units, only 8 units have returned their dues to the IFCI and on that day Rs. 44.82 crores were due from Tatas. This is a very conservative estimate, I think it is far more than that, I shall come to that later.

Tatas and Birlas together owe to the IDBI and IFCI over Rs. 100 crores. The Hon. Finance Minister said after that :

"We know the record is not good and a Committee would be appointed to look into the matter which should cover not only IFCI, but other financial institutions."

What has come of that Committee? When the Report is coming, when the action is going to be taken? We have to look deeper into the matter. There is a serious comment by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. When you are investing money from the public financial institutions in any company and if your share is more than 50%, should you not look into it that it comes within the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

The Government has admitted as on today there are 53 such companies where the Government is holding more than 50% of shares. The company Note, say, it is about 115. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what are the real figures? Normally one should expect in a democratic set up that the Government would enlarge the area of public accountability. When Government fund, public financial institutions fund to the order of hundreds and hundreds crores of rupees are involved, they should come to public accountability, but strangely enough when there is obligation to the employees—officers, Directors and others which have been proposed here as to fidelity and secrecy—what are the obligations being fulfilled by these companies, by the Public financial institutions? Government of India have sought to reduce its own role and allow public assets to be managed by private individuals with no public accountability. I have not got enough time, otherwise I could have read a list of the names of big companies where the public sector share is more than 50%, where it is more than 40% and where it is more than 33%, where it is more than 25% and how many of these over the years have been deliberately made to grow sick.

There is a serious comment that in more than 52 organisations, public financial institutions have more than 33% of shares. What does the Board of Directors do, that is a different question. There is controversy going on. I am not going into it. But there is no scrutiny by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. But what is the provision in the Companies Act? Under Section 619 B of the Companies Act it has been said in which there is more than 51%

equity share held singly or jointly, By one or more State Government and the Central Government companies or Corporations these have to be treated as deemed Government companies. Deemed Government Companies come within the jurisdiction of the CAG. As on 1982, there are 53 such companies. I am not going to dispute whether they are 53 or more than that. Have the accounts for 1980-81 in the case of these companies been received? That is an important question. In how many of these 53 organisations Government have more than 51% of shares? I am not saying 50.29, 50.59 in equity shares, these are different questions. By saying only that the Government or public financial institutions jointly or singly there have been 50.29, they are left out, because the Act says 51%. Technical view—the Companies Affairs Ministry is taking. I am not going into that. Out of these 53 companies, audited accounts have come of only 35.

Reports have come that there are companies, large houses with more than 51% of Government share. We know Auditor has been appointed in consultation with CAG I have a list. Out of 12 it has been shown one. One has submitted the information as regards the accounts and all that. Taking for granted that eleven large houses controlling more than 27,000 of public money with small investment are holding the whole country's economy to ransom, what is the Government doing? Denotifying, bringing financial institutions out of the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General—this is what has been done. It is a serious comment. I would like the Hon. Minister to reply to it.

Following comment has been made in CAG Report 1980 Part I—Introduction, Union Government Commercial :

"Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd., which were originally notified as institutions owned or controlled by the Central Government were subsequently de-notified by the Department of Company Affairs."

These are under the Control of his Ministry, but Company Affairs Ministry is denotifying, bringing it out of the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

In the case of FERA companies, in the case of MRTP we have guidelines. If you look into the RBI's guidelines, it is understood that if you have got more than 25% of equity shares, they should be subject to some scrutiny, some control. The State Corporation is holding 49% of shares. Some Central Government Corporations are holding 49% of the shares—total comes to 98%. Technically it cannot be called 51% control. That is the technical interpretation given and in such a way a large number of houses have been kept out of any scrutiny. There is no public accountability. This august House, the supreme body, cannot know anything. If the employees come out with just such information that such and such a Director has wasted such and such amount, the money is being squandered away in league with the Private Sector, they are going to be punished. Is it the action of the civilised Government? If the Managing Director is involved in a fraud, he is not punished. If retired General is involved in a league with the existing service personnel divulging vital secrets to the enemy country, there is hesitation—hesitation regarding those who are already in service. These Raghupatis and others involved in Bank fraud are promoted and rewarded. But if an employee gives that information saying that I am patriot, this is the Information, according to his bond he will be punished. Two hours have been granted and this obnoxious Bill is being passed.

Please look at the figures of the past few years regarding the companies where more than 33% of shares are held by these Public Sector Institutions.

The reports have come out. There are no audited accounts. The shareholders are taken for granted. Mr. Minister, I am not speaking subjectively. Those who are in the know of things had officially brought out these things. They have been published. Simply resolutions are passed without inviting the shareholders. They are squandering crores and crores of rupees. As has been

read out by me from the information supplied by the Finance Minister himself in this House and at other places, if you look at the list, you would be rather surprised. I also did not know all these companies who are building temples and calling Birla temples but whose money they are Controlling ? Public money. Organisations spending money and saying this is "Tata Hospital". By whose money ? It is public money. I also did not know that in Dunlop India Public Financial Corporations are having so much of investment. Proper audited accounts, report of the annual general meetings are not submitted timely. Is it my comment ? No. It is C. and A. G.'s comment. But that is outside their purview. In a situation like this, what is to be done ? I am asking the Hon. Finance Minister. The senior one is not here. But any-how, the junior one is here. Can you allow this to continue ?

Sir, in TISCO, more than 40% of the shares are held by Public Financial Institution. I would say, what authority Tata has got to say, "This is my family management and my organisation; I have supreme control over it." To this part, we agree with Mr. Swraj Paul. But unlike Swraj Paul, we want that all this should come within the jurisdiction and within the scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India so that he can make comments and the PAC can take up the report. And the report be submitted to the supreme House and then we can discuss it, if necessary. It is not to say only corruption. It is not to say only joint sector. It is not necessary that joint sector is the answer. What was the concept of joint sector in the beginning. New entrepreneurs should be encouraged. Small entrepreneurs should be encouraged. And what is your joint sector today with Tatas, with Hindustan Lever, with Birlas with JKs etc. A long list has been given—not by me—by the Finance Minister and his own admission, is that hundreds and hundreds of crores of rupees are due from these big houses. They are not returning them. The Minister says, "I am sorry for it. I have instituted a committee." Why should you come out with such things. Let the House be informed first about the findings of the Narasimham Committee. What did they say ?

I don't say that in the banking industry, in the financial institutions, discipline should not be insisted. I also do not say that internationally accepted practices and good practices should not be there. But punish those companies first. After that, tell your employees to be disciplined. So, Sir, my plea would be before subjective the employees and others to such obligation as to Secrecy and Fidelity so that they may not divulge even correct information to the nation as to how money is being squandered away, you should better do one thing. Wherever the public financial institutions invest more than Rs. one crore, it should be brought within the jurisdiction and scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

It is because your argument of new entrepreneur does not stand. Your argument of small entrepreneur does not stand. Your directors should be asked to take the responsibility. We would like to know who are these directors of the financial institutions. All these large-houses have been deliberately made sick. They are hand in glove with the private sector and with these large houses to make these industries sick. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that before coming to the obligations of the employees, officers and others, will he institute an enquiry into the functioning of the public financial institutions in relation to the whole of textile industry and jute industry ? I am not talking about all the industries. I am not going into TISCO, TELCO and others. I am not going into engineering sector. I am only asking about textile and jute industries. Why do I select these two ? From your own admission, from the admission of the Hon. Commerce Minister, it has come out more than once in the very House that more than Rs. 200 crores have been squandered away by the jute managers. They just befooled the public sector institutions and the banks.

(Interruptions)

I would like to conclude by saying that instead of coming with such a Bill, please come with the report of the Narasimham Committee and let us have a full discussion on the functioning of the public sector institutions regarding which role a big controversy has been raised.

I hope the Government will agree to my proposal that wherever these public sector institutions invest more than Rs. one crore, it should be brought within the scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मैं अभी तक इस बिल को पूरी तरह से समझ नहीं पाया हूँ इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी जब जबाब दें तो समझा दें। “सीक्रेसी” शब्द को आप कई जगह पर इस्तेमाल में लाए हैं लेकिन इस शब्द को आपने कहीं भी डिफाइन नहीं किया है। “सीक्रेसी” और “फाइलिंग” को इस बिल में कहीं भी डिफाइन नहीं किया गया है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ जब कोई बात दो आदमियों से बाहर तीसरे आदमी तक चली जाती है तब उसकी सीक्रेसी नहीं रह जाती। फिर यह सीक्रेसी किस बात के लिए है? मैं तो समझता हूँ यह बिल कांस्टीट्यूशन के भी खिलाफ है। अगर आर्टिकल (38) और (39) को देखा जाए तो उसका मैन पर्ज था :

Article 38 (1) says :

“The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.”

आर्टिकल-38 (2) कहता है कि आपको सामाजिक न्याय आर्थिक आधार पर भी सबको देना है।

Article 38 (2) of the Constitution says :

“The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.”

हम आर्थिक असमानता को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। अगर मैं किसी बैंक में रकम जमा करता हूँ और आप कहते हैं कि उसको मत बतलाइए। यदि वह काला धन है या किसी प्रकार का धन है, तो आपको यह बिल लाने की क्या जरूरत थी, क्यों सारी बातें आपने बिल के अन्दर नहीं लिखी हैं। आपने बिल में एक बार कहा है कि

“The duty of the bankers as to secrecy concerning their customers' affairs arises out of their contractual relationship. It has been universally accepted as a customary usage.”

जब आपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया तो हमने सोचा था कि बैंक किसी एक आदमी की पूँजी न रह जाए, वह राष्ट्र की पूँजी है और हर आदमी यह जाने बैंक क्या काम करता है। इनके पास इतनी पूँजी है और इस पूँजी का बैंक इस तरह से उपयोग करते हैं।

19 जुलाई, 1969 को जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, तब कांग्रेस भारी संख्या में शासन में आई। उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी कि आज ये बैंक किसी व्यक्ति के नहीं रहेंगे, ये बैंक राष्ट्र के बन जायेंगे और राष्ट्र के हैं। इसी उद्देश्य के लिए सारे देश में राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। आज आप कह रहे हैं कि यह कस्टम है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी कस्टम को कानून बनाना जरूरी है? कस्टम यानि रीति-रिवाज को कानून बना दिया जाए तो उस कानून की परिभाषा में उसे रखना क्यों जरूरी है? ऐसी कौन सी बात है कि सीक्रेसी और फिडैलिटी रखने की जरूरत है। मान लीजिए कोई नहीं रखता है तो आप क्या करेंगे? एक जगह आपने कहा है...

“Whether he has entered upon his duty as a Director, Member of any Committee

audit officer or any other employee of the public financial institution to which this Act applies."

आप जानते हैं कि एक जगह कितने ही तरह के लोग रहते हैं—डायरेक्टर्स वहां रहते हैं—आफिसर्स वहां रहते हैं—तो बात कैसे सिक्केट रह सकती है। आप आगे कहते हैं कि—

"Whether he has entered upon the duty as such before the date on which this Act becomes applicable.....within 30 days from which.....then he will have to make a declaration of fidelity and secrecy in the form set out in the Schedule of this Act."

यह आप जानते हैं कि संसद या किसी भी जगह यदि कोई आदमी शपथ नहीं लेता है तो वह पार्टिसिपेट नहीं कर सकता है। इसमें इस बारे में कोई क्लाज नहीं है। जिसने बिल को ड्राफ्ट किया है। उसने इस बारे में नहीं सोचा है। यदि डायरेक्टर सिक्रेसी की शपथ नहीं लेता है तो क्या होगा।

"Whether he will be debarred from taking part in the working."

सभापति जी, मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें मैडेट्री प्रोवीजन किया गया है। आप सबोडिनेट लेजिसलेशन कमेटी के बेयरमैन भी हैं, कोई भी बिल ऐसा नहीं होगा जिसमें पावर आफ डेलीगेशन न हो और हाउस में लेड-डाउन न हो।

इन्होंने रुप 70 को भी बायोलेट कर दिया, हर कानून के अन्दर एक बात होनी चाहिये और वह यह कि उसमें डेलीगेशन का क्लाज होना चाहिये ताकि उसके नीचे कोई नोटिफिकेशन, रूल, सब-रूल, बाइलाज या कोई आर्डर ईशू किया जाय तो उसका टेबिल आफ दि

हाउस पर रखा जाना जरूरी हो। इस बारे में कमेटी आन सबोडिनेट लेजिसलेशन ने बहुत से रूलिंग दिये हुए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आप अब 1983 में एक बिल ला रहे हैं और पूछा जायगा तो कहेंगे कि इसमें डेलीगेशन का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है, लेकिन जब आप इसके नीचे कोई आर्डर निकालेंगे तो जब उसको इम्पलीमेन्ट करेंगे, तब क्या होगा ?

आप एक कस्टम को यूज कराना चाहते हैं और यह ठीक है कि वह कानून बनना चाहिये लेकिन उसमें सीक्रेसी नहीं होनी चाहिये, वह कुछ खुला होना चाहिये कि उसके पास कितनी दौलत है, कितनी पूँजी है। आप जानते हैं बैंक के कामों में बहुत से घपले हुए हैं। मैं आप के ही एक क्वेश्चन के आंसर को रेफर करना चाहता हूँ—

"Will the Hon. Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

- (i) Details of debts written off by all nationalised banks in the last three years.
- (ii) The names of persons whose debts are written off and how many out of them are income-tax payers."

This was the question and the answer was given by the Hon. Minister.

एक आदमी कितनी ही रकम को रिटन-आफ कर देता है—

"In accordance with the Statutes governing the public sector bank and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers, the public sector banks are enjoined upon by law not to divulge information relating to or the affairs of their constituents."

इसको कौन मानेगा, कौन इसको बरदाश्त करेगा कि पालियामेंट से बढ़कर ताकत दे दी

जाय। यह हमारी दौलत है, हम इसको पास करते हैं, अगर आप उसमें कोई रिटन-आफ करते हैं और आपसे पूछते हैं कि क्यों रिटन-आफ किया तो आप हमको कह देंगे कि हम नहीं बतलायेंगे, क्योंकि हम सीक्रेसी मैन्टेन करते हैं।

This is the answer given by Shri Maganbhai Barot, Ex-Deputy Minister of Finance :

"In view of the legal position, it is not possible to divulge information relating to the amount of bad debt written off by the nationalised banks in the last three years or the names and other details of the persons whose bad debts are written off."

अभी यहां पर हमारे एक साथी ने काफी अच्छी बातें कहीं और यह भी कहा कि यह इन्नोसेट बिल है—मैं समझ नहीं सका कि यह कैसे इन्नोमेन्ट है।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Apparently.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इसमें क्या काइडेलिटी है, क्या सीक्रेसी है। रूपया आप रिटन-आफ करेंगे और हम पूछेंगे तो हमको नहीं बतलायेंगे...यह ठीक नहीं है। आपको एक-एक पैसे का हिसाब देना होगा। मैं जनार्दन पुजारी जी के ही एक जवाब को रेफर करना चाहता हूँ—

"Whether it is a fact that P.S. Jain Complex, Jullundur and Mota Singh Nagar (Jullundur) Branches of the Punjab and Sind Bank have purchased cheques worth Rs. one crore from one single party which were drawn by non-existing parties/firms in October/December, 1981."

"Whether it is a fact that each of these cheques was for a large amount and drawn on local branches of the Punjab and Sind Bank."

He says in the reply :

"In accordance with the statutes governing the public sector banks and in accordance with the usages and practices customary among the bankers information relating to the affairs of the constituents cannot be divulged."

जब आखिर में यह पूछा गया तो उन्होंने यह बताया कि 34 लाख रुपया कुछ पार्टियों द्वारा निकाला गया।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह आफिसरों को सीक्रेसी और इनफाइडेलिटी का नया कानून बनाने की बात क्यों जंची। आप यह कानून बनाते हैं, कस्टम का कानून बनाते हैं जबकि हमारा संविधान यह कह रहा है कि हमारा समाजवादी समाज है। हमारे समाज में गरीबी और अमीरी के बीच अन्तर कम कर दिया जाए। गरीबों को ऊपर उठाया जाए और अमीरों को नीचे लाया जाए। हो क्या रहा है? रिचर इज बिकमिंग रिचर, पर पूबरर इज बिकमिंग पूबरर। इस बिल के द्वारा उल्टी बात हो रही है। संविधान की भावना और है।

जो आप कहते हैं उसमें क्या लिखा है बैंकिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है। उसमें बैंकिंग कमीशन का यह क्वेश्चन आता है—

"The obligations of the banks as to the observance of secrecy regarding the affairs of their customers."

"Availability of adequate information for the credit rating of borrowers."

"Whether the disclosure is under compulsion of law."

"Whether there is a duty to the public to disclose."

बब आप तो ला भी बना रहे हैं कि इनफाइ-डेलिटी, सीक्रेटी मेन्टेन की जाएगी। जब हम आपसे क्वेश्चन करेंगे तो आपका आन्सर होगा कि नाऊ द बिल हेज बीन पास्ड।

इस पर जरा आप सोचिये। जो कुछ मैं सोच सका हूँ उससे मुझे यह कहने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई कि यह जो बिल आप लाये हैं, इसका मंशा क्या होगा? क्या आपके डाइरेक्टर या आफिसर्स आपकी बात नहीं कहते हैं? वे घर पर जाकर कह देते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में तो लोग शपथ खाकर भी सारी बात कह देते हैं।

हमारे जनादेन पुजारी जी जैसे ईमानदार मंत्री हैं, ऐसे आपके सारे लोग तो होंगे नहीं। बहुत से ऐसे पुजारी हैं जो पुजापा भी खा जाते हैं। आप तो नहीं खाते हैं। आप वास्तव में गरीबों के पुजारी हैं। यह कानून एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति ला रहा है। लेकिन इस ईमानदार व्यक्ति से हम पूछते हैं कि इसका ईमानदारी के साथ इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन क्या होगा, कैसे होगा? जब आपने इसमें पनिशमेंट ही नहीं रखा है तो कैसे इसका इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन होगा। इससे आपको भी फाड़ की काली कोठरी में न घुसना पड़ जाए? न जाने कितने पुजारी जी फाड़ में घुस गये हैं। इससे कहीं आपको भी फाड़ की काली कोठरी में न घुसना पड़ जाए।

According to the information compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, the total number of cases of bank frauds in nationalised banks is given below :

1978-the total number of cases is 1,072.

1978-1072 cases Amount involved Rs. 619 lakhs approximately.

1979-1031 cases Amount involved Rs. 784 lakhs.

इस बिल की जरूरत कैसे पंदा हो गई, यह समझ में नहीं आता। आप कम्टम को ला

बनाना चाहते हैं, क्या इसकी जरूरत पैद हुई? न कोई इसमें सजा का प्रोब्रीजन है न डेलीगेशन पावर इसमें रखे गए हैं।

इन सब बातों पर विचार होना चाहिए।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Is there no provision for punishment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DABA : No, Sir.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति जी, इस बिल को देखने के बाद मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा हूँ कि यह बिल भी बिल्कुल बेसा ही है जैसे कि हमारे वित्त राज्य मंत्री यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। इसके एम्स एण्ड आब्जेक्ट्स में कोई भी किसी की समझ में नहीं आती कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य क्या है? बहरहाल सरकार इस बिल को लाई है। इसमें कहीं यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि फाइनेशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के कमंचारियों पर यह प्रतिवंध लगाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी। बिल में यह बताना चाहिए था कि फाइनेशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के कमंचारियों की तरफ से ये आपत्तिजनक कार्य किए गए हैं, इसलिए हम इस बिल को लाए हैं। इसमें ऐसा कुछ नहीं बताया गया है। किसी नान पालिटिकल आदर्मी को भी यह बिल दिखाया जायगा तो वह भी इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद एक ही निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेगा कि इस बिल में, फाइनेशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के काम करने का जो नरीका है उससे वे हिन्दुस्तान में कैपिटलिज्म को मजबूत करने का काम कर रहे हैं, उस पर पर्दा ढालने का काम यह बिल कर सकता है। इससे ज्यादा कोई दूसरा काम नहीं करेगा।

अभी डागा जी ने पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक का उदाहरण दिया कि इस तरह से पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक ने 10-12 व्यक्तियों को करोड़ों रुपया

दिया, बिना मार्टंगेज के, बिना गारंटी के । सदन के अन्दर भी इसकी चर्चा हो चुकी है । फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस से पैसा लेकर लोग ब्लैकमनी बना रहे हैं ; इस बारे में पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक की चर्चा हो चुकी है । यह बात एक मैगजीन में छप भी चुकी है ।

सभापति महोदय, कल को आप मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहेंगे कि किस फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन ने किस पूंजीपति को या किस कारखाने को कितना छूट दिया है और क्या रहन रखा गया है, किसकी गारंटी ली गई है तो कोई जवाब नहीं मिलेगा । क्योंकि यह बिल पास हो जाएगा ।

मैं अभी का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । मेरठ के राज्य सभा सदस्य ने ट्रैक्टर लेने के लिए लोन लेना चाहा तो यह कहकर मनाकर दिया गया कि आपकी जमीन कम है इसलिए लोन नहीं मिल सकता ।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Security is a must.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वही बैंक एक महीने बाद मोदी को डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया दे देता है । माननीय सदस्य ने राज्य सभा में यह सवाल उठाया कि मैं अपनी जमीन को गिरवी रखना चाहता था और दो आदमियों की सिक्यूरिटी देना चाहता था लेकिन मुझे लोन नहीं दिया गया, डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया किसी सिक्यूरिटी के बगैर, किसी गारंटी के बगैर, बिना कुछ गिरवी रखे हुए आपने कैसे दे दिया । यह बात माननीय सदस्य ने वित्त मंत्री श्री मुखर्जी से पूछी ।

माननीय प्रणव मुखर्जी ने राज्य सभा में जवाब दिया, क्योंकि मैं और मेरी सरकार संतुष्ट थे कि यह पैसा वापिस हो जाएगा

इसलिए यह डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया दे दिया । इस प्रकार से आपकी फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के काम करने के तरीके हैं । उस पर आप प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहते हैं, जिससे दोनों सदनों का कोई भी सदस्य वहां जाकर जानकारी प्राप्त न कर सके और इस देश के लोगों को यह मालूम न हो सके कि कितना रुपया किस पूंजीपति को दिया हुआ है । आपने कर्मचारियों के ऊपर तलबार लटकाने का काम किया है जिसकी बजह से अखबार उन चीजों को छापने में असमर्थ होता है । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह इंस्टीट्यूशन जो पैसा देता है, क्या वह इस देश की मिलिटरी कार्म से भी ज्यादा सीरियस मामला है । एक करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा किसी भी कारखाने या पूंजीपति को यह फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन पैसा देता है तो सरकार की तरफ से प्रैस को जाना चाहिए । इससे देश के लोगों को पता लग सकेगा कि कितना पैसा किस पूंजीपति को दिया है ? अगर आप यह काम नहीं करेंगे तो इससे पूंजीबाद बढ़ेगा और कोई भी कर्मचारी किसी बैंक या किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन का अखबारों को सूचना नहीं दे पायेगा । आपकी पार्टी के एक संसद सदस्य का होटल चार-पांच एम० पीज के मकानों को तोड़कर बन रहा है । इसमें सारा पैसा गवर्नरमेंट आपके इष्टिया का है । स्वराज पाल का समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन यहां पर चर्चा अवश्य करना चाहूँगा । वह बिदेशी पूंजीपति है । उन्होंने इस देश के पूंजीबाद की जो पोल खोलकर रखी है, वह बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया है । इससे पता लग गया है कि कुछ व्यक्ति किस प्रकार से अरबों रुपए की संपत्ति के मालिक बने बैठे हैं जबकि उनकी पूंजी केवल पांच प्रतिशत ही है । मंत्री जी, 48 और 51 के एकट को और ज्यादा सशक्त करने की बात कर रहे हैं । स्वराज पाल ने हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों की जो पोल खोलकर रख दी है, उसको आप दबाना चाहते

हैं। पंजाब नेशनल एण्ड सिध बैंक की यहां चर्चा हुई थी। आपने इस बारे में कोई जानकारी यहां नहीं दी। अगर हमको जानकारी नहीं मिलेगी तो हम कैसे यहां पर चर्चा करेंगे कि कितना पैसा गायब हुआ है और कितना बैंक से लेने के बाद खर्च किया या नहीं किया है? यह बिल पास हो जायेगा तो पुजारी जी क्या जवाब देंगे कि एकट पास हो गया है, कर्मचारी हमको इनफार्मेशन नहीं दे सकते इसलिए मैं भी सदन को नहीं बता सकूंगा। वहां के जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं, वे संवंधित हैं। आपने सबको प्रतिबंधित कर दिया है, आप सदन को कितनी जानकारी दे सकेंगे? मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप इसको कांस्टीट्यूशन की आत्मा के अर्गेंस्ट ला रहे हैं और लोक सभा में चोट पहुंचाने का काम कर रहे हैं। इस बिल को आप विल्कुल पास न करें। बोटिंग से पहले आप खुद ही इसको वापिस ले लें वरना इसके सीरियस रिप्रक्षान्स होंगे। पूंजीवाद जितना इस मुल्क के लोगों के खून को चूसने का काम कर रहा है वह और ज्यादा होगा, जो प्रतिबंध होना चाहिए, वह भी नहीं हो पायेगा।

मन्त्री जी की मंशा इस बिल को लाने का इतना नापाक है, इतना गलत है कि मैं इस बिल का विरोध किए वगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं और मैं मांग करता हूं कि वह इस बिल को वापिस ले लें वरना मैं उम शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता—पूंजीपत्रियों के पैटर्न पर वह उनका रक्षक बनने का ही काम करेंगे।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, at the very outset I may submit that the Hon. members who participated in the debate have come up after studying this Bill very seriously and their suggestions and criticism are also very effective and constructive.

In fact, when this Bill was introduced the objectives were placed before the

Parliament and today also in my introductory remarks I have stated as to why this Bill has been introduced.

Sir, identical provisions have been placed on the statute in the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and later it was also incorporated in the State Bank (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and also in the Nationalised Bank Act, 1970. Subsequently in the year 1980 identical provisions were incorporated and these provisions have also found place in the Banking (Amendment) Act. So, it is not a new provision that has been introduced in the Parliament today or yesterday. Apart from this identical provisions have been incorporated in the Industrial Development Bank and EXIM bank and also NABARD. By virtue of these provisions statutory protection has been given to the individual constituents of the bank. Statutory protection against what? It is in order to safeguard the credit worthiness and also their business interests. It is a statutory obligation and also a contractual obligations between the customer and the bank. This principle has been internationally accepting in the banking sector in order to protect the interests of the client so far as the banks and other institutions are concerned. So, when other institutions are enjoying and they are prevented from divulging any information relating to the business affairs of individual constituent—including to the Parliament—and this provision has been incorporated so far as IRCA, IFCI State Financial Corporations, etc.

15.00 hrs.

By virtue of the provisions incorporated in this measure, these institutions are also prevented from divulging any information of a secret nature. Now, the question may be asked: By not divulging such an information are we prevented from knowing about their performance, about the working of an institutions? No. The Public Undertakings Committee is there. You can table questions on any aspect and get the answers. So far as the individual is concerned, this Parliamentary forum cannot be converted into an Inquiry body. If individual cases are discussed in the Parliament, what would

happen to the credit worthiness of the individual concerned ? What would happen to the contractual obligation between the customer and his bank ? This is the point which I request Hon. Members to consider.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : May I ask a clarification on this point ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not now; later, after he has finished.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जब संसद में कहा जा रहा है पूछ सकते हैं और यहां जब चौजायेगी तो फिर वह प्रेस को जायेगी और उसके माध्यम से लोगों के सामने जायेगी, फिर सीक्रिसी कैसे रह जायेगी ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not now. Any clarification may be asked later on, after the Minister concludes his reply.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There are many sick units in the country. Hon. Members of the opposite side and also from the treasury benches are raising various questions regarding these. There are criticisms outside Parliament also. They say, there are so many sick units so many labourers are affected, so many labourers have gone out of employment and so on : and they say, these sick units should be nursed, brought back to health, and rehabilitated. Well, if at all we give all the information relating to the particular sick unit, that individual constituent unit, before the nation what would happen to its credit-worthiness ? In respect of its rehabilitation we have to appoint somebody as a technical expert or a managerial expert for this sick unit. Now, who would come forward, if he comes to know about all these things in detail ? This is a point to be taken into consideration. Then Hon. Members asked about this : There are more than 26,000 small scale units. They say many small scale units are sick; thousands and thousands of crores of rupees are locked up in these units. They may be small scale units or medium scale units or large scale units. And if at all we divulge everything about the affairs of a sick unit, what would happen, will anybody come forward to serve there, to work for rehabilitation of the sick unit ?

This point also we have to take into consideration. If this is allowed, tomorrow, I can say something about an Hon. Member of the House; I can give details of his bank accounts, details of his financial position and so on. Are such things to be discussed here ? Not at all. We have to see the far-reaching consequences. We have to ask ourselves this question: will such divulging be in the interest of the nation, in the interest of the country ? Sir, it is a universally-accepted principle and custom that such things should not be divulged. I will pose this question to you. These financial institutions are commercial institutions. If tomorrow, these institutions are required to divulge information and details of business, will the persons concerned continue to be customers of these financial institutions or the banks ? Will he go to any nationalised bank, or will he go to the foreign banks for his requirements ? We cannot forget that these financial institutions are commercial institutions.

In these circumstances, it is for the Hon. Members to consider the relevance of this Act. I do not say that there is no substance in their arguments at all. But we cannot ignore the interests of individual constituents, we have to safeguard and protect them.

It all started in the year 1955-56. These provisions have been incorporated in relation to certain financial institutions with some purpose. It is mainly in the interest of the customers, not that it was done only with some social objective.

Shri Daga is an experienced legislator and an experienced politician, and he made very good points. If there is a specific provision for preventing from divulging information to anybody, even if a Minister gives some information, will he not be hauled up for privilege motion. Tomorrow, if Shri Daga becomes a Minister, he cannot also divulge the information, which he is not required to divulge under the law. It is the statutory provision that prevents us from doing that.

But at the same, if there is a fraud and a case has been registered, as per the law, and in accordance with the Criminal

Procedure Code, or any other law, certain information would be disclosed. It has been provided that in accordance with the provisions of certain laws, or customs, or usages, the information can be divulged. If in the course of investigation, or a case in the court, certain information is required to be divulged, the banks will have to do that. No criminal will go unpunished, because of this law. It is not the intention of the legislation or this Parliament.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : They are going unpunished.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It cannot be. Nobody can go unpunished. Of course, we have to repose some confidence in the employees and the management. We cannot say that all the people are bad, or all are black sheep. We will have to identify the deficiencies and identify the culprits.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : He has admitted that there are black sheep. How many of them have been punished ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have stated earlier on the floor of this House as also outside the Parliament, that there are black sheep in these institutions also; but I have not given their percentage.

The percentage I have not given. It is the very same people who have opposed it. When we try to identify and take action against these people, they oppose it.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : How many have you punished ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is an argumentative debate. Questions are different from arguments. If you want to have any clarifications, you can put them later on.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I share the Hon. Members' concern. I am grateful to them. And that should be the spirit. When the frauds are committed, we have to identify and punish them. I have said this not only on the floor of this House but outside also. In Dharwar, I was

'Gheraoed', by the bank employees saying I was maligning them, when the Minister had gone on record saying that blacksheep are there, some percentage of them is there and we have to identify them.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under which rule ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Under Rule 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is an infringement of the Rule. I have told you previously also. Only clarifications and be asked later.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Just a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't mix up point of order with clarification, for God's sake.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I am under Rule 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can raise your clarification or anything doubtful later on.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : But I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not be in a hurry. You have enough time. You should not disturb him.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : On point of order, it is my right.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know, but that has to be clear. You address it to me first.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : My point of order is that the Minister on more than one occasion has said that there are black-sheep in the financial corporations and the nationalised banking sector, but he has avoided scrupulously my question about how many of them have been punished.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under all these six points it is not given.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Why, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Where is the infringement of the Rule ? Quote the rule where infringement has taken place.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : He is avoiding inspite of my repeated questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would not like to accept this way. Kindly leave it here.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Thank you very much for your effective guidance.

Now, so far as the people who have been punished already are concerned we have furnished these figures to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, has that topic not finished yet ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Now, so far as this aspect is concerned, we have not suppressed anything. The correct figures have been placed before the House in reply to so many starred questions that have been asked in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Where the Hon. Member wants the figures, satisfy him later on.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We can even furnish that.

Now, so far as the question of punishment to be given is concerned, Shri Daga has stated there is no punishment for violation. Here if an employee commits a violation of the maintenance of secrecy or other things, departmental action could be taken and he could be removed also. Even Director can be removed.

We can, and if the information is disclosed or communicated, that would also be sufficient. He can even be dealt with, because his action is detrimental to the interest of the nation. That could also be done. A beginning has been done. It could also be reviewed afterwards, i.e. if it is found tomorrow that some drastic action

is to be taken, it could also be taken, and we can come before the House.

Anyway, the Hon. Members are fully supporting the measure. We can pass this without any difficulty.

This is the beginning, as far as public financial institutions are concerned. We have got past experience. With this experience, we can go further.

I have answered some points. I am not going into the details about other points raised here. But this is not the first time that we are coming before the House. This is not the first time that this Government has come. Earlier also, this Government has come before the House, and identical provisions have been incorporated in the Banking Act and the legislation relating to other financial institutions.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : I seek one clarification regarding my suggestion, viz. that wherever public financial institutions do have an investment of more than Rs. 1 crores, they should be brought within the scrutiny of C and AG. The Minister has scrupulously avoided this question. Secondly, I asked : how was it that the Department of Company Affairs had de-notified certain financial institutions, when these are within the control of the Finance Ministry ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as this aspect is concerned, I don't think this is a relevant angle, coming within the purview of this provision. The suggestion has been put forward by the Member. We can consider it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : At the very outset, I don't question the honesty of the Hon. Minister in trying to maintain all these things. But from the facts, one may conclude otherwise. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, if he is equally concerned : if there are large scale shady deals and huge amounts, which are people's money are written off by the bank managers, what are they going to do about them ? Parliament

is the body which has got to scrutinize things, either through its Committees or through its individual Members.

Mr. Daga has rightly spoken about this aspect of secrecy. I had put a question about the amount involved where the authorities had written off crores of rupees. The answer was : "Nothing can be said, because it is secret. Under the law, we cannot." It simply means that this Parliament will remain completely in the dark, and if any honest employee of a financial institution, as a patriotic citizen, feels it his duty to point out or bring to light shady deals—business can be legitimate or illegitimate; deals can be honest or dishonest and shady—will the Minister kindly say what is the mechanism available to him to bring it to notice to—if you debar the employees and others from giving this information about shady deals and illegitimate business ?

Another point : he said that people may go to foreign banks. Who are those people ? Any honest business man will keep his book open. But the businessman who indulges in dishonest, shady deals should not be able to utilize this provision about secrecy, to hide things. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how these cases are to be brought to light, and how the Parliament will deal with them because we are concerned with people money ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before the Minister says something about it, you cannot open a fresh debate on the subject nor can you divide it into questions and answers. Certainly, you can ask any clarification that you want on the points raised by Prof. Pal. Where it is relevant to any clarification, kindly give it. Whatever is relevant in relation to the questions raised where it is a question of clarification, only that you reply. That is all.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as disclosure by the employer regarding this shady deal is concerned, the Hon. Member wanted to ask a clarification. When somebody is working in an institution and when there is a shady deal, it has to be brought to the notice of the management and the management duty is to handle it. If it is a criminal case coming within the

cognisance of the court, that could be registered. He has got a duty also, that is to report to a higher officer, not to an outsider. That does not mean that he could go to the papers, he could go to an outsider, it could be stated to his higher officer that here is a shady deal, you take action. If the management fails, as I said earlier, a certain degree of confidence, we have to place on the management also—if the management fails—it has happened recently, the government had to remove one Chairman of a bank recently. Our government had to terminate his services here also, we have to take action. Not only the CBI is there, other machinery is also there. We can take action. That does not mean that the power is given to the employees to go to the press and to other people. That is the point.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Where the management is involved ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Yes, action could be taken against them. Government is there. Therefore, I want to make it clear when there is a management involved, then the government is there, government is not sleeping, government should be alert, vigilant, if the government fails, tomorrow, the people of this country can throw the government out of power.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Act only seeks to prevent the financial institutions as is defined in the Act from divulging information relating to or to the affairs of its constituents. When we ask a question or we may ask a question in future about the financial institutions having given loan to a particular customer, that will be an affair of the institution itself or that will be only an affair of the constituent of that particular institutions ? Therefore, what I am asking is this that it may be a common affair, common information relating to both the institution and its constituent, and in such a case, whether on the ground that it also relates to the affairs of the constituent, the information as to the affairs of the financial institutions will not be given to Members of Parliament that is my question. Is it clear ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please clarify that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The

Hon. Member is a leading lawyer, I am told. I do not know how far it is true.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He has put a fearsome question, he wants to cross-examine me and to elicit certain points. I have made it very clear in my main reply.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are not able to answer it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him finish it. Anything more on this point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Nothing more.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने भाषण में कहा था क्या इस हाउस को ऐसा विधेयक पास करने का अधिकार है कि यह हाउस उस बिल के तहत होने वाली सभी चीजों के बारे में चर्चा न कर सके; अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा—कल को श्री एम० सी० डागा मेरी जगह फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हो जायें और कोई माननीय सदस्य कोई इन्फर्मेशन जानना चाहें तो वे भी जवाब नहीं दे पायेंगे। क्या कांस्टीचूशनली इस तरह का बिल पास करने का इस हाउस को अधिकार है जिसके तहत कोई भी सदस्य किसी फाइनेन्शियल इन्स्टीचूशन के बारे में कोई इन्फर्मेशन न मांग सके ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can clarify his point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : What I have stated here is, there is a provision under the Banking Act prohibiting divulgence of any information relating to any business affairs of any constituent except in accordance with the provision of any law or instrument of usage. Now it is for the Hon. Member to digest, dissect and understand.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the obligation of public financial institutions as to fidelity and secrecy, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause 3. Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri. He is absent. Shri Mool Chand Daga. He is not pressing his amendment.

The question is.

“That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we come to Clause 4. Shri Mool Chand Daga, Amendment No. 6.

Clause 4—Declaration of fidelity and Secrecy

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 39.

add at the end—

“and if any person fails to make such a declaration, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office at the expiry of the aforesaid period.” (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 6 to Clause 4 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause 5. There are amendments. Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri—not present. Shri Mool Chand Daga—not present.

The question is :

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause 6. There are amendments. Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri—not present. Shri Mool Chand Daga—not present. The question is:

“That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill. Shri Janardhana Poojary will move it on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, this Bill seeks to amend some of the existing laws relating to banking. The Bill covers amendments to nine existing Acts in the field of banking. These amendments are considered necessary partly as a result of the acceptance by Government of some of the recommendations of the Banking Commission (1972) and partly as a result of the experience gained in the administration of various banking laws. Some amendments seek to implement Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Lok Sabha). The Bill is thus a fairly comprehensive one and I am sure the Hon. Members will bear with me if I quickly touch upon the main provisions included in this Bill.

The more important provisions of the Bill are as follows :—

(i) One set of amendments relates to the implementation of certain recommendations of the Banking Commission, namely, grant of nomination facility to a depositor to nominate a person who could, on the depositor's death, be paid the amount to the credit of the depositor. Similarly, the banks would be empowered to return to such nominee the articles kept in safe custody or lockers. The proposed amendment would remove a long standing grievance of customers of banks. The other amendments in this category include facility for formation of subsidiaries by banks for various purposes of development of banking, rationalisation of the existing provisions relating to maintenance of cash reserves and framing

of rules for the preservation of various types of records maintained by banks, provision for the production of banks' records by way of evidence, etc.

(ii) The second set of amendments is intended to rationalise some of the existing provisions in different Acts so as to remove certain operational difficulties which have come to notice during the course of the administration of the Acts. Towards this end it is proposed to empower the Reserve Bank to appoint the Chairman of a private sector bank in certain specified circumstances, to compute the liabilities in the banking system on a net basis, computation of the net balance in the current accounts by banks, to grant statutory power to the Reserve Bank to increase the liquidity ratio, to enlarge the grounds on which application of a company for licence to carry in the banking business in India may be refused by the Reserve Bank and to protect the rates of interest charged by banks in accordance with the Reserve Bank's directives from being challenged in court.

(iii) The third set includes the implementation of the recommendations made by the Lok Sabha Committee on Subordinate Legislation in the matter of laying copies of rules and regulations framed by banks before each House of Parliament. It also covers certain miscellaneous amendments of a clarificatory nature and these intended to bring about a certain degree of uniformity in provisions of similar nature occurring in different Acts, namely, to incorporate certain supporting provisions so as to facilitate any reconstruction or amalgamation in the banking system, to lay Auditor's Report and the reports on the working and activities of public sector banks before Parliament, etc. It is also proposed to provide protection to the nominees of the public sector banks on the board of assisted units against prosecution as a result of non-compliance with certain provisions contained in the Companies Act, 1956.

I now come to the more important clauses of the Bill, namely, clauses 9 and 10 which relate to the proposal to prohibit acceptance of deposits by individuals, firms and other unincorporated bodies from the

public beyond a certain specified number of depositors. These provisions are more or less on the lines of the provisions included in the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill which was introduced in this House in December, 1978. The rationales behind the amendments included in the Bill is to ensure that the interests of the unwary and uninformed depositors are safeguarded, while at the same time, the legitimate interests of the trade, commerce and industry are not adversely affected as far as possible. In a recent judgement of the Supreme Court of India in the case of M/s. Sanchaita Investments the Chief Justice had observed that the fact that the accused were indulging in an economic activity which was highly detrimental to national interest was a matter which must engage the prompt and serious attention of the State and Central Governments. The Chief Justice had further urged that the affairs of such firms should be regulated as such a step was essential in the interests of countless small depositors who otherwise would be ruined by being deprived of their life's savings. No monetary ceilings have been provided for acceptance of deposits but the Bill provides for certain exemptions. Penalties have also been provided for contravention of the provisions of the law.

The Bill seeks to implement the decisions of Government on several crucial issues relating to banking and I am confident that the enactment of the proposals outlined above will lead to the working of banks on a more sound footing and thus enable them to discharge their responsibilities in the development of the national economy more effectively.

As the Hon. Members are aware, at present, there are no statutory provisions for enabling the bank depositor to nominate persons who should be paid the deposit on the death of the depositor and get possession of articles kept in safe custody and in the lockers.

This caused unintended hardship to the depositors. We have, therefore, as I stated earlier, included a provision in the present Bill; providing for nomination facilities to the depositors.

With these words, I move the Bill for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, be taken into consideration."

Shri Amal Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, apart from one aspect, which the Minister mentioned in his speech, regarding the prohibition of acceptance of deposits from more than a certain number of persons by individuals, firms or unincorporated bodies, this Bill seeks only to introduce certain cosmetic changes of a technical nature. But, there is a lot of things which have to be stated, whenever a Bill is brought to amend the banking laws, because the laws which are being amended are quite large in number, and they also include in their fold laws under which the banks have been nationalised. So, we have to say that the entire expectations raised at the time of nationalisation of Banks have been completely belied by the way in which the banks have been made to work in the nationalised sector.

When the banks were nationalised, people thought that this will lead, if not to socialism or socialistic pattern, as the Congress have been claiming for a long time, at least to some amelioration of rural people from poverty, so that the people living below the poverty line will have some credit they will be rescued from the hands of the village usurer by the nationalised banking system, coming to their rescue. Those

hopes were raised in 1970. Even in 1983 they have not come true. We are far from the goal which we had dreamed of at that time.

I have seen some figures regarding the branches of banks opened in the rural and semi-urban areas.

They have covered only a small section of India's vast rural economy. Mostly, the banks are still concentrated in the urban industrial areas. Even these numbers perhaps do not tell the whole story. Even if there are 20,000 or 30,000 branches in the rural or semi-urban areas, they are all very small ones. When they say they are servicing the village, they are not servicing the whole village or catering to the totality of the credit needs of the population, they are giving service only to a few rich people.

The Government have been talking a lot about trying to lift the people below the poverty line by various programmes like IRDP, NREP and so on. The latest one is the Employment Guarantee Scheme. All these schemes are there. We are told that Rs. 3,000 crores would be channelised into the rural sector from the banking system under the IRDP alone. We have been assured time and again in this House by no less a person than the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, that banks have been told that they have to give credit to persons coming under the IRDP, or even otherwise, in the rural sector for a loan of Rs. 5,000 or less, without taking any security from them. Though we have been told this in this House, not once or twice but a number of times, our practical experience is otherwise.

In IRDP scheme we have found that in spite of the person being selected by the Panchayat or the BDO and in spite of the scheme having been approved and sponsored by them, the bank refuses to give credit on that ground that the person concerned does not own land or a house which they can keep as mortgage or security. They do not want only the personal security of the person; the debtor or borrower, or some other relative or friend of his; they want

something tangible, some immovable property which they can catch hold of. This is the mentality of the by-gone days, the pre-Independence Years. But how is it that even after 13-14 years of nationalisation the same attitude persists ? How is it that in spite of the repeated pronouncements of the Government both in the House and outside, the people who need it most are being denied credit from the Government credit system ? We were told at the time of nationalisation that this is a move towards the socialistic pattern of society—the move for nationalisation of banks and nationalisation of insurance companies—so that commanding heights of the economy are taken care of by the Government, so that the economic resources are diverted to the poor. But how much percentage of credit given by the banks is given to the rural sector ? A very very insignificant percentage. This amount of Rs. 3000 crores under IRDP represents not much when compared to Rs. 50,000 crores of the total bank credit. It is about 6 per cent. If I am wrong, Mr. Poojary will correct me, but I think it is 5 to 6 percent which is going to the rural sector through this particular scheme. The Government is taking a lot of credit for other schemes also. So, one or two percent may be added. But that is all. It is, in any case, less than 10 percent of the total credit which is going to the rural sector. This is the achievement of the Government. And at what cost ? Is the interest low ? Except for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the interest rate is not low.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Penal rate on too of it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Yes. Thank you very much, Prof. Ranga.

So, this is not the way in which the Government is supposed to use the banking system; they are misusing it. And this is one of the manifestations of the previous Bill. They do not want people to know that credits are given to people without any security. As one of the Members of Parliament spoke in the course of the earlier Bill, the same bank which refused somebody loan of Rs. 5000 even with

security, gave Rs. 1.5 crores to an industrial house without security. Sir, this is happening and they do not want it disclosed. They do not want to bring it before the Members of Parliament or before the House. Where will be the accountability of the bank ? I have tried to ask that question, but the Minister very cleverly avoided by saying that I am a barrister and what I was asking was not a clarification, but it was a cross-examination. Like that he avoided it.

(*Interruptions*)

Cross-examination or not, the Government is making efforts to see that whatever is done will be hidden from the public, they will not be accountable to Parliament to account for their misdeeds. They are trying to do this through statistics. The Minister is very firm about his measures against fraud and my statistics cannot possibly be correct because these are collected from here and there; no final probe has gone into the totality of the bank frauds, but it is roughly an amount of Rs. 2000 crores which has gone down the drain from the banking system. This I have got from a newspaper report, I have no independent source of information.

Hon. Minister may enlighten us as to what is correct. This has happened not because of these small people. Because for them in the total five years period Rs. 3000 crores will be given. Up to now they have not even got Rs. 2000 crores. This has gone to big industrialists. This has been given witho it security because that is where they have got the trust. Trust comes into play when you give to big industries big sums of money. They do not give any collaterals. When they cannot repay, you first put them in the list of hard and sticky accounts and after some time this is written off. Just like Shri Chakraborty, I had also asked a question. The question was—have the accounts of such and such companies been written off ? If yes, how much ? The answer was—it cannot be divulged. I am interested to see that public money deposited in the bank is not wasted. That is why I want an answer to my question. My information is about Rs. 100 crores have been

written off. But the Minister would not answer me on the ground that it relates to bank and it is against the banking usage, norms or custom.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Would the Government itself come to know ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have given the information to the Minister. He should have come to know from the information supplied by me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They protect the Government and Government protects them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : By not giving information to the Government.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Election fund.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : No, no. That is where you put your wrong foot.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : About banking system so many changes or amendments are being brought into effect here. Shall we know exactly what is the profit of the bank even after all these amendments etc. have gone through ? The profitability calculation of the bank is based on accrued interest and not on realised interest. We will be given a much rosier picture than what is in reality because much of the accrued interest will ultimately be written off. It will not be realised. Actual profitability will be less. But your account will show a higher profit.

You still have the system of transferring money to secret reserves, creating secret reserves. It is right for private banks as they have to keep money in case there is run on bank I do not know the origin of that.

In English Banking system there was provision for keeping some money as secret reserve which they would not disclose to the share holders, which they would not bring

to any Books of Accounts or any audited balance sheet. This particular English custom which we are still copying here in 1983 had been abolished in England in 1979, because of Redcliff Report. The Hon. Minister may take note of it. In England they do not have secret reserve system in the banks any longer. Could we not when bringing such voluminous changes in the laws abolish this particular pernicious system ? Will you help me Shri Ranga ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Your points are being noted down.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There is a very great deal of inadequacy the banking norms. What the Hon. Minister said in reply to the previous Bill that apparently we must observe all the conservative norms of the banking system which is prevalent the world over.

In that case, why do we have such capital fund-credit ratio? My statistics may be wrong, subject to correction by Mr. Poojary. All Indian banks ratio vary from 1:134 to 1:213 as against 1:25 of the Grindlays Bank or other foreign banks. The kind of ratio they follow is between 1:20 and 1:30. That means, the banking system has expanded without creating a corresponding capital base. You are just taking money from the depositors and lending it out. But the capital base has not been increased and this is a very dangerous situation. Of course, the Government will come to the rescue. You will print notes. But if you are following the practices elsewhere you must follow something. If you are following the British or American pattern of banking system and not divulging the affairs of constituents and all these kinds of things like creating secret profit which is no longer done in England, you must also follow the capital fund to credit ratio. But you are not following that.

Now, you cannot go in for adequate expansion of your branches in the rural areas which is needed. Capital base has been one of the obstacles in the way of expansion in the rural sector. So, you will kindly note that for fulfilling our aspirations and need, the capital base of the banks should be enhanced and with that money,

you must expand into the rural areas. Whatever sins you might have committed in the past, now you try to steer a straight path in the future.

Mr. Poojary was making a big noise. I have seen one newspaper report about people not working in the banks, in the insurance companies and so on and so forth.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, there is some kind of yardstick and it has to be applied for the purpose of finding out whether people are working or not working. It may be productivity measure. For Rs. 100 of credit given by the bank or for Rs. 100 of deposit accepted by the bank, what is the cost for personnel? This cost was Rs. 2.55 per Rs. 100 in 1970. Now, it is Rs. 1.85. It has gone down. If I am wrong, again I will request Mr. Poojary to correct me and give me the correct figures. If that is so, then, there is something wrong somewhere. Certainly, there are many things wrong. It is not the people not working that brings bad name for the banks but it is the policy of the banks or rather lack of guidelines or lack of policy from which the bank suffers. It is the over-centralisation of decision-making power in which even for a small credit, the file has to go from the branch to the centre and back. This type of things create dissatisfaction. Where credit is needed, where hundreds of people have to be dealt with, as for instance in the rural branches which are dealing with IRDP programme, required staff is not provided. Where you should provide 5 people, you provide only 3. As a result, the scheme which should have taken 15 days or a month takes about three months to a year for completion. And they are told, "You do other work first; your routine work gets priority and your IRDP work comes after that." Of course, Mr. Poojary has been very successful in cutting down the amount of over-time payment.

16.00 hrs.

He has lowered overtime payment by Rs. 30 crores. Very good. But what harm has he done to the rural people? Disbursement will be Rs. 300 crores instead of Rs.

3000 crores. That is the harm because you do not know where from the overtime is coming. Is it coming from only the city branches or is it coming from rural branches? How many people are posted in rural branches? From branch to branch statistics, you will find for rural branches, figures are not unimpressive. But if you take the number of people employed in rural branches vis-a-vis the cities, you will find it is absolutely meagre and negligible. So, it is necessary to give overtime to more people. I do not want people to get overtime if you can man the branches properly. Most of the rural branches are manned by three persons. Instead of three persons, you appoint 6, 7 or 8 so that these Schemes of the Government do not become infructuous. I am speaking from my own practical experience. I have gone round my Constituency. I have gone to the bankers and seen their difficulties and I tell you that until you do that, until you properly man rural branches, you will not be able to make any dent on the eradication of rural poverty.

I have told you that productivity has gone up but that does not mean that the banking service is satisfactory. It is unsatisfactory because, one example I gave you, that the loan applications are not cleared. The applications are made. But the loan applications are not cleared by the people for one month, two months, or three months, like that.

For instance, if you apply for a loan to buy better seeds, it makes a lot of difference if you get the loan after the sowing season is over. Even getting such a loan is worse than not getting the loan because you eat it up. That is happening.

The Minister of Finance is very fond of saying when he is asked questions in regard to IRDP loan, that the State from which I come is showing very bad results in loan repayment. One of the reasons for the bad payment of loan is the loan is given after its requirement is over and when the poor person can do nothing with it, he eats it up. He does not understand the consequences.

Therefore, as I started by saying, this Bill has nothing much in it, apart from that

deposit restriction system for which there have been lot of representations. I am sure that other Members will be speaking on that. I will not dilate on that. I think the move is possibly in some respects necessary but, on the other hand, the indigenous credit system is working. I do not know how it is working, for good or bad.

You will have to take note of that. The retailers, I am told, are depending to a very large extent, on non-bank credit. Retailers everywhere, in rural areas, in urban areas, everywhere depend on this.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The rate of interest is terrible.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I do not know that. Apparently, banking system does not come to the help of the retailers much. That is something the banking system should do.

I would like you, if it is possible, to clarify the position of the Government and the banks with regard to the loan up to Rs. 5,000/- in the rural sector, whether it is without any tangible security or whether some kind of a security is needed and what are your guidelines. If you make it clear to us and through the Reserve Bank to the banks and the bank branches, then, we would be grateful. We can do something for our people in our localities and we can see that they get the advantage which you profess to be giving but which at present is not reaching them.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री भूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, 19 जुलाई, 1969 के दिन 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था। वह एक ऐतिहासिक दिन था। कांग्रेस ने यह निर्णय लिया था, तब और आज की स्थिति में कितना परिवर्तन आ गया है, यह आप देखें। 1969 में कुल जमा राशि 4646 करोड़ रु. थी जोकि जून, 1983 तक 50000 करोड़ रु. हो गई। इसी तरह से 1969 में बैंकों की कुल शाखायें 8269 थीं जोकि जून,

1982 में बढ़कर 45 हजार से भी अधिक हो गई। उस समय 65 हजार की जनसंख्या पर एक बैंक शाखा थी जबकि आज 17 हजार की जनसंख्या पर एक बैंक शाखा हो गई है। पहले यह समझा जाता था कि बैंकों कुछ ही लोगों के लिए खुली हुई हैं जबकि आज बैंकों के दरवाजे मार्जिनल फार्मसं, स्माल फार्मसं, कावलर आदि हरएक गरीब आदमी के द्वारा खटखटाए जा रहे हैं। आज बैंकों के ऋण गरीब आदमियों तक भी पहुंच रहे हैं। इस तरह से उस समय और आज के समय में बैंकों के कार्यकलाप में बड़ा अन्तर आया है और आम लोगों को काफी लाभ पहुंचा है। हालांकि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो भी लाभ बैंकों के द्वारा आम जनता को मिलने चाहिए थे वह सभी मिल गए गए हैं।

इस बिल को एक तो बैंक कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है। दूसरे, सवार्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा था कि बिल बनाते समय रूल्म और रेयुलेशंस भी सदन के मध्य पटल पर रखे जाने चाहिए और उनको देखने का हमारा स्टैट्यूटरी अधिकार होना चाहिए। तीसरा, आधार है आपके एक्सपीरियंस का। पुजारी जी ने ज्यादा प्रैक्टिकल एक्सपीरियंस किया होगा। उन्होंने कितनी ही बैंकों को विजिट किया होगा और देखा होगा कि वहां पर क्या हानित है और बैंकस कैसी सेवा कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं बैंकों की सेवायें घट गई हैं। बैंकों का जो सेवा करने का तरीका है उससे मैं समझता हूं हरएक को नाराजगी होगी। आज बैंकस ठीक प्रकार से सेवा नहीं कर रही हैं। यह बात मैं ही नहीं, पुजारी जी भी कहते हैं। 30 जुलाई, 1983 को "कामशं" में एक आर्टिकल छपा है।

Shri R.P. Goyal is the Chairman of

the State Bank of India. In an article in the 'Commerce' on the 30th July, 1983 he said :

"The deteriorating quality of the customer service in Banks has been the subject of discussion for quite sometime now. Banks have been blamed, not unjustifiably by the Government, the public and the customers alike for a progressive decline in internal efficiency and customer service. This adverse spotlight has arisen primarily due to the fact that banks are the financial nerve centres in the economic life of the country and deterioration in service really affects a wide cross section of public entirely dependent on the services of the banks for a variety of economic and other activities."

ऐसी एक ने नहीं कही है। यदि आंसू खोल कर देखा जाए तो श्री जनादेव पुजारी ने बहुत कुछ किया है। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग अन्दर-अन्दर नाराज हों क्योंकि जनादेव पुजारी जी ने ओवर टाइम कम कर दिया है। मुफ्त का पैसा थोड़ा बन्द हो गया है। मेरे स्थाल से कोई भी व्यक्ति जनादेव जी पर उंगली नहीं उठा सकता है। ऐसे समय में ऐसे प्रकार के मन्त्री होना एक ही अच्छी बात है। यही बात मैंने एक दफा श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप जी के लिए कही थी और आज मैं इनके लिए कह रहा हूँ। इन्होंने आगे कहा है—

No less a person than Shri Poojary, Union Deputy Minister for Finance has certainly seen the light on the 18th January. While inaugurating a Seminar on Banking at Cochin he said :

"The day would come when the people, fed up with the discriminatory service, would enter the banks and knock them out."

उनके ये शब्द थे जिनको मैंने उद्धृत किया है। कड़ी बात कहने से बैंकों के कर्मचारी अन्दर-अन्दर नाराज होते होंगे। नौकरी करने वाले कर्मचारी बड़े होशियार होते हैं। इनको पहुँच पाना बहुत मुश्किल है। यह एक ऐसा

घोड़ा है, जिस पर सबारी बहुत मजबूत चाहिए।...

(व्यबधान)

जहां तक उनकी सेवाओं का सवाल है, वे बहुत घट गई हैं। ऐसे कितने फाड़ केसेज हैं, जिनको आपने पकड़ा है? जो काम हो रहा है उसको आप देखेंगे तो इन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी बात कही है। जो "बिजनेस वर्ल्ड" में निकला है उसमें कहा है—

"The pound of flesh that the powerful bank employees' union has extracted from nationalised banks has been substantial. Currently employees' wages account for 23 percent of the aggregate expenditure of the nationalised banks which compares very unfavourably with the average 16-17 percent in foreign banks operating in India."

जो फारन-बैंक्स काम करते हैं उनका खर्चा कम है। हमारे जो बैंक एम्प्लाइज हैं उनके कारण, जो उनकी तनखाहें हैं, बोनस हैं, ओवरटाइम की मांग हैं—मंत्री महोदय ने कितना कम कर दिया होगा, जब से पुजारी जी आये हैं, मैं तब से जो आंकड़े सामने आये हैं उनको भी पेश कर दूँगा। आप कहेंगे कि इन्होंने कितना मजबूत कदम उठाया है जो इस बिल को यहां लाये है। लेकिन मुझे भी इस बिल के बारे में कुछ बातें कहनी हैं। इसमें कुछ अमेण्डमेंट्स तो ठीक हैं लेकिन कुछ अमेण्डमेंट्स के बारे में मेरे दिमाग में कुछ रिजर्वेशन हैं। हमारे जितने चेम्बर आफ कामर्स हैं, चाहे हरियाणा का हो, कलकत्ता का हो, तकरीबन सबने अपनी-अपनी रायें दी हैं और सब कहते हैं—“प्ली टु बिदल आफ बैंक ला बिल” एक तरह का रेगुलर कम्पेन चलाया गया है। आप कहेंगे—मैं महाजन हूँ, आपकी भाषा में बिन्दिया हूँ, लेकिन मुझे अपनी बात कहने में कोई शर्म नहीं है। आप हमको अपने बैंकों से क्या

सेवा देते हैं ? यह बैंक ला क्या है ? आप हम से क्या चाहते हैं ?

"The share of the retail trade in the total advances of the commercial banks was as low as 3.4 percent towards the end of December, 1980. The retail and wholesale trade were almost completely dependent on the informal credit system to carry on their business. Despite considerable expansion of the banking sector large areas of the country remain virtually unbanked and restrictions on the informal credit system would totally economic activities in such regions, the Chamber has observed. The decentralised agriculture sector which depends on traders at times of need cannot afford the long delay which inevitably accompany credit from commercial banks."

आप एक तरफ से चल रहे हैं। आप इस बात से एग्री करेंगे—आप इस बिल में कहते हैं—

"Chapter III C Clause 10 :

45 S(1) No person being an individual or a firm or an un-incorporated association of individuals, shall at any time, have deposits from more than the number of depositors specified against each, in the table below :

Individual...Not more than 10 depositors."

इस प्रकार का कलाज क्यों रखा है ? हिन्दुस्तान में तो अभी भी ज्वाइन्ट फैमिली सिस्टम है।

Not more than twenty-five depositors excluding depositors who are relatives of the individual.

अगर आप यह करना चाहते हैं तो माफ करना, इस सुविधा से कमाना आसान नहीं है। इसलिए मैंने इसके अन्दर अपना अमेंडमेंट रखा

है। कोई सौ रुपया जमा कराता है, कोई दो सौ रुपया जमा कराता है। क्या कोई पांच सौ रुपये में अपनी दुकान चला सकता है ? यह जो आपने रख दिया है कि नाट मोर देन टेन डिपाजिट्स यह ठीक नहीं है। इस पर मैंने अपना अमेंडमेंट रखा है।

फिर आपने फर्म के बारे में लिखा है। हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी बिजनेस कम्पनीज हैं। छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी हैं। उनके लिए जो आप इस प्रकार का कानून बनाते हैं और इस कानून में आप इतना अधिकार दे देते हैं कि आप इंक्वायरी कर सकेंगे, जांच कर सकेंगे। क्या हालत होगी इससे व्यापारी की ? क्या इससे कराजन नहीं होगा ? इसलिए मैंने इसमें अपना अमेंडमेंट पेश किया है।

Not more than twenty-five depositors per partner and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the partners.

श्रीमन् मैंने इंडीविजुअल, फर्म और इन-कारपोरेटेड एसोसियेशन के लिए बढ़ाने की बात कही है। इसके अलावा जो आपकी इंक्वायरी होगी उससे भी परेशानी होगी। आपने एबीडेस एक्ट को बदल दिया है। उसको एक नया रूप दिया है। अब सवाल यह है कि इसका हरेक आदमी कुछ अर्थों में लाभ भी उठा सकता है और कुछ अर्थों में किसी को हारेसमेंट भी हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता था कि इसको बहुत कांशसली काम में लाया जाए। इसीलिए मैंने अमेंडमेंट दिया है। जब हम अमेंडमेंट्स पर बात करेंगे तो मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा। मैं मंत्री जी से यही चाहूँगा कि वे इस बिल पर बोलने से पहले मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स पर गौर करने का कष्ट करें।

अब आपने लीगल प्रोसीडिंग्स में पुलिस को सारा अधिकार दे दिया है। आपकी लीगल प्रोसीडिंग्स इन्कलुड्स इन्कवायरी एण्ड इन्वेस्टी-गेशन।

आपने कानून के जरिये यह भी किया है कि एक आदमी जो चेअरमेन बनता है वह तब तक रहेगा जब तक कि दूसरा नहीं बनाया जाता। उसकी जगह खाली नहीं रहेगी।

मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आपके जो डाइरेक्टर और चेअरमेन बनते हैं, उनमें कुछ लोग तो सेवाभावी होते हैं। मैंने यहां पर दो-एक बार सजेशन भी दिया है कि आप पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी डाइरेक्टर बनाओ। आप उनको डाइरेक्टर क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? मुझे याद नहीं आ रहा है कि कब, हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने हमारे इस सजेशन को माना भी था।

16.25 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

इतना मीटिंगों में खर्चा करते हैं। उनका काम है मीटिंग अटेंड करना। नियंत्रण कोई नहीं लेना है। आराम से जिदगी व्यतीत करना उनका काम है। बैंक ढूबता है तो ढूबे। सुबह बांबे रवाना हुए प्लेन से, फाइव स्टार होटल में खाना खाया और करना कुछ नहीं है। आप नामीनेट कर देते हैं और वे जाकर बैठ जाते हैं। उनको पता ही नहीं होता कि क्या घोटाला है, सारे घोटाले लंच और डिनर में चले जाते हैं। शाम रंगीन हुई और सब काम हो गया। आप नामीनेट किनको करते हैं, सेकेटरी इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट, सेकेटरी कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट, सब-डायरेक्टर बन जाते हैं, जिनको सेवा करनी नहीं आती। बैंकों के घोटालों को देखना चाहिए और इन

डायरेक्टर्स की मीटिंग का फायदा होना चाहिए। इनके आफिस देखिए। भेरे ख्याल से मंत्री का कमरा भी इतना अच्छा श्रृंगार किया हुआ नहीं होता होगा। जैसे बैंक का सारा काम इन्होंने किया है। सेवाएं कुछ नहीं हैं। डायरेक्टर बनाने के लिए क्राइटरिया होना चाहिए, गाइडलाइंस होनी चाहिए और ऐसे लोगों को रखना चाहिए जो सेवा करना चाहते हैं।

आपने इसमें एक चीज और कर दी कि अगर कंपनी में कोई गडबड़ हो जाती है और डायरेक्टर जाता है तो वह कसूरवार नहीं है, उसको भी आपने माफ कर दिया, क्योंकि वह तो कभी-कभी जाता है। क्यों भेजते हैं, क्यों उनको तकलीफ देते हैं। क्या वे नई शादी के बाद अपनी पत्नी के लिए सामान लेने जाते हैं। आप उन लोगों को क्यों भेजते हैं जो काम करना नहीं चाहते। तफरी करने के लिए जाते हैं। आज की इस हालत को सुधारने की जरूरत है। डायरेक्टरों का काम ठीक होना चाहिए।

आपने एक बात ठीक कर दी है कि रिजर्व बैंक, स्टेट बैंक अपना एनुअल एकाउंट पालियामेंट के सामने रखेंगे। यह आपने ठीक किया है और इसके लिए मैं आपकी तारीफ करता हूँ। आन दी होल यह बिल ठीक है, लेकिन हमारे साथ जो जुल्म किया गया है, छोटे-छोटे इंडी-विजुअल्स के साथ, जो फर्म्स हैं और जो दूसरे अमेडमेंट दिए हैं। उन पर बाद में बोलूंगा।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no quarrel with the Bill as it is proposed. I have taken your permission to raise a special point only.

While introducing this Bill, the Minister made a reference to the catastrophe that befell on the depositors of Sanchaita, and that one of the purpose of this Bill was to

rectify that situation, if not wholly, at least to some extent.

I would, however, like to raise a point that as far as this Bill is concerned, naturally the proposal of having a nominee is very good.

So, it is because very many poor and middle class people are put in real trouble when somebody dies. That I very well appreciate. But about these kinds of things that happened in Sanchaita, a part of that might have been covered in earlier amendments, not so much, but our State Government has been requesting the Central Government for some other amendments to the non-banking concerns. That is very important. Taking advantage of this Bill I want to raise it for the consideration of the Minister. Now, as far as these non-banking firms are concerned, they can take loan from market upto any amount, if they can manage irrespective of the base of their capital. With Rs. 100/- of the capital, if he can manage, he can raise lakhs of rupees of market loans. Now, this kind of fraudulent companies often take the advantage of this situation. This cannot be controlled only through the amendment of the Banking Act. There should be an amendment to the laws governing the non-banking concerns so that it is limited that they cannot take any loan which is not related to the basic capital of theirs. This is very essential.

Now, as early as 1948, the Mysore Government moved on this kind of a thing, because of the transactions case of one Shri B.N. Gopala Rao, whose modus operandi was similar to Sanchaita. It is no in the Statute Book of the State. Our Government has been requesting the Central Government either to pass a Bill to this effect as quickly as possible or even promulgate an Ordinance so that this kind of fraudulent practice can be controlled. Though this was requested of the Central Government as early as 1982 March, as yet we do not know whether they have taken any action with regard to this. So far as I know, no action has been taken. So, I would particularly request the Minister though that is not within the purview of this Amendment that is being proposed, yet he should consider this also because that is

a very essential thing if the fraudulent practice has to be controlled. This is the special point I wanted to make.

I would end with two more comments. One is howsoever much tinkering may be done by way of amending the laws, unless the policy governing the finances of the bank in the sense to whom these loans will go and how it will be controlled is looked into, really very little can be done. We know from our experience that over Rs. 27,000 crores, which have been given in loan to the private sector, most of it goes to the very big concerns. And they are mostly the people who manage to go in frauds. So, unless this policy is strictly changed that this section will not have the lion's share of the loans, I think no fraud can be really stopped.

Secondly, I come to the point about loans to the poorer section of the society. Under the present situation there is a rule for seeking security. If you want to give loan to the poorest of the poor then security is demanded from him. It is actually becoming counter-productive. I would request the Minister to re-consider this entire question of giving loans to the poorer sections of the society and see how this security clause can be waived in their case. If they have enough security, they would not have required this loan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Upto Rs. 5,000/- there is no security.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I admit. That is what they say; but when people come, for loan, it is always not provided. You would also agree that a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- in to-day's inflationary market, does not cover even the lower middle class. That being the case, the security question should be seriously reviewed.

Lastly, Mr. Daga was very much critical about bank employees' wages. I would say, let him not be critical about bank employees' wages. If in an organized sector they have fought, they have fought for all concerned, because the same benefits may be obtained by others in future.

As far as improving the services rendered by bank employees is concerned. I would agree there is much room for it. We hope that the bank employees' organizations would give much greater attention to that question. But hitting all the time at their wages is not correct. That is a way to provoke them I hope he will resist that temptation

In the end, I would request Mr. Poojary to re-think about this amendment.

श्री दीन बन्धु वर्मा (उदयपुर) : एक लम्बे असे से बैंकिंग इन्डस्ट्री में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही थी। समय के साथ उभरती समस्याओं और आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए जो बिल वित्त मंत्री जी लाए हैं, उसका मैं तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूं और उसके लिए उन १ मुबारिकबाद भी पेश करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने समय को पहचाना है और बैंकिंग लाज में संशोधन बिल लाने का प्रयत्न किया है।

जुलाई 1969 में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य यह था कि ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा गरीब जनता को फायदा पहुंचाया जा सके, जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनके आर्थिक स्तर को ऊपर उठाया जा सके। जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया था तब जो बैंक काम कर रहे थे तब वे समय की पुकार को, समय की गति को, जनता की आकांक्षाओं का, समय की जरूरतों को पहचान नहीं रहे थे और अपने आपको उसके अनुसार ढाल नहीं रहे थे। इसलिए बैंकों ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। तब से आज तक बैंकों के कार्य में पांच गुना की वृद्धि हुई है और निश्चित रूप से हमारी सरकार का जो उद्देश्य था, जो कार्यक्रम था, उसको पूरा करने में इस राष्ट्रीयकरण ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया है। गरीब जनता का आर्थिक स्तर ऊपर उठाने में उन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

इस संदर्भ में राजस्थान में जो बैंकों का योगदान रहा है उस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। वहां पर देहाती क्षेत्रों में जिस गति से बैंकों की शाखायें खुलनी चाहिए थीं नहीं खुलीं, वह गति बहुत धीमी रही। इस कारण देहाती जनता की आवश्यकताएं कुल मिलाकर पूरी नहीं हुई, इनको पूरा करने में बैंकों का योगदान महत्वपूर्ण नहीं रहा, ऐसी भेरी मान्यता है। भेरा निवेदन है कि बैंकों को निर्देश दिया जाए कि वे वहां पर देहाती क्षेत्रों में शीघ्र-से-शीघ्र अपनी शाखायें खोलें।

राजस्थान में बैंकों की पोजिशन यह है कि कुल वहां पर 38 बैंक हैं जिनमें नौ रिजनल बैंक भी शामिल हैं जो वहां पर 27 जिलों में से केवल 19 जिलों में ही कार्य कर रहे हैं। बाकी के जिलों में बैंकों की शाखायें न होने के कारण वहां की जनता बैंकों से कोई लाभ नहीं उठा पा रही है।

इसी तरह से आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि 18,000 की आबादी पर हमारे यहां एक बैंक है, जबकि उत्तरी भारत के अन्य क्षेत्रों में 9,000 की आबादी पर एक बैंक है। जो देहाती और अर्ध देहाती क्षेत्र हैं उसके अन्दर 21,000 की आबादी पर एक बैंक है। इसी से आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि 21,000 की आबादी पर जब एक बैंक है तो वह क्या काम कर सकते हैं, जबकि हमारे यहां डेजर्ट, हिली और ट्राइबल एरियाज भी हैं। दूरी इतनी है कि स्टाफ चाहते हुए भी वह मक्षम नहीं हैं कि लोगों की रोजमर्रा की जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकें।

इसी तरह से डिपोजिट्स मार्च 1983 के अंत तक बैंकों में 994 करोड़ रु० से बढ़कर 1,152 करोड़ रु० हो गया। इससे पता लगता है कि राजस्थान में बैंकों की गतिविधियां निराशा-जनक नहीं हैं। इसी तरह से एडवांस मार्च

1983 के अन्त तक बैंकों से 830 करोड़ रु 0 की राशि एडवांस के रूप में दी गई है जबकि मार्च 1982 में यह रकम 686 करोड़ रु ही थी। और रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार क्रेडिट डिपोजिट जो रेशियो था वह 1983 में 72.80 परसेंट था और यही रेशियो 1982 में 72.6 परसेंट ही था। इससे आप बैंकों के कार्य का अदाजा लगा सकते हैं। रिजर्व बैंक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है क्रेडिट डिपोजिट रेशियो स्टेट का जो औसत है वह इस साल के अन्त तक पूरा कर लेना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्यों में जो बैंक काम कर रहे हैं उनको निर्देश दें वह थोड़ी सी अपनी कार्य पढ़ति में सुधार लायें और जो क्षेत्र बैंकों की सुविधाओं से बंचित हैं वहां ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा बैंकों की शाखायें खोलें।

एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर के अन्दर सालों बाद इस बार अच्छी वर्षा हुई है और अच्छी फसल हुई है और हमारी जो तात्कालिक आवश्यकता है 1,200 करोड़ क्रेडिट की उसको भी बैंक देने में असमर्थ रहे हैं जबकि रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार फ्यटटी सेक्टर में 40 परसेंट निर्धारित लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में बैंक असमर्थ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि जो हमारे लक्ष्य हैं राज्यों के उनको प्राप्त करने में बैंक सहयोग दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो संशोधन बिल मंत्रीजी लाये हैं निश्चित तौर से उससे हमें और योगदान मिलेगा और हमारा जो लक्ष्य और नीतियाँ हैं गरीब जनता के आर्थिक स्तर को ऊपर उठाने की जो हमने कल्पना की है उसको प्राप्त करने में बैंकों से और योगदान मिलेगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, जो इन्होंने कहा है कि बैंक-कारी विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1983 बैंक-कारी आयोग और अधीनस्थ विधान सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, उनके अनुरूप यह बिल लाये हैं, यह तो अच्छी बात है।

मान्यवर, एक सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न बैंकों से अरु और एडवांस लेने की बात आती है और मेरे जैसा देहात का आदमी कानून की पेचीदगी में फस जाता है तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। लेकिन एक बात समझ में आती है, आपने यह सारी इतनी पोथी लेकर हमें दे दी है और इतने संशोधन कर दिये। बैंक निश्चित रूप से विशेषकर एग्रीकल्चर ग्राम के सम्बन्ध में प्रोडक्टिविटी कर सकते हैं और सबकी आपूर्ति इसके द्वारा हो जायेगी। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि रूरल एरिया के लोगों ने कृषि क्षेत्र से कितना रुपया जमा किया और उनको कितना एडवांस दिया? आप कभी-कभी रूरल और सेमी-रूरल सेक्टर बना देते हैं, इसकी सफाई होनी चाहिए।

अंदन सेक्टर में कहा जाता है कि इतनी पूँजी दे दी लेकिन जब रूरल सेक्टर की बात आती है तो खासकर जब किसान की, आदिवासी की छोटे-छोटे काम के, लिए जरूरत की बात आती है तो कुछ नहीं हो पाता है।

मैं एक गांव की बात बताता हूँ, गांव में हमारे सत्ताधारी सांसद एक स्लिप भेज देते हैं बैंक में तो लोगों को लोन मिल जाता है। 5 हजार या 25 हजार रुपया मिल जाता है, लेकिन जिसको जरूरत है, उनको एक पैसा भी नहीं मिल पाता। मैं उस दृष्टि से आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता, आपकी योजनाएं अच्छी होती हैं, लेकिन उनका इम्पलीमेंटेशन ठीक नहीं होता।

जहां तक लिकिविडिटी की बात है, बैंक के कैलकुलेशन से एक हजार करोड़ रुपया बैंकों को चाहिए जिसकी अतिरिक्त एडब्यांस के लिए जरूरत है लेकिन आपने कुछ और बात कही है मुझे लगता है कि कानून और पैनलाइजेशन, किसी को दंड देना समझ में नहीं आता।

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि साधारण आदमी जो कि व्यावहारिक रूप से गुजर रहा है, उसके लिए आपको कोई ठास कदम उठाना चाहिए। कानून की पोथी में कानून का संशोधन होकर रह जाना एक बात है, लेकिन उसका अमल में आना दूसरी बात है। हम आपकी प्रशंसा करते हैं, स्वागत भी करते हैं कि आपने सही दिशा में सही कदम उठाया है। बहुत से लोग जिनके डिपोजिटर हैं, फिक्सड-डिपोजिट हैं, लाकर हैं, उनको आपने राहत दी है। हमारे डागा साहब फैमिली की बात में हिन्दू ला की भाषा में ज्यादा माहिर है, वह बात बता सकते हैं।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके बैंकों की स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर आडिट के मामले में है। इसमें बड़ी गड़बड़ है। आपको अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि हमारे यहाँ स्टेट बैंक की तकरीबन 6 हजार शाखाएं हैं उसमें 18 ऐसी हैं जिनके अगडिट हुए होंगे। बैंकों में रोजाना फाड़ किये जाते हैं। बैंकों में कुल मिलाकर जालसाजी की घटनाएं 1982 में 1574 थीं, 1977 म यह फाड़ कम थीं, कुछ ही करोड़ रुपए उसमें फसा हुआ था लेकिन अब 16 करोड़ रुपए इसमें फंसा है। इस बारे में कानून बनाते समय आप स्थाल रखे। जैसे पुलिस वाली बात में एबीडैस एक्ट के बारे में कहा है। यह भी आप खूब अच्छी जानते हैं, बैंकों में आज ब्लैक से ब्लाइट और ब्लाइट से ब्लैक की प्रक्रिया खूब जोरों से चल रही है। उसमें कितने आप कामयाब रहेंगे इसको रोकने में इस बारे में भी आप विचार करें।

इस पर भी आप जरूर गौर करें। 76 हजार करोड़ से अधिक बाली स्टेट बैंक वाली बात पर आप ध्यान दें। उसके बारे में कोई बात नहीं बनती। जब आपके नियम और कानून की बात नहीं बनती तब सदैह होता है कि आप लिकिविडिटी के मामले में कुछ कर पायेंगे। आपने 40 प्रतिशत किया है, अच्छी बात है, हम भी इसका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन इस पर कितना अमल होगा, यह आप पर है।

मैं इस पोथी को अच्छी तरह से नहीं पढ़ पाया हूँ। मैंने इसको सिर्फ सरसरी निगाह से देखा है। असल में इसको देखते ही घबराहट पैदा हो जाती है। अगर मैं इसको अच्छी तरह देख सकता, तो इस पर विस्तार से कह सकता। मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि हमारा मकसद यह होना चाहिए कि बैंकों के माध्यम से हम जो कुछ भी करना चाहते हैं, आम आदमी को उसका लाभ मिले और उसे कानूनी गोरख-घंघे में न फँसाया जाए।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेहु (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि बैंकों में सत्ताधारी दल की बात ज्यादा चलती है। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। सब एम पीज की बराबर चलती है।

(अध्यबधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : हम लोगों की बिल्कुल नहीं चलती है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय यह जांच करवाएं कि दिल्ली में किन दैनिकों की शाखाओं के मैनेजरों के पास किन संसद सदस्यों की स्लिप्स आई हैं और कितनी आई हैं, जिन लोगों को उन्होंने रीकमेंड किया

है, उनको कितना पैसा दिया गया है और अन्य लोगों को कितना दिया गया है। मैं पार्टी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : पच्चीस हजार रुपए एजूकेटिड अनेम्प्लायड यूथ को दिए जा रहे हैं। बैंकों के द्वारा वह पैसा कम्पलीट्ली उन लोगों को दिया जा रहा है, जिनको रूलिंग पार्टी दिलाना चाहती है। मैं आपको फैक्ट्स दूंगा।

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नपति (विजयवाडा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको घन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं बैंकिंग लाज (एमेंडमेंट) बिल का समर्थन करती हूं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद गांव वालों को बहुत सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं। बैंकों के द्वारा एजूकेटिड अनेम्प्लायड यूथ को सह्यता दी जा रही है, ताकि वे कोई धंधा कर सकें। बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद आम लोग बैंकों में जा सकते हैं और उनकी सेवाओं से लाभ उठा सकते हैं। इसके लिए मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर और बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट को घन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं। रिजर्व बैंक से रुरल एरियाज में काम करने वाले ग्रामीण बैंकों को बहुत कम फिनांस दिया जाता है। अगर ग्रामीण बैंकों का ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाएगा, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अधिक उन्नति हो सकती है। इसलिए ग्रामीण बैंकों को दिए जाने वाले फिनांस को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

हमें फिगर्ज दिए जाते हैं कि बैंकों द्वारा 4 परसेंट इंट्रेस्ट पर लोन दिया जाता है। लेकिन जब कोई काम धन्धा करने वाले गांवों के बैंकों में जाते हैं तो उन्हें 10 परसेंट से कम इंट्रेस्ट पर पैसा नहीं मिलता है। मैं मन्त्री महादय से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि रुरल एरियाज में एश्रीकल्चरल लेवरज और जो लोग वहां पर

काटेज हैं या स्माल-स्केल हैंडस्ट्री खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, उनको 4 परसेंट इंट्रेस्ट पर पैसा देने का डायरेक्शन देना चाहिए।

बैंकों का प्रोसीजर इतना लम्बा-चौड़ा है कि मामूली आदमी बैंकों से कोई सहायता नहीं ले सकता। बैंकों में बहुत ज्यादा फार्म भरने पड़ते हैं। 20-पायांट प्रोग्राम में लोगों को बहुत मदद देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन बैंकिंग प्रोसीजर इतना लम्बा है कि जो अनपढ़ लोग कुछ काम-धंधा करना चाहते हैं, वे उस प्रोसीजर को पूरा नहीं कर सकते। जब तक प्रोसीजर को आसान नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक आम जनता बैंकों से ज्यादा लाभ नहीं उठा सकेगी। सरकार ने बहुत सी सुविधाएं देने की व्यवस्था की है, लेकिन उन्हें प्राप्त करने में मुश्किल हो रही है। इसलिए प्रोसीजर को सिम्प्लीफाई करना चाहिए।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जो रिक्शेवाला है, जो वाइसिकल की दूकान रखना चाहता है या कोई दूसरी छोटी-मोटी शाप रखना चाहता है वे सभी अनपढ़ होते हैं, इसलिए उनके लिए बैंक का प्रोसीजर आसान करना चाहिए। जो बैंक है वह डायरेक्ट भी पैसा देती हैं और जो डी.आई.सी.ज. है (डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेन्टर) या जो खादी एण्ड विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज है उनके द्वारा भी पैसा दिया जाता है। लेकिन डी.आई.सी.ज. में, खादी एण्ड विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज में बैंकों के आफिससं नहीं रहते हैं, जिससे आपस में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं रहता है। डी.आई.सी.ज. में पैसा संग्रहन हो जाता है, तब भी बैंकों में उसके लिए जाना होता है और उसका बहुत बड़ा प्रोसीजर होता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में डी.आई.सी.ज. है, उनमें एक बैंक आफिसर को जरूर रखना चाहिए तभी बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को आम जनता में सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया जा सकता।

है। इसी तरह से हम खादी एण्ड बिलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज को भी गांव-नाव में ले जाना चाहते हैं। पूज्य महात्मा गांधी की यह इच्छा थी कि घर-घर में छोटे-छोटे धंधे होने चाहिए। इसलिए वहां पर भी बैंकों के कोआर्डिनेशन की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर जितनी भी बैंक शाखायें हों, उन सभी को मिलाकर एक कमेटी बनाई जाए जिसका चेयरमैन कलक्टर हो और उसमें नान-आफिशियल मेम्बर्स भी रखे जायें। महिलाओं तथा शेड्यूल कास्ट एवं शेड्यूल ट्राइब का भी एक प्रतिनिधि उसमें रखा जाना चाहिए। सेन्ट्रल बैंक और रिजर्व बैंक की कमेटीज में कई जगह तो शेड्यूल कास्ट, शेड्यूल ट्राइब का प्रतिनिधि रखा जाता है और कई जगह नहीं रखा जाता है। यदि हर जगह उनका एक प्रतिनिधि रखें तो उससे उनके काम में बड़ी आसानी पैदा होगी। इसी प्रकार महिलाओं को भी रखना अनिवार्य है। आज देश में 50 प्रतिशत महिलायें हैं, हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री भी महिला हैं लेकिन उन कमेटीज में महिलाओं को नहीं रखा जाता है। इसलिए महिलाओं को भी रखना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर बैंकों का कोआर्डिनेशन तो होना ही चाहिए। और आज जो गवर्नरेंट या सेमी गवर्नरेंट एम्प्लाईज हैं उनको लोन दिए जाने के संबंध में बड़े रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स हैं। बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए या शादी के लिए लोन की बड़ी दिक्कत आती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनके दफ्तरों से उनकी पे से डिड्क्शन सटिक्केट लेने के बाद उसके आधार पर उनको लोन देंदिया जाना चाहिए वरना उन लोगों को मजबूरन प्राइवेट लोगों से बहुत ज्यादा इन्ड्रेस्ट पर लोन लेना पड़ता है। इसलिए इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

17.00 hrs

आपको पे-डिड्क्शन सटिक्केट लेकर उसको लोन में मदद करना पड़ेगा। जैसे हिन्दी में एक कहावत है काबूली वाले की, जैसे काबूली वाले पैसा लेने के लिए आ जाते हैं। पे डिड्क्शन सटिक्केट लेकर आपको लोगों को मदद देनी चाहिए।

बैंकिंग सिस्टम में डायरेक्टली हाउसिंग लोन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप सोसायटीज को देते हैं, हुड़को के लिए देते हैं, लेकिन जिनके पास घर बनाने के लिए जगह है, उसको आपको हाउसिंग स्कीम में इन्वल्यूड करना चाहिए। चाहे उसके लिए आप उसकी प्राप्टी को मार्टेज कर दें। जिस तरह से आप मोर्ड-गेज करके इन्डस्ट्री के लिए देते हैं। उसी प्रकार आपको हाउसिंग के लिए भी देना चाहिए। यदि आप इसको इन्वल्यूड नहीं करेंगे, तो बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगी। लोग रिटायर हो जाते हैं, उनके लिए घर नहीं होता है। यदि आप रिजर्व बैंक से डायरेक्शन भिजवा दें तो उनको मकान के लिए सुविधा हो जाएगी। यदि आप इस को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करेंगे तो हर आदमी के लिए घर बन जाएगा। इस प्रकार वे सोग भी खुश हो जायेंगे।

बैंकों में बैठकर काम करना बहुत ज्यादा होता है। महिलाओं के लिए कम काम करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि हमको पति, बच्चों को संभालना पड़ता है। इसलिए बैंकों में जो काम महिलायें करती हैं, उनको ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज देनी चाहिए। मैं तो आपसे कहना चाहती हूं कि आप महिलाओं के लिए 50 प्रतिशत जगहें रिजर्व कर दीजिए। यदि हम पचास प्रतिशत करेंगे तो आप बीस या पन्द्रह प्रतिशत ही करेंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि बैंकों में आपको पार्ट टाइम एम्प्लायमेंट की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। यदि आप इसको

इन्ट्रोड्यूस करेंगे तो ज्यादा महिलायें अपने घर का काम देखकर बैंकों में काम कर सकती हैं। क्योंकि महिलायें अलग नहीं रहना चाहती हैं, फैमिली में मदद करना चाहती है। पढ़-लिख जाने के कारण वे काम करने के लिए बाहर नहीं जाना चाहती हैं। यदि आप इस स्कीम को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करेंगे तो महिलाओं को सुविधा होगी। इसके लिए आपको बैंकिंग सिस्टम में कुछ-न-कुछ चेंज तो करने ही पड़ेंगे।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि बैंकिंग सिस्टम में चेंज लाने के लिये आपको कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा।

अन्त में मैं फिर से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं— रूरल एरियाज में हमारे जो लोग रहते हैं उनके लिये बैंकों के साथ काम करना मुश्किल हो रहा है, आप बैंकिंग सिस्टम के प्रोसीजर को आसान करें। सेल्फ-एम्प्लायमेंट की जो फार्मलिटीज हैं, खासतर से जो फार्म्ज हैं उनको मिम्पलीफाई करें। डी० आई० सीज० में बैंक-आफिसर को भी रखें। बैंकों के पास स्कीमें हैं, लेकिन उनका लाभ उठाने वालों को मुश्किल हो रही है। इसलिये बैंक और आपके डिपार्टमेंट्स को मिलाकर काम करना होगा। आज कल आपके डिपार्टमेंट्स अपने-अपने लिये काम करते हैं, जिससे उनके बन्दर कोआडिनेशन नहीं होता है। हमारे देश की महिलायें भी इस क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहती हैं, लेकिन आप जानते हैं आफिस जाने की आदत हमारे देश की महिलाओं में कम होती है। इसलिये प्रोसीजर को आसान बनाइये। जब भी महिलायें आपके यहां आयें, उनको स्पेशली अटेण्ड किया जायें, उनको संपेशन फैसिलिटीज दी जायें, कम रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट पर फाइनेंसेज दिये जायें। महिलाओं को एम्प्लायमेंट में ज्यादा परसेन्टेज दी जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके इस अमेंडमेंट बिल का समर्थन करती हूं।

*SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi)
Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, while extending my whole-hearted support to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, I wish to make a few suggestions, which I am sure the Hon. Deputy Minister will find acceptable to him.

From the Bankers' Books Evidence Act passed in 1891 to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, this amending legislation has taken 9 principal Acts in its purview. I am surprised how the Government has managed to carry on with the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 for all these 36 years after independence. When the need for amending this Act has been felt in 1983, naturally this requirement would have been stalled all these years. I would like to have some clarifications from the Hon. Deputy Minister for such an inordinate delay in amending this 1891 Act.

This Bill extends statutory protection from the Companies Act, 1956 for the representatives of State Bank, the subsidiaries of State Bank and also other public sector Banks who are appointed as Directors of the Companies which have received loans from the concerned Banks. I can appreciate the need for protecting the officials of the Banks from the enforcement of provisions of Companies Act for any statutory violations of such companies.

Here I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that now nearly 420 large private sector undertakings are reported sick and the quantum of Bank credit extended to them is of the order of Rs. 1500 crores. This colossal amount is to be recovered from these sick companies. The Hon. Deputy Minister will have to concede that the representatives of the Banks which have extended credit facilities to them would be working as Directors of these companies. I need not dilate much on the inept role that these Directors have

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

played in protecting the finances of their Banks. It is not that they have reported sick overnight. These Directors from the Banks must have known the direction in which these companies were going. I would like to know what positive steps they had taken to arrest this downward trend. I would also like to know what penal action is proposed to be taken against them for their failure to secure the funds of the Banks. This amending Bill should have incorporated a clause in this matter also.

This amending Bill has brought under its purview the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. Here I have to refer to the plight of common people who invest their life's savings in fixed deposits in the private companies which are permitted under the companies Act to entertain such fixed deposits. Sir, you must have come across several cases of frauds of companies which close immediately after entertaining deposits from the people. Even established concerns hoodwink the common people in this matter. There is no protection at all for the deposits of people. When this Bill has put restrictions regarding the number of depositors, I would like to demand that the scheme of deposit insurance should be extended through this amending Bill. They should all be brought under the umbrage of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act. I appeal to the Hon. Deputy Minister that he should rescue the common people from the clutches of such unscrupulous people.

Through this Bill, it is being ensured that the rules and regulations being framed under Acts are placed on the Table of the House. I have a doubt whether the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development Act and the Export Import Bank have this statutory obligation. If it is not there, the Hon. Deputy Minister should ensure this legal compliance in regard to these two important Acts.

I would raise another import issue. Through the Branches of foreign banks established here, the importers of Indian goods get letters of credit opened. After the Indian goods reach the foreign places of the concerned party, the letters of credit are revoked unceremoniously. The

Indian exporters are being left high and dry. There are many number of examples in Tamil Nadu. I know particularly one exporter who is actually on the streets now because he has lost everything in this export trade. His textile goods worth more than a crore of rupees are getting spoiled on foreign soil because the importer has revoked the letter of credit on some flimsy ground. I would like to know what action the Hon. Deputy Minister proposes to take on the Branches of foreign banks involving in such fraudulent transactions.

We take care of major issues, but we miss minor issues confronting common people who depend much on our banking sector. I give you an example of how the poor people are harassed. I take a draft for Rs. 1000/- from the Punjab National Bank here and send it to my home in South. It so happens that there is no branch of this Bank in my hometown. My people, who want this money for day to day expenses, deposit this draft in another Bank. The money is not immediately credited. That draft is sent to the head-office of Punjab National Bank here in Delhi from where it is cleared. All this process takes more than 15 to 20 days. All the while my money is blocked and my people are unable to utilise it. This kind of procedures should be modified. There should be inter-Banking covenants so that the draft, which has been obtained against cash, is honoured forthwith. We should do this to redress the genuine grievances of the people against our banking system.

The Hon. Members who preceded me referred to malpractices and irregularities in the banking system. I am sure that my Government, which is dedicated to common cause and which has acquired the noble legacy from the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and which is headed by the one and only dynamic leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has nationalised the commercial banks to capture the commanding heights of economy, will deliver the goods. The Banks have a vital role to play in the successful implementation of our Hon. Prime Minister's new 20-Point Programme. The speakers who preceded me referred to the I.R.D.P., and N.R.E.P. schemes being implemented for the betterment of the large majority of our people who are in the

lowest rung of our society. These schemes are being implemented through the agencies of banking sector. The loans, grants and subsidies are disbursed through the Branches of these Banks. There are incontrovertible reports of avoidable delays in the disbursal of grants and loans by the Banks. I appeal to the Hon. Deputy Minister that he should ensure expeditious disbursal of loans, grants and subsidies to all such schemes which are meant to uplift the downtrodden people of our country.

With these words, I extend my support to this Bill and conclude my speech.

श्री जमील रंहमान (किशनगंज): मोहतरम चेयरमेन साहब, इस ऐवान में जो बिल जेरेतजवीज है, मैं उसकी तहेदिल से ताईद करता हूँ। मैं आपने आई, बजीर पुजारी साहब को भी मुवारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसे भौके पर जबकि मुल्क दो-राहे पर खड़ा है, एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है।

यह कदम उनको उठाना ही था। क्योंकि जिस पार्टी से वे ताल्लुक रखते हैं उस पार्टी के उसूल, सिद्धांत जनता के प्रति बचनबद्ध और पावंद जवान हैं इसलिए यह कदम जो उठाया गया है वह निहायत मुनासिब है और मुवारकबादी का मुस्तहक है।

मोहतरम चेयरमेन, मैं आपके जरिए एक-दो बातें अर्जं करना चाहता हूँ जो निहायत अहम और हर हिन्दुस्तानी की जिंदगी की कड़ी हैं।

यह बिल्कुल जानी हुई बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की 85 फीसदी आबादी गांवों में रहती है और 15 फीसदी लोग शहरों में रहते हैं या इससे कुछ कम। कहने का मकसद यह हुआ कि गांवों के लोग जो खेती बाड़ी में लगे हैं और उसको मजबूत करना है और उनकी माली हालत को ठीक करना है तो इसमें कोई सुवहा नहीं है कि एथीकल्चर जिसको इंडस्ट्री माना

गया है, वह मजबूत होगी तो मुल्क मजबूत होगा। हर लिहाज से मजबूत होगा। गांवों के लोग भी हर लिहाज से मजबूत होंगे। चाहे मुल्क के बचाव का मसला हो, चाहे वह खेती का मसला हो, इसमें उनका पार्टीसिपेशन (Participation) बहुत मजबूत होगा और तेजी के साथ मुल्क आगे होगा। अभी मैं डागा साहब की बात सुन रहा था। उन्होंने बताया कि 50 हजार करोड़ का डिपाजिट है और 45 हजार के करीब बैंकों की शास्त्राएं खोली गई हैं। यह बिल्कुल सही है और ऐसा होना भी चाहिए। किसी डेवलपिंग कंट्री की तरकी की यह बड़ी जबरदस्त निशानी है। यह बात ऐवान को मालूम है, पार्लियामेंट को यह बात मालूम है कि बैंक जो पहले कुछ लोगों के लिए थे, जो सिफं कुछ लोगों की खिदमत और काम करते थे और कुछ लोगों के प्रति कमिटेड थे, इस बेरियर को, इस रवायत को पहली बार इंदिरा गांधी जी ने तोड़ा और इसी पर हमारी पार्टी का बंटवारा भी हुआ। उनके जहन में यह बात थी कि गरीबों की हम मदद कर सकते हैं, गरीबों को ऊपर उठा सकते हैं, गांव के लोगों को उठा सकते हैं, तभी सही मायने में मुल्क में मुआयशी जूहनी आजादी हो सकती है। इसी तरीके से जब बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया तो उस बक्त के बल 14 बैंक थे। अब ज्यादा हो गए हैं। बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करने की जो नीयत थी, जिस सिद्धांत व असूल पर इनको नेशनलाइज किया गया था, उसमें मुझे कुछ नाउमीदी नजर आती है। इसके बारे में एक-दो बातें कहना चाहूँगा। हमारी नीयत बैंकों का नेशनलाइज करने की यह थी कि गांव ऊपर उठें, खेती आगे बढ़े इर्गेशन हो, गांवों में विजली पहुँचे, गांव में स्कूल-कालेज खुलें, गांवों में काम हो और बेरोजगार नौजवानों को रोजगार मुहैया हो। जब इन बातों की तरफ मैं देखता हूँ तो मुझे कुछ नाउमीदी नजर आती है।

यह सही है कि जो बैंकों की शाखाएं बढ़ी हैं, लोगों को अधिक ऋण वा० सुविधा प्राप्त हुई है लेकिन बार-बार सदन में यह बात आई है कि करात्यान बड़े जोगे पर है। बैंक मैनेजरों का परसेटेज बंधा हुआ है। 10-15 परसेट उनको मिलना चाहिये तब जाकर कहीं कर्ज मिलेगा।

जब मैं बांस्टीच्युएन्सी में जाता हूं तो लोग मुझमें पूछते हैं। क्या हम इस बात को मान लें कि ऐसा ही होता रहेगा। ऐसे लोग जो गलत काम करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आप सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे? कर्ज देने का जो प्राकार्मा आपने बनाया है, उसमें इतने आइटम्स हैं कि एक गरीब जो सिफ़ अंगूठा लगाकर कर्ज लेना चाहता है, क्या वह इतने आइटम्स को भर सकता है? इसलिए मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँगा कि आप इस प्रोसीजर (Procedure) को सिम्प्ली-फाई (Simplify) करें ताकि जिस बात के लिए हमारी लीडर श्रीमती गंधी लोगों को कमीटेड है, वह गांव में पहुँचा सकें और हमारा मुल्क तरकी कर सके। आई० आर० डी० पी० की बात मैं सुन रहा था। बी० डी० ओ० साहब के पास दरख्वास्त दी जाए तो वह सर्किल इंसेप्टर के पास चली जाएगी, उसके बाद प्राम सेवक और फिर बापिस बी० डी० ओ० साहब के पास पहुँच जाएगी। वे, सी० ओ० साहब की मीटिंग बुलायेंगे तब वह दरख्वास्त बैंक जाएगी। इतना लम्बा प्रोसीजर बना हुआ है। इस बारे में मैं एक शेर सुनाना चाहता हूं: “हम खाक हो जायेंगे, तेरी जुल्फ के सर होने तक”। जब तक माशूक के जुल्फ का इन्तजार करेंगे, उस बक्त तक शायद यहां मेरे लिए कंडोलेंस भी हो जाएगा। फिर कोई बात होगी तो वही किससा होगा। प्रोसीजर आप सरल करें ताकि जिस बात के लिए हमारी पार्टी कमीटेड है, उसको गांवों तक पहुँचा सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you anticipate this in the House?

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: No. No. It will not happen. Rest assured from my side.

एम्प्लायमेंट के भमले के बारे में सभी को जानकारी है। हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों की आबादी 22 परसेट, शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स की साड़े सात परसेट और जो अकलियत है वे 13-14 परसेट हैं। जिनके लिए रिजर्वेशन हैं उसमें कितने लोग मैनेजर्स में या बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में या दूसरी कंटेनिरी आफ सर्विस में हैं। पिछली मई में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने सारी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स को एक सर्कुलर दिया है। उसकी एक वजह ही। हमको भी एक ग्रिवान्स (grievance) है, उसको महे नजर रखते हुए उसमें शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स भी शामिल हैं कि क्लास धरी और फोर की नीकरियों के लिए कितनी स्टैण्डर्ड क्वालिफिकेशन की जरूरत है। बेहतर यही होगा कि पूरे मुल्क में किसी को ग्रिवान्स न हो। इसके लिए एक कमेटी बनायी जाए जिसमें हरिजन और मुसलमान जरूर हों। और एक दीगर लोग हों। अफसर भी हों। वे देखें कि क्लास 4 की बहालियां जिसके लिए कोई खास स्टैण्डर्ड और क्वालिफिकेशन की जरूरत नहीं है, उनमें नाइन्साफी किसी के साथ तो नहीं हो रही है आहे वह मुसलमान हो, हरिजन हो, बैकवर्ड क्लासिस का हो या शेड्यूल कास्ट का हो, कोई भी हो। मुझे दुख हुआ एक बात को सुनकर। मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता था। लेकिन डागा साहब ने जरा सा इशारा किया है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कानपुर की बैंक की शाखा के बारे में। वहां जो गड़बड़ियां हैं उनको डिपाटमेंट देखे और समझें। देखना भी उसको चाहिये चूंकि यह पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर का मामला है। लेकिन क्लास 4 की जो बहालियां हैं उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता

हूँ। जो लोग सिलैक्शन लिस्ट में आए उनमें पांच-छः इतिकाक से मुमलमान भी थे। आपको सुनकर अफसोस होगा कि उनमें से भी काट कर दो या तीन कर दिए गए विदाउट एमाइनिंग एनी रीजन (without assigning any reason)। अगर इसकी शिकायत की जाए तो कहेंगे कि बड़ा कम्युनल आदमी मालूम होता है और अगर शिकायत न करूँ तो लोगों की तरफ से मुझे बुरा भला सुनने को मिलता है। मैं लोगों के लिए कमिटेड हूँ, मेरी पार्टी कमिटेड है। चन्द व्यूरोकेट्स को बैठकर जो चाहें करें इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है। व्यूरोकेट्स को समझना चाहिए कि वे भी हिन्दुस्तान के बाणिज्य हैं, यहाँ की पैदावार हैं यहीं उनको भी जीना है और यहीं मरना है। उनके लिए भी कोई दूसरी जन्मत या जहन्नुम नहीं बनेगा। हर किसी को अपने-अपने कर्मों का फल भोगना होगा। इसी देश की मिट्टी में हर कोई जन्मा है और इसी देश की मिट्टी में उसको मिल जाना होगा। इसलिए उनको अपना मिजाज बदलना चाहिए। साथ-ही-साथ उनको अपने तजं और तरीके बदलने चाहिये।

जहाँ तक लोन एप्लीकेशन फार्म का ताल्लुक है, इनकी डिसपोजल के लिए आप कोई प्रोसीजर सेट करें, वैसे लोग भी अपने मिजाज को हलका करें। एक फिक्स्ड समय में १००० डिसपोजल हो जाना चाहिये। बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज में दूसरे जो है उनका प्रापर (proper) रिप्रिजेटेशन (representation) होना चाहिये, उनको प्रापर नुमाइन्डरी मिलनी चाहिये। जहन में कभी नहीं इसको रखना चाहिये कि यह मुसलमान है, बैंकवड़ है, हरिजन है, द्राइव है।

सभापति भहोदय : अब आप खत्म करें। हमें हाफ एन आवर लेना है।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

पांच हजार के लोन के लिए किसी सिक्योरिटी की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। पांच हजार का इस इनफलेशन के जमाने में बजन ही क्या है। इससे ज्यादा हो तो जो चाह आप करें।

जैसा कहा गया है मविस कंडिशन जो इम्प्रूब किया जाना चाहिये, उनको ठीक किया जाना चाहिये। लोन एप्लीकेशन जो आती है उनकी डिसपोजल के लिए टाइम लिमिट सेट की जानी चाहिये। एक महीना, दो महीने जो भी आप चाहें रखें लेकिन इस असे में इनका डिसपोजल हो जाना चाहिये। जब्ती व कुर्की के बारे में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

जब्ती कुर्की के बाद बरेस्ट की बात इस एक्ट में है जो अच्छी बात है और बहुत लोगों ने अपोज किया है खासतौर से अपोजीशन ने जिसकी अखबारों में भरमार है। लेकिन साथ-साथ एक बात और है जिसके 500 रु का कर्ज अगर कोई गरीब लेता है उसके समय पर न देने पर तो बैंक का मैनेजर पुलिस और हथकड़ी लेकर उसके घर में घुस जाते हैं। लेकिन जिन बड़े लोगों पर लालों, करोड़ों रुपया बैंकों का बाकी है उनको कोई नहीं पकड़ता है। यह भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाना चाहिये।

20 पाइन्ट इकोनामिक प्रोग्राम के कुन-फिलमेट के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि बैंक की दखास्त को सहल कीजिये तभी यह प्रोग्राम पुरा होगा और गरीबों की मदद होगी। इन अफ्काज के साथ मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूँ।

شری جیبل ارجمن کشن لئے ۱ محض جیزین صاحب۔

اس ایوان میں جوبل زیر تجویز ہے

میں اس کی تقدیر دل سے نایڈ کر اہوں۔ میں اپنے بھائی وزیر پیاری صاحب کو بھی مبارک باد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اپنے موقع پر جب کہ ملک درا ہے پر ہر ۱۰۰

ہے ایک اچھا قدم ایجاد کیا ہے۔

قدم ان کو اچھا ہے، ایک دن کو دہ اور میں تعلق رکھتے ہیں اس پارٹن کے مصلح۔ سہانت جنتا کے پری وچن پہندا اور پاندہ زبان ہیں۔ اسلئے یہ قدم جو اچھا یا نیا ہے دنہایت مناسب ہے اور مبارکبادی کا سکھنے ہے۔

محض جیزین میں آپ کے ذریعے ایک دو ایسی عرض کرنا یا جانتا ہوں جو نہایت اہم اور ہر ہندوستان کی کوئی ہے۔

زندگی کی یہ بالکل مالی ہوئی بات ہے کہ ہندوستان کی ۵۰ فی صدی ایادی گاؤں میں رہنے ہے اور ۱۵۰ فیصدی لوگ ستمہر دن میں رہتے ہیں پاس سے کچھ کم۔ ہمیں کا مقدمہ یہ ہو کہ گاؤں کے لوگ جو بھتی اڑی میں لئے ہیں اگر ان کو مفہوم پڑھنا ہے اور ان کی مالی حالت کو تھیک کرنا ہے تو اس میں کوئی مشکل نہیں ہے کہ ایک یا کچھ جس کو اندھوڑی مالا گیا ہے مادہ مفہوم پڑھنا کا ملک مفہوم پڑھنا کا۔ پر بخاتا ہے مفہوم پڑھنا کا دن کے لوگ بھی، برخات سے مفہوم پڑھنے چاہے ملک کے بیجا و کامستہ ہو چکا ہے وہ بھتی کا مسئلہ ہو۔ اس میں ان کا پارٹیکیل پیشہ ہمہ مفہوم پڑھنا کو اور یہی کے ساتھ ملک آئے ہوگا۔ تین ابھی میں گاہا صاحب کی بات سن رہا تھا۔ انہوں نے بتا یا کہ ۵۰ بزار کروڑ کا کافی پیارے اور ۲۵ بزار کے قریب میکوں کی شاخیں کھوئی گئی ہیں۔ یہ بالکل صحیح ہے اور ایسا ہوا بھی جائے۔ کسی دیوبنگ کی کی رتنی کی بڑی زندگی دست نشانی ہے۔ یہ بات ایوان کو معلوم ہے۔ پارٹیست کو بات معلوم ہے کہ جیبل جو پہلے کچھ لوگوں کے لئے تھے جو صرف کچھ لوگوں کی حوصلہ اور ۱۰۰ کوئی تھے اور کچھ لوگوں کے لئے کیا تھا۔ اس بیرون کو پر

اس رہنمی کو پہلی بار اندر اٹکا دلچیلی جی نے توڑا اور اگر پہلے تھا پارٹی کا بیوارہ بھی ہوا۔ ان کے ذمہ بھی یہ بات تھی کہ فربیوں کی ہم مدد کر سکتے ہیں۔ فربیوں کو اور اسکے بیان

گاؤں کے لوگوں کو اچھا سکتے ہیں۔ تجھی مجمع معنون میں ملک

میں معاشری اور ذہنی اگر اسی ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس طریقے سے جب میکوں کو بیشنلازر کیا گیا تو اس وقت یہ میکوں کو بیشنلازر بھتھے۔ اب زیادہ ہو سکتے ہیں۔ میکوں کو بیشنلازر کر نے کی جو نیت تھی جس سدادت و اصول پر ان کو بیشنلازر کیا گیا تھا۔

خدا۔ اس میں تجھی کچھ نا ایڈی نظر آئی ہے۔ اس کے باہر

یہاں ایک دو بارہ نہ بنا جا ہوں گا۔ بماری بیت میکوں کو بیشنلازر کرنے لی یہ تھی کہ گاؤں اور پیشیں کو بھتی ایک بڑھتے پیشیں ہو۔ گاؤں میں بھلی پہنچے۔ گاؤں میں اسکوں کا کچھ کھلیں۔

گاؤں میں کام ہو اور بیرون کا نوجوانوں کو روزگار رہتا ہو۔ جب ان بانوں کی طرف میں دیکھتا ہوں تو مجھے کچھ نا ایڈی نظر آتی ہے۔

دو ہوں کو ادھک دھوکے کی شاکھا ہی بھتی ہیں، باربار سدن میں بات ایسی ہے کہ کوپشیں ہر سے زور دل پر ہے۔ میکے بیکر دن کا پرستیش نہ ہو اے۔ ۱۰ پرستیش ان کو ملننا چاہئے بت جا کر ہمیں ترضی ملے گا۔

جب میں کا نیچو تینسی میں ہا۔ ہوں تو لوگ مجھے

میں پوچھتے ہیں۔ کیا ہم اس بات کو مان لیں کہ ایسا ہن ہوتا ہے کا۔ ایسے لوگ جو غلط کام کرتے ہیں۔ ان کے خلاف اپ سمجھت سے سخت کارروائی کر سکتے۔ ترضی

دینے کا تجویز و فارما اپ نے بتایا ہے اس میں ایسے انگریز میں کا ایک عرب جو مرفون انگریزوں کا تھا۔ قریب نہ بنا چاہتا ہے کیا وہ اپنے انگریز کو بھر سکتا ہے۔ اسی میں اپ سے مرض کروں گا کہ اپ اس پر دسی تھی کو سپلیفیا فی کروں۔ تاکہ جس بات کے لئے ہماری لیڈ بڑھتی گا زندگی نہ ہو، کوئی نہ ہیں یاد کا ہو۔ میں پہنچا سکیں اور ہمارا ملٹ۔ ترقی رکے۔

آئی آر۔ ڈی۔ پی۔ لی۔ یہ بات میں کو رہا تھا۔ بی۔ ڈی۔ ا۔ د۔ صاحب کے پاس درخواست دی جائے تو وہ سرکل اسپیکر کے پاس جل جائے گی۔ اس کے بعد نام سوک اور چھر دیسیں لی۔ ڈی۔ ا۔ او۔ صاحب کے پاس پہنچ جائے گے۔ وہ سی۔ او۔ صاحب کی میٹنگ بلا میٹنگ کے

تہ وہ درخواست میک جائے گی۔ اتنا لمبا ہو۔ میک جو بنا ہوا ہے۔ اس بارے میں ایک شفہ میں نہایت مناسب ہے۔ ہم فک ہو جائیں گے تیری زلف کے سر ہوتے تک جب تک مصنوعی کے زلف کا انتظار کر پڑے گے۔

اس وفت نک شاید یہاں میرے لئے
کنہ دلیں بھی ہو جائے گا۔ پھر کوئی بات ہو گئے
تو وہاں قصہ ہو گا۔ پر وہ سچھ آپ سرل کرے گا، تاکہ
جس بات کے لئے ہماری پارٹی دیکھنی ہے اس کو
کاہوں نک پڑھا سکیں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you anticipate this in the House?

MR. JAMILUR RAHMAN : No. No. It will not happen. Rest assured from my

ایسا پلائیٹ نئے مسئلے کے بارے میں سمجھی کو جان کاری
ہے۔ پہنچ و سان میں ہر بیجن کی آبادی ۷۷ پر سنت
ہے۔ منشیو لٹڑا میٹس کی ساڑھے سات پر سنت
اور جو اقلیت ہے میں ۵۵ ۱۷-۱۸ پر سنت ہے۔
جی کے ای روزہ شیں میں اسے میں لکھتے وکی پیجس میں
یا بورڈ آف ڈائیکٹری میں ادا واری کیجھ کہا، اب
کروکس میں میں ڈائیکٹری میں ہماری پر دھان متری نے
ساری پبلک انڈسٹریز کو ایک سرکو لرڈ بنا ہے۔
اس کی ایسے دہم خیل آجیا وکی ایک گرو نے ہے۔
اس کو مدنظر کھلتے ہوئے اسی نے شد و لہ کا نام
اور شد و لہ کا بس بھی نہیں پڑا۔ اس کو کلاس مقرری اور
نوزکی نوکریوں کے لئے لکھنی اسٹینڈرڈ کو ایکی
لئی صورت ہے۔ لہری ہو کا کہ پورے ملک میں کسی کو
گریو اسٹ نہ ہو۔ اس کے لئے ایک کمی بنا لی جائے۔
جس میں ہر بچن اور سلامان نہرو توں۔ اور ایک دیگر لوگ
جس کے لئے کوئی خاص اسٹینڈرڈ اور کو ایکی شہر کی
نہروت نہیں ہے، ان میں انصافی نہیں کی۔ ساتھ تو
ہمیں ہو رہی ہے جا ہے وہ مسلمان۔ جو، جن ہوئے کیوں کو رہ
کھا سائز کا ہو یا شد و لہ کا سٹ کا ہو۔ کوئی سمجھی ہو۔
مجھے دکھ ہو ایک اس کو سُن نہ۔ میں بوتا ہیں جاہتا
تھا۔ لیکن ڈاکا صاحب نے ذرا سا اشارہ کیا ہے۔ اسکے
میں ہنایا ہاہتا، وہ کاپور کی بینک کی نکھا کے بارے
ہیں وہاں جو گرڈ بیس ہیں، ان کو دیار منشی دیکھو اور
سمجھے۔ دیکھنا ہمیں اس کو چاہے ہے، وہ کہ پبلک سسچید
کام اسے ۱۶۵۰ سے ہے کہ ج رانا، ۱۶۵۰ سے کہ

بازار سے میں میں کہتا چاہتا ہوں، تو روزگار سلیکشن لسٹ میں آئے ان میں پانچ تجھے اتفاق سے مسلمان بھی تھے۔ آپ کوئی کوئی کو افسوس بوکا کرنا میں سے بھی کاٹ کر دوایا تین کر دیے گئے وہ آٹو میں ایسا شنگ ایسی زین۔ اگر اس کی شکایت لی جائے تو کہیں گے کہ ڈرامبوں ادمی مسلمان ہوتا ہے۔ اور اگر شکایت تک کروں تو تو لوگوں کی طرف سے مجھے برا بھلا سننے کو ملتا ہے۔ میں لوگوں کے لئے کمیشہ ہوں میری باری کی نکشہ ہے۔

چنزو بیورڈ کریشن بیٹھ کر جو چاہیں کرے ہی اس کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی ہے۔ بیورڈ کریشن کو سمجھو فنا چاہئے کہ وہ بھی ہندوستان کے باشندے ہیں۔ بیان کی پیداوار ہیں۔ ہمیں ان کو محی جینا ہے اور یہیں مزنا کرے۔ ان کے لئے بھی کوئی دوسری جگہ پابھت نہیں ہے۔ کی پرکسی کو اپنے کرموں کا جعل جعلتنا ہو گا۔ اسکی دشیں کی سی میں ہر کوئی بھٹاکے ہے اور اسکی دیش کی سی میں اسکو مل جانا ہو گا۔ اس لئے ان کو اپنے مزنا کو بدلنا چاہئے۔

سما نہ ہی ساتھ ان کو اپنے طرز اور طریقے بر لئے چاہیں
جہاں تک نہیں فارم کا تعلق ہے۔
ان کے پروز کے لئے اپنے کوئی پروگرامیں کریں
ولیے وہ بھی اپنے زمانہ کو بدل کر سو۔ ایک نکسہ کے
میں ان کی درخواست کا گھپول ہونا چاہیے۔ بورڈاف
ڈاٹرکٹر سیس میں دوسرے جو میں ان کا پاپر ریپر بیٹھیں ہوتا
چاہیے۔ ان کو پر اپنامندگی ملنی چاہیے۔ زمانہ بھی ایسیں اس کو
رکھنا چاہیے کہ مسلمان ہے۔ تکوڑو ڈھنے۔ اور ان ہے۔

سچھا بیکی موجودے (مشتری۔ جنتا سنی پانی گرمی) :
اے اے ختم کریں ہمیں باف ایں اور لینا ہے۔

سرتی جیل الرجن۔ میں دو منٹ میں فتح کر۔ یا ہوں۔
بانج ہزار کے لوں کے لئے سی سکریٹری مکی
ضد روت نہیں، بھلی چاہئے۔ بانج ہزار کا اس انفلویشن
کے زمانے میں وزن ہی کیا ہے۔ اس سے زیادہ ہوتے جو
اُب چاہیں کریں۔

جیسا آہا یا ہے۔ سروں کندہ شتر کو اپر وو
کیا جانا چاہیے ان کو ٹھیک کیا جانا چاہیے۔ خون ایلیکٹر شتر
جو آڑتیں ان کی ڈسپوزل کے لئے ٹھانگ لمحت سیٹ

کی جانی چاہئے۔ ایک ہمین ٹارہیتے جو بھی آپ چاہیں کھیں
لیکن اس سرٹیٹ میں ان کا ڈسپوزرل پرو جاننا چاہیے۔
منظری اور فنی کے ارے میں ایک بات میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں،
ضیٹھی فرن کے بسراست کی بات اسکی لیٹھی میں پڑے جو
اچھی بات ہے اور بہت لوگوں نے اپنے کیا ہے۔ خاص
طور سے الپریش نے جس کی اخباروں میں پھرمار ہے۔
لیکن ساکھ ساکھ ایک بات اور ہے کہ ۵۰ روپے
کا از من اگر کوئی عزیز بیٹا ہے اس کے پرندے
پر لوہیت کے سنجھ پوکس اور پنکھی لے کر اس کے ٹھہریں
ٹھہر جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن جن بڑے لوگوں پر لالھوں کو ڈرول
روپیہ میکلوں کا ایسی ہے ان کو کوئی نہیں پڑھتا ہے۔
یہ بھی جھاؤ رہیں ہے اجھا چاہیے۔

۶۔ ہوا نہست اکاٹھک پروگرام سے ملکیت
کے لئے یہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ بینک کی درخواست
کو سہل کریں۔ بھیجی یہ پروگرام پورا اور کا اور فری بوس
کی مدد پر ہوگی۔ اتنا فناٹ کے ساتھ میں اس
بل کی تائید کرنا ہوں۔

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DURG ADDICTION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House
will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Shri Kaahyap.

شی چانپاٹا سینھ کڈیپ (آندھلہ) :
سभاپतی جی، ویشنویکیا لیکے آنکھوں میں مادک
اویشیوں کی لات کے بارے میں جو میرا پرشن
س ۱۳۵ یا جیسا کا عصر ۱ دسمبر، ۱۹۸۳
کو ہم پ्रاپت ہوئا یا وہ میری راہ میں کافی
نہیں ہوا۔ اس بارے میں اک آرٹیکل "ٹریبیوں"
بھلباڑ میں ۱۳-۱۲-۸۳ کو چھپا ہوا۔ جیسا سے اس
بارے میں کافی جانکاری ہم میلی ہے۔ سुभاष
چہ ۱۰ ریلے کا وہ آرٹیکل ہے جیسے میں
کاٹنیں آف میڈیکل ریسچر نے جو سٹڈی

اور سوچ کیا ہے، ویشنویکیا لیکے میں جو
یونیورسٹی اور یونیورسٹیوں ہے۔ یعنی مادک دریوں کے
پریوگ سے اور اس ترہ کی کوچ بند
دھواکیوں کے پریوگ سے بہت بڑا آفیٹ پ्रیمیم
ہے رہا ہے اور آنکھوں میں لامساڑی اور سے اسکا
پریوگ بڑتا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ سوچ ہو جاؤ اور
ایڈیشن کا ڈنیمیل آف میڈیکل ریسچر نے
جو آنکھے دیے ہیں سٹڈی کے جن میں بتایا گیا
ہے کہ دلیلی ویشنویکیا لیکے کا لے جو میں ۳۳
پارسٹ ٹھاٹ، آنکھیوں اسکا پریوگ کرتے ہیں۔
اسی ترہ سے بہمی، لامساڑی، کامپنی اور
میں تو یہ سیما ۳۳ سے بھی بڑا ہے اور
۵۰ پارسٹ تک ٹھاٹ اسکے شکار پا گئے ہیں۔
بیان، چرخ، افیم، ہیروین، ایل. ایس. ڈی.
آرڈی چیزوں کا پریوگ بڑا گیا اور اسکا
یعنیا بڑا پریمیم پڑ رہا ہے، دیش کے سامنے
ایک سیستم پیدا ہو گیا ہے کہ اگر یعنیا بڑا
کرنگ دیش کا نہیں میں رہے گا تو وہ نیکی ہو
جائے گا، کاٹر اور نیکی ہو جائے گا۔
عنکوپی کی شیکھی اور دیش کے بھیتھی کا کیا
ہو گا، اس بھیتھی کے ساتھ میں رہے گا۔
لے کین سرکار کی ترکی سے کہا گیا کہ اسی کوئی
بھی سٹڈی یا سوچ نہیں کیا گیا۔
سرکار کو یا تو جانکاری نہیں ہے، جب کہ
بہت سے سماں چار پڑیوں میں یہ چیز چپی،
لے کین سرکار کا یہاں عتیر ایسا کیا کہ
اس ترہ کا کوئی سوچ یا سٹڈی
نہیں ہوئی۔ اب جب سرکار کو
پتا ہی نہیں ہے تو اسکا سماں ہی سرکار
کے پاس نہیں ہو سکتا۔ میری راہ میں یہ اک
بہت ہی مہاتم پورن پرشن ہے جیسا کا سماں
سرکار کو کرنا چاہیے۔ وہ سماں
سرکار کیس ترہ سے کرنا چاہتی ہے، کسے
کرے گی، جب تک اس پر کوئی ویشے سوچ نہ ہو
تک تک پتا نہیں لگ سکتا۔

ہندوستان ٹائمز میں ۱۵ اکتوبر، ۱۹۸۲
کو چھپا ہوا۔ دوسرے بھلباڑ میں ۱۸-۱۲-۸۲

को यहां तक छपा था कि हीरोइन मैदानी क्षेत्रों से खरीद कर विदेशी लोग ले जाते हैं और विदेशों में तो उसकी स्मर्गिलग करते ही हैं, हमारे ही देश के कुछ हिस्सों में 20 हजार रुपए किलोग्राम की दर से खरीदते हैं और 80 हजार रुपए किलोग्राम की दर से खासतौर से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बेचते हैं। इस प्रकार की शिकायतें अखबारों में आई हैं। उससे हमें भी जानकारी मिली है और सरकार से भी जानकारी मिली है। विदेशी भी अगर इस घट्टे को करने लगे और हमारी सरकार उनको पकड़ न पाये, इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में हमारे छात्रों और युवकों में इन द्रव्यों का उपयोग हो, उसके बाद भी सरकार सक्षम न हो, उसे उसकी जानकारी न हो, वह कोई कदम न उठा पाये, यह हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। हमारी अगली नस्ल पर इसका दुष्प्रभाव पड़ेगा और देश के प्रति जो हमारी जागरूकता है, उत्तरदायित्व है, उससे हम बहकेंगे और इसके दुष्परिणाम देश को भूगतने पड़ेंगे। खासतौर से इस बात का उत्तर आना चाहिए था, लेकिन जो उत्तर आया है वह बह है कि हम इसका प्रचार करेंगे।

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह काम केवल सैमिनार और प्रचार करने से समाप्त होने वाला नहीं है। हर स्थान पर लिखा हुआ है कि सिगरेट पीना जीवन के लिए धातक है फिर भी लोग सिगरेट पीते हैं, बीड़ी पीते हैं, शराब पीते हैं। मेरा कहना है केवल प्रचार से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी जिससे लोगों को यह चीजें उपलब्ध ही न हों।

ऐसे भी बहुत से मर्ज छोते हैं, जिनमें इनकी आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन वह दुकानदार, जिनके पास इनके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का साधन है, सप्लाई की व्यवस्था है, वह इन्हें उन लोगों को दे देते हैं जो इनका प्रयोग केवल मादकता के

लिए, नशे के लिए करते हैं। डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में सख्ती हो और वह इस तरह से हो कि कई जगह इन दवाओं का लिंक कर दिया जाए जिससे एक दवा से काम न चले, कई दवाओं के मिलाने से ही द्रव्य बने ताकि हरेक को यह उपलब्ध न हो। सरकार को इस बात की गारन्टी लेनी चाहिए। उसके पास इस तरह के आंकड़े होने चाहिये कितने मरीजों ने इन दवाओं का उपयोग मर्ज के लिए किया और कितनों ने नशे के लिए बाजार में इनको लेकर प्रयोग किया। सरकार के पास ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं हो सकते।

विज्ञान के जानने वालों ने राय दी है कि ये दवाएं स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत धातक हैं। यह केवल ला एंड आंडर का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, हमारे समाज-कल्याण मंत्री द्वारा ही अकेले इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया जा सकता, इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध स्वास्थ्य मंत्री और हमारे गृह मंत्री से भी है क्योंकि यह एक सामाजिक बुराई है। ला एंड आंडर के साथ यह मैडिकल हैल्प से भी जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है और वह किस तरह से इसे कंट्रोल करेंगे इससे भी जुड़ा हुआ है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो कानून इस समय हैं, क्या वह इतने यथेष्ट हैं जिनसे बिना किसी संशोधन के इन सारी बुराइयों को रोका जा सके? यदि हैं, तो उनको कहां सांग किया जा रहा है? लाखों-लाखों लोग जब इनका प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, तो 10-20 के बन्द हो जाने से या 100-100 और 200-200 मुकदमे चलने से काम नहीं चलेगा। व्यापक रूप से कानून का आपको प्रयोग करना चाहिये।

अकीम खेतों में पैदा होती है। इसकी किस तरह से स्मर्गिलग होती है, नशे के लिए देश में और विदेश में इसकी और चीजें बनाकर भेजी जाती हैं, जिनसे मादक द्रव्य बनते हैं और नशा फैलता है, सरकार द्वारा इस पर सख्ती की

जाए। किसान पर सख्ती होती है, कि अविद्यारी किस तरह से वह अफीम लेते हैं, उसकी जांच होती है, उसमें दूसरी चीजें मिलाकर उस अफीम को स्मगलिंग के लिए दूसरों का मुहैया कर देते हैं।

इस बात की चैकिंग होनी चाहिए कि ये चीजें कहां से आती हैं, कैसे उनका स्मगलिंग होता है और कैसे उन्हें बाजार में लाकर छात्र-छात्राओं को मुहैया करके उन्हें बिगड़ा जाता है। अबबारों में आता है कि दिल्ली में लोग हीरोइन को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। यह भी पता चला है कि देश के कुछ हिस्मों में उसे बीस हजार रुपए किलो पर खरीद कर अस्सी हजार रुपए किलो के हिसाब से बेचा जाता है। छात्र-छात्राएं तो नासमझ हैं। उन्हें इन चीजों के सेवन के दुष्परिणामों का पता नहीं होता। इन दुष्परिणामों का प्रचार अवश्य करना चाहिए, किन्तु केवल इसी से काम नहीं चलेगा। कानून में संशोधन करके इन चीजों के स्रोत को बन्द कर देना चाहिए, ताकि ये लोगों को उपलब्ध न हो सके।

इस बारे में एक राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वे कराना चाहिए कि ये दवाएं कितनी बनाई जाती हैं, कितनी प्रयोग में लाई जाती हैं, कितनी दवाओं का युवक-युवतियों द्वारा अवैध रूप से प्रयोग किया जाता है और उन पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। सर्वे द्वारा यह सारी जानकारी मिलने पर सरकार को इस समस्या की गंभीरता का पता लग सकेगा।

जो लोग इन चीजों को मुहैया करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए। यदि आवश्यक हो तो कानून में संशोधन करके उन्हें ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा सजा देने का प्रावधान किया जाए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I agree with the Hon. Member that the problem of drug abuse and for that matter, the use of alcohol among the students, is a matter of concern for all of us, the problem needs to be reviewed in its proper perspective.

The studies conducted by independent research organisations referred to by the Hon. Member were, in fact, sponsored by the Ministry of Social Welfare between 1975-76, and completed in 1978. These studies went into the prevalence of drug abuse among college students in seven cities of the country, namely, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur and Varanasi. Besides, the Indian Council of Medical Research also sponsored a study of the problem among the students of Delhi University, which was completed in 1976.

These studies indicate that the incidence of drug abuse among students exist. An overwhelming percentage of students did not take any drug at all, including socially acceptable drugs like tobacco and alcohol. However, I appreciate the concern of the Hon. Member and would like to assure the House that the Government is fully alive to the problem and all possible measures are already being taken to keep the problem in check, if not to root it out completely.

The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about the evils of drinking and drug abuse through mass communication media and also by encouraging voluntary organisations to undertake educative publicity by giving them grants-in-aid. Since the subject falls within the purview of the States, the Central Government has been impressing upon the States the need for every possible effort to wean students away from drinking habit. They were requested to ask all the Universities to exercise continued vigilance in this regard. The Ministry of Education also similarly wrote to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Central Universities.

In addition, the Ministry of Social Welfare has recently sponsored essay and debate competitions among students at University level with grants-in-aid from the Ministry. 22 Universities have so far responded to the proposal and have either held competition or are in the process of holding the competitions.

The progress of various programmes for enforcement of prohibition and prevention of drug abuse is reviewed periodically by a Central Prohibition Committee, which is represented by Ministers-in-charge of Prohibition in all the States/Union Territories. Besides, Union Ministries of Home, Industry, Finance, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Tourism and Health are also represented in the Committee.

Elaborate laws regulating the manufacture, use, possession, transport etc. of various drugs already exist. However, in order to make them more effective and stringent, a comprehensive legislation is presently under consideration. This will consolidate the existing provisions in various Acts into a uniform central law.

It is not correct to say that there is hardly any coordination among various Central Ministries dealing with the drug problem. The concerned Ministries are working in close coordination and consultation. I would like to assure the House that no effort is being spared to deal with the problem most effectively.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, नशीली दवाओं की जो लत छात्रों में पड़ गई है वह हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात है। इसकी ओर जब सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया जाता है तो सरकार कोई ठोस बात नहीं बतला पाती। आज के उत्तर में भी मंत्री महोदय ने कोई भी ठोस बात नहीं कही है। आखिर इस लत के पीछे बुनियादी कारण क्या है? किस कारण से यह लत पड़ती है? सोशल वेलफेर मिनिस्ट्री का काम यह भी देखना है कि समाज में जो दूषित बातावरण

बनता जा रहा है उसका छात्र-छात्राओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

पिछली बार जब यह चर्चा आई थी तब यह बात कही गई थी कि एक प्रोहिविशन कमेटी बनाई जायेगी जिसमें कुछ प्रोफेसर्स और स्टूडेण्ट्स लिए जायेंगे। उस कमेटी का कांगशन उन दोषों को रोकना होगा जिनका प्रभाव प्रत्यक्ष रूप से स्टूडेण्ट्स पर पड़ता है। जैसे कि फिल्मों में दिखाया जाता है कि हीरो नशा करने लगता है और जब हीरोइन कहती है तब वह छोड़ देता है—मैं समझता हूँ इन बातों का असर भी हमारे स्टूडेण्ट्स पर बहुत पड़ता है।

(ध्येयधान)

मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आपने कोई सेन्ट्रल प्रोहिविशन कमेटी बनाई और उसके द्वारा, छात्रों पर जो फिल्मों तथा दूसरी बातों का जो दूषित प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, उसको रोकने का कोई प्रयास किया?

मंत्री जी ने लेजिस्लेशन की बात भी कही है। आज बाजार में मेंड्रोक्स वर्गे नशीली दवायें सस्ते भाव पर मिल जाती हैं। जिस छात्र को खर्च के लिए 50 रुपए महीने मिलते हैं तो वो रुपए में ही नशा कर लेता है और दूसरी तरफ बिजनेसमैन के बच्चे शराब पीते हैं। सभी अखबारों में आया था कि आप इस संबंधेट पर डिवेट्स आर्गेनाइज़ करेंगे और प्राइवे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन भी करेंगे।

उसमें दो पक्ष हो जाते हैं—एक उमरख्याम की रुबाइयां पढ़ता है और बताता है कि शराब कितनी सुन्दर चीज़ है। उसका वर्णन करता है और दूसरी ओर आप उसको रोकने वाले होते हैं। आपने कहा है कि कोई कन्स्ट्रक्टिव प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, जिसको बहुत से विश्वविद्यालयों

ने स्वीकार किया है। मुझे इसमें एक पक्ष नीरेटिव लगता है, हूसरे पक्ष को मौका मिलता है और वह ज्यादा अच्छी तरह बात कहता है, जिसका बुरा प्रभाव छात्रों पर पड़ता है। इससे कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इन खराब, मादक दवाओं का छात्रों के जीवन पर, शारीरिक और मानसिक बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। इन विचार गोष्ठियों और डिबेट में आप फँस जायेंगे, कोई ठोस नतीजा सामने नहीं आएगा। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई ठोस योजना बनाइए, सिर्फ़ कह देने से बात नहीं बनती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस पर मेरा सवाल है। १ दिसंबर के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 135 के उत्तर के द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों और स्कूलों के छात्र शराब न पीयें तथा नशीली दवाओं का प्रयोग न करें इसके बारे में आपने करीब एक दर्जन कार्यवाहियों का उल्लेख किया है। कार्यवाहियों के जो असर पड़े हैं, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है?

क्या आपको कोई सूचना मिली है कि विश्वविद्यालय इन खराब आदतों की रोकथाम के लिए संचेष्ट रहते हैं और आपके पत्रों का कितने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों ने जवाब दिए हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है?

इन बुरी आदतों के विरुद्ध कितने विश्वविद्यालयों एवं कालेजों तथा स्कूलों में दादिवाद आयोजित किए गए हैं। उनका छात्रों पर क्या असर पड़ा है? पीने की आदतों में कहां तक कमी आई है और सरकार ने इस मद पर अब तक कितना खर्च किया है?

केन्द्रीय प्रोहिविशन कमेटी के कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस दिशा में उसे कहां तक सफलता मिली है?

सरकार इस प्रकार की खराब आदतों को रोकने संबंधी कानून कब तक बनाने का विचार रखती है और सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के पाठ्य-क्रमों में क्या इस विषय को शामिल कर लिया गया है?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, questions I will put later on. I am first forming the background.

Sir, this evil has to be tackled not only by the Government, but by all the people of the country. I say this because student population of our universities and colleges have become so much drug addicts that it has assumed a very serious dimension.

Sir, this problem exists not only in our country, but it is there in different countries also. It is in Canada, USA, Britain, France, Australia, Pakistan etc. These are the problems mainly found in the capitalist world.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, please put questions.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, these things are very rarely found in the socialist countries. Therefore, I think one of the main causes of the drug addiction is the capitalist system of our economy, because in such a system there is existence of inequality of income among its citizens. I am also a teacher of a college. I have found from my experience that those students who have got addicted to illicit drugs are those who have got some pocket money.

The poor students coming from villages have never been addicted to illicit drugs. I think the social system which exists in our country is also responsible for this drug addiction, e.g. as in Canada, Australia, Pakistan, America or Japan. Will the Hon. Minister tell us: (a) whether their machinery is capable of tackling this drug addiction problem suitably, as is done in the socialist systems prevailing in different parts of the world? (b) during the meeting of the Heads of different countries, it was learnt that India was used as a transit route for illicit traffic for different countries. Will Government exercise stricter vigilance on the points

through which such illicit drugs can enter India, and from India go to other parts of the world ? (c) Films are one of the causes of drug addiction. Will any member of the Central Prohibition Committee be deputed to the Censor Board to censor those films which have clearly depicted drug addition or drinking scenes etc. ? and (d) druggists and chemists have produced illicit drugs. When Government took measures, they went on strike, and they did not want to sell drugs required by genuine patients. Will Government take steps to nationalize the entire drug industry, which produces such life-saving drugs ? Will Government's policy be to nationalize the drug industry, so that the druggists and chemists who are running after profit, cannot thwart the efforts of Government to streamline its policy in the national interest ?

18.00 hrs.

श्री भूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, विद्यालयों के परिसरों में आज छात्र नोग मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन करते हैं — यह बात हर अखबार में बड़ी-बड़ी सुरक्षियों में प्रकाशित हो चुकी है। जो इस प्रकार की मादक द्रव्यों के सेवन की प्रवृत्ति छात्रों में प्रवेश कर चुकी है, क्या इसको रोकने के लिए शिक्षा विभाग काई कदम आगे बढ़ा रहा है ? क्या आप ऐसे कार्यक्रम बनायेंगे जिनसे कि धीरे-धीरे इस प्रवृत्ति को सदा के लिए समाप्त किया जा सके ?

क्या आप अपने करीकुलम में इस प्रकार की बात रख सकते हैं कि जिसमें कि छात्र मादक द्रव्यों को लेकर स्कूल के परिसर में न आ सकें ? आज सवाल तो यह है कि छात्र और गुरुजन दोनों साथ-साथ बैठकर पीते हैं। क्या आप इसके लिए कोई ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे जिससे कि आप सरपराइज्ड चेकिंग कर सकें और जिस छात्र के बारे में मालूम हो जाए कि परिसर में उसने धूम्रपान किया है या किसी गुरु ने किया है तो उनके खिलाफ आप सख्त कदम उठा सकें ? यहां तक कि उनको निष्का-

मित करने नक का या अन्य कोई एग्रेम्प्लरी परिशॉट दे सकें। शायद इससे यह प्रवृत्ति समाप्त हो जाए ।

श्रीमती शोला कौल : मान्यवर, मान्य सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी राय इतने गम्भीर विषय के ऊपर जाहिर की है और मुझे सूझी है कि इसमें उन्होंने दिलचस्पी ली है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का भी रंज है कि ऐसे मोके पर यहां इतने थोड़े से लोग हैं जबकि इतने गंभीर विषय पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है। अब इतने कम लोग यहां हैं कि अगर मैं कहूं तो किसके कान में भेरी बात जाएगी ।

मैं जो बोल रही हूं वह एक मां के हृदय से बोल रही हूं। जब मैं यह देखती हूं कि हमारे बच्चे इस तरह से गुमराह हो रहे हैं तो मुझको बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में भी बताया है कि किस तरीके से हम लोग मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं और सरकार बहुत संजीदगी में इसके ऊपर सोच रही है। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री, हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री, सोशल वेल्फेअर और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री एवं आई० एण्ड बी० मिनिस्ट्री सब मिलकर इस मामले में काम करते हैं कि किस तरीके से जो पीने वाले हैं, पिलाने वाले हैं, या बेचन वाले हैं उनको ऐसा करने से रोका जाए। अगर यह बिकेगी नहीं तो शायद इसे कोई पी भी नहीं सकेगा, खरीद नहीं सकेगा। यह बात एक भाई ने कही है जो कि बहुत मही कही है कि इसके बारे में सख्त कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए और वह खाली दवाई के लिए बिके ।

अब यह सवाल आया कि इसके ऊपर हम कितना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं ? सोशल वेल्फेअर इडपार्टमेंट ने इस काम के लिए 15 लाख रुपए रखे हैं कि किस तरीके से इसको रोकने के बारे में पब्लिसिटी दे सकें और कैसे फिल्मों के जरिए से या और बातचीत के जरिए से इसको

रोका जा सके। पांच लाख रुपये हैल्फ मिनिस्ट्री ने भी इसके लिए रखे हैं। यह तो शुरूआत है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इसमें दिलचस्पी लेते रहेंगे तो हमें इसके लिए और भी ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा। लेकिन हम खेल रहे हैं कि हम इसमें कितनी दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं।

इसके ऊपर नेजिस्लेशन भी लाया जा रहा है जैसा कि 16 तारीख को फाइर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि हम नेजिस्लेशन ला रहे हैं और हम इसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

लेकिन असली चीज सोशल वर्क है। जब घर में देखेंगे कि घर साफ सुथरा है, पिताजी नहीं पीते हैं, चाचा नहीं पीते हैं, घर में कोई

नहीं पीता है तो बच्चों पर भी इसका बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। अगर बच्चा देखेगा कि घर में सब पीते हैं तो हम भी एक चढ़ा लें तो क्या बात है। तो पहली बात तो यह है कि एटीट्यूड बदलना होगा, तरीका बदलना होगा, समाज का तरीका बदलना होगा। जब तक इस काम को नहीं करेंगे तब तक इसको महत्व नहीं मिलेगा, जितना हम चाहते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. Tomorrow.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday December 20, 1983 / Agrahayana 29, 1905 (Saka).